The great herball

newly corrected.

☞ The contentes of this boke.

A table after the latyn names of all herbes,

A table after the Englysshe names of all herbes.

☞ The properteres and qualytes of all thynges in this booke.

The descrypcyon of vrynes, how a man shall haue true knowledge of all sekenesses.

An expolycyon of the wordes obscure and not well knowen.

☞ A table, quyckly to fynde Remedyes for all dyseases,

God saue the Kynge.

Londini in edibus Thome Gybson.
ANNO.
M.D.XXXIX.

W R

STudies be of ſuch ſtrengthe and vertue, that they kepe prosperytye they mytygate aduerſytye, they kepe vnder the haſtye and raſhe mocions of yeuth, and make yonge perſons lemblable and equalle to mē of great age. And euen as God is the cauſer of all good ſtudyes, euen ſo ſtorryth he all thoſe Which profyte therby to make playne and manyfeſte, to the ignorant that Whyche they With no ſmall labour attayne vnto, euen in lyke maner as it hath pleaſed God to ſtyre and moue thoſe (Whyche no doubte of it Ware his elect) to ſet forthe fyrſt this herball, Which geueth perfyte knoWlege and vnderſtandynge of all maner of herbes and theyr gracious vertues, Whithe God hath ordeyned for our proſperous Welfare, & helthe, Which vertues, Ware practyſed by many experte and Wyſe maſters of phyſyke. Who alſo cōpyled this moſt neceſſary volume, for the comforte of all thoſe, Whiche tender theyr owne helth. And therfore nedfull it is to cōſyder the cōpaction of mankynde, Which is made of foure elementes, that after the nature courſe and qualytees of Which elementes, mans nature is inclyned. And by Whych qualytees are foure complexions nompnated Which complexions gouerne the Whole bodyes of all men, And beſydes the ſayde complexions Whiche rule the body, there is in the particuler members of man complexions, Wherin, yf there be any dyſtemperaunce, it bryngeth greſe in to the member, Whiche is the begynnynge of all ſekeneſſes, Which ſekeneſſes may be cured & healed (by thoſe Which knoWe the gracyous natures of herbes) through the influēte courſe of the four elemētes Which God hath ſet in theyr order, Whiche order bryngeth all men to knoWledge of all infyrmitees, and to the ſpedye remedyes therof, excepte it be a dyſeaſe ſent of God, as comenly men haue one dyſeaſe or other Whyche bryngeth all people as the comen ſaying is, to theyr longe home, Which longe home I pray GOD may be the heuenly mancion of God the father of our Lorde Jeſus Chriſt, to Whome be all honoure and glory for euer.

AMEN.

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¶ The ende of the engliſhe. Table.

Aloe is hote and drye of complexion in the .ii. degre Aloe is made of the iuce of an herbe named Aloen. But we call it Cymbre. ¶ Thys herbe groweth in Inde, Perse, and Poole. And there ben .iii. maners of aloen, Lycotryn, Epatyce, and Cabalyn. And it is made in this maner. The herbe is powned and the Iuce wronge out, and set on the fyre, and whan it boyleth it is taken from the fyre, and sett in the sonne to waxe thycke and ỹ is taken vppereſt is ỹ mooſt pure, & that is Lycotryne, That in the myddes is Epatyce, And that in ỹ botom is Cabalin whiche is couetous, and erthy, and that oppnion is fals, But we saye that they bene made of .iii. dyfferent herbes, not of kynd but in goodneſſe, as of dyuers good grapes ben made different wynes. The beſt Aloe is the Lycotryne, and it is knowen by ỹ colour ỹ is pelowe, drawynge to browne and specyally whan it is brokē ỹ powdre of it is lyke powdre of saffron, and also ỹ substaūce of it whan it is broken in smal pyces is clere and subtyle, & breketh lygh tly. And also it is knowen whan it stynketh not nor is to byttter, and somtyme is gommy, & somtyme byttrell. The coloure of Aloe epatyce is lyke the colour of lyuer drawynge to blacke, & hath holes here & there lyke the endes of vaynes & the substaūce therof is deed and vnclere and hath the sygnes of the Lycotryne, saufe that it is weyker of colour. Aloe Cabalyn is blacke and dymme, the substaunce therof is erthy & very byttter with horrybe stynkyng sauoure, This Aloe cabalyn is somtyme made so craftely that it semeth Epatyce or lycotryne. And though in this boke we put the craftynelle or decepte of men bycynes, It is not because we wolde not that it shulde be made, but to eschewe the fraude of them that selleth it, & thus it is made decepteull. It is put in vynegre wt Orient saffron wt a lytell of a nutmygge or other swete smellyng spyce, & thā broken in pyces very small. And bounde wt thredes, and it is put ofte in vynegre and than dryed, & so is done .x. or .xii. tymes tyl it chaungeth colour & smell & it is styed so longe that it semeth Epatyce or Lycotryne, so ỹ scantly is ony dyfference to be, but it is knowen in the brekynge, for thā it stynkyth, and so wth not the other two. And it is to be knowen that all thynge of hys nature ought to be Aromatyce and of swete smelll, for the sweter it smelleth the better it is. And so all thynges that in they kynde ought to haue ony sauour the mooſt comyn is beſt, except Aloe, for how be it that it ought to be byttter of hys nature, yet the leſſe it is byttter ỹ better it is.

¶ To purge flewmes. J

¶ Aloe hath vertue to purge & clenſe flewmes, and humours of melancoly. Also it hath vertue to comforte the sene wyt membres, & auayleth agaynſte colde humours conteyned in the stomacke, and easeth the payne of the heed caused of fumes rysynge fro the stomacke.

¶ To clere the syght & scabbeys. B

¶ It clereth the syght and vnstoppeth the opplacyons of the lyuer, and the mylte, it prouoketh the floures to women, and cleſeth the superfluytees that ben out of the pudens or preuy membres, yf it be caused of colde. ¶ It healeth the scabbeys, and yeldeth good colour to them that haue none comynge by sekenelle.

¶ To stoppe the blood of a woūd. ¶

¶ It stoppeth the blood of a wounde, and cloſeth it, yf playſters be made with whyte of an egge, and oyle, layde to the woūde often. And it is good agaynſt fallynge of the heare.

¶ Agaynſt flewmatyke humours. B

¶ If flewmatyke or Melancolyke hu-

mouth habounde in the stomacke, and by indygestyon, with .ii. drammes of Mastyke, yf it be colde it chaufferh, and yf it be feble it conforteth.

¶ For the stomake. E

¶ For the same a graine of aloe gruen w hony clenseth the stomake, and procureth dygestion. Powdre of Mastyke and aloe medled togeder, and sode in whyte wyne ought to be gruen for the same. Or elles draw the tongue out of the mouth as ferre as ye maye, & laye .ii. graines of Aloe depe theron that it maye be swalowed, & thoughe Aloe be bytter in the mouthe, yet it is swete and good in the stomake. And therfore it is called Glysthonia, that is to say bytter. Epiglisthonia is that it is swete for the stomacke.

¶ For payne of the heed. F

¶ Also the Jerapigra wherin is put good Aloe auayleth to the payne in ye heed and clereth the syght.

¶ For the syght. G

¶ Also Jera cõstãtyne medled with good Aloe is profytable for the syght. Also to claryfye the syght. Aloe taken onely, or w Mirabolanum cõfect and dronke. Take two drãmes of Aloe, and one of mastyke or of gõme dragagant w Syrope and luke warme water for that is proued to clarifye the syght.

¶ For the lyuer and for the mylte. H

¶ Agaynst opplacyon of the lyuer or of ye mylte take Aloe w iuce of smalache warme, or make decoccyõ of ye rotes of smalache, percely, fenell, ben worte, & sparge w two drammes of mastyke, and vse it .ii. or .iii. tymes in ye weke. This decoccyõ prouoketh ye floures to women a suppository made of tryfera magna wyth powdre of Aloe Epatyce vpon it.

¶ For yll colour. I

¶ Agaynst yll colour cawsed of the coldenesse of the stomake or sekenesse precedẽt specially yf it come by opplacyon of the lyuer. Take a dramme of Aloe, and halfe a drãme of mastyke with an vnce of wormwood .ii. tymes in the weke, and it wyll preserue from fallynge into the dropsy in the begynnynge as we haue proued it.

¶ For wormes in the bely & eares. K

¶ The powdre of Aloe taken with hony sleeth wormes in the bely, and wyth the herbe Percycaria called Arssmert, it sleth wormes and bestes, that is entred into ye eares yf it be dropped in them.

¶ For fallynge of the heare. L

¶ Agaynst fallynge of the heare, boyle ye rote of an olde olyue tree in vynegre, and streyne it and in the strenyng put the two partes of Luppnus amarus, and ye thyrde of Aloe medled togeder, and put therto powdre of Stafisager, & anoynt the heed therwith.

¶ Agaynst gout. M

¶ Agaynst gout arterytyke, take Aloe wich iuce of Arbana.

¶ Agaynst reednesse. N

¶ Agaynst reednesse, & agaynst rottynge of the pryue membres. Medle Aloe wyth vynegre, and it wyll helpe. Aloe broken in rose water it good agaynst perche of the eyes, Agaynst swellynge of the eares, cleue the herbe and put therin comyn & rosle them a lytell vpon the fyre and laye the hote on the sore and it wyll helpe greatly.

¶ De ligno Aloes. Cap. ii.

ALoes is a woode and is hote and dryye in ye .ii. degre. This wood is founde in a flode of hye Babylone nygh wherby renneth a ryuer named to be of Paradyse terrestre, and some saye that by the swyftnes of the same ryuer ye wood is brought thyder. Other saye ye it groweth on the hylles and desertes afore sayde, & by force of the wynde, & by aege of ye trees it falleth in that ryuer, and the dwellers by the sayde ryuer far fro the sayde hylles do cast nettes in that water and take vp this wood. There be .iii. maners of this woode, one is founde in an yslande called Lume, and that is the beste of all. There

is in another ple called Camear, and is not so good: The other is in an ple called Exanne, and that is the worst. The fyrst is knowen because it is heuy full of knottes, and smelleth swete, and hath a bytter sauour, and the colour is blacke or lyke russet. The secõde kynde of Aloes is not so heuy, nor so bytter, nor so wel smellynge, and is lesse in vertue. The. iii. is some what whyte and is not bytter, and hath no sauour but yf it be made by crafte, and it is called seruleũ. The tre aloes is counterfayte in the mountaygnes of a countre called Almaphea with a wood or tre named Camelia, lyke vnto lignum Aloes, for it is heuy, knotty, and of swete smell, and some cal it wylde Aloes. This wood is rubbed with tynne or leed to make it chaunge colour, & eare ware is put on it to make it bytter, and yt it loke russet: Than it is boyled in wyne, wherin is powder of good Aloes with muske to make it smell swet, & thus it is so contrued yt craftly it is knowen from the good Aloes. But there is differẽce, for it is harde vnder the erthe and whan it is chewed that that is within hath no bytternesse.

¶ To confort the stomacke. ¶ The wood or lignum Aloes comforteth the stomacke and maketh good dygestyon It is good agaynst the feblenesse of ỹ hert and of the brayne: Agaynst the cordyake passyon and swonynge, and agaynst the floures reteneyle in women, and agaynst all the passyons of the herte comynge of colde. The drynke that lignum aloes is soden in cõforteth ỹ colde stomake & warmeth it, And yf the decocyon be so bytter lay the wood aloes in wyne all nyght, & in the morynge drynke the wyne, also ỹ decocyon therof with auens, and mastic prouoketh dygestyon, & comforteth the stomake & brayne. For them that ben to delycate. Take. ii. dr̃ames of liguũ aloes and clowes, & lay them in wyne one nyght, & drynke the wyne in the morynge with rose water. Suche wyne may be kept longe in vertue by reason of the Aloes.

¶ For the brayne. ¶ Agaynst swonynge and feblenesse of the brayne. Take sirope with powder of lignum Aloes, the bone in a herces herte, clowes, and roses, and sethe them all togyder with suger. Fumygacyon made of lignum Aloes and gyuen to a woman benethe prouoketh the floures, and helpeth the suffocacyon of the matryce, and it behoueth the womã to be wrapped wt clothes that the same come not in her nose. In lyke wyse cryfera magna is a confeccyon, whiche taken with wyne, that hath be lode with lignum Aloes prouoketh ỹ floures: Or elles take Crifera magna fyrst and than the sayd wyne. The smoke of lignum Aloes comforteth and heteth ỹ colde brayne and all the weyke membres of the body.

¶ De auro. Golde, Ca. iii. Aurum. Golde is the moost attempered of all metalles. Howbe it it is hote, but the hete is meane without ernesse, therfore it is put in no degre. Golde is made of a dayne of the erthe by decocyon or meltynge, and by the same decocyon ỹ superflue is deuyded and is called Cucuma auri, the scume of golde. ¶ We wyll not as now determine howe many maners of Golde there be, nor how they be knowen.

¶ Agaynst elephance. ¶ Golde hath vertue to comforte & to clense, and therfore it is good agaynst elephãce, that is a spece of Lepery. Agaynst the cordyake passyon, the mylt, and colde of the stomake.

¶ Agaynst the fallynge euell. ¶ The fylynge of golde is good agaynst epylence ỹ fallinge euyll. Take in meate or drynke, & it clenseth the superfluytees of corrupt humours: and agaynst ỹ same sekenesse it may be taken wt a confeccyon called Gerologodion, or with theodoricõ

anacardinch, or .ii. tymes in drynke: and it profyteth to preserue fro dettres and ler pigo.

¶ Agaynst syncopissim. L

¶ The tylynge of golde with the iuce of borage and powdre of ꝑ bone of a hartes hert, and suger, helpeth to syncopisans.

¶ Agaynst swonynge, D

¶ To them that ben disposed to swoune be gyuen drynke made of iuce of borage and suger with powdre of the bone of a hartes hert, and tylynge of golde.

¶ For the mylte. E

¶ The drynke that hath had reed hote peces of Golde quenched therin helpeth to splenetykes that ben seke in ꝑ mylte, & he that hath no golde take gadders of stele.

¶ For the colde stomake. F

¶ Agaynst colde in ꝑ stomake. Take the tylynge of golde in meate or drynke. Cauteres made with instrumẽtes of golde helpeth more than any other metall.

¶ Agaynst sporys in the eyes. G

¶ The powdre of the scõme of golde take by it selfe taketh awaye the sporys in the eyes, and the freynge.

¶ Agaynst skall of the heed. H

¶ An oyntment made with the powdre of scõme of golde and oyle taketh awaye the skall fro the heed and the face. ¶ It may be demaunded how golde dooth confort, syth it is not dygested, and entreth not in to the substance of the body & norysheth not. ¶ For solucyon herof. It is to wyte that of thynges that confort, some confort onely, by cause they repare the spyrytes as thynges that smell swetely, or confortetb by cause they restore the membres as meate and drynke: Other restrayne the loose membres, as playsters of Mastyke: Other take awaye the yll qualytees, and tebleth the lymmes, as the oyntement and playster Dyatertsicos, that confortetb the stomake tebled by colde: The other by expulsynge the superfluytes that causeth tebleuesse, as medrynes laxatyues, and many other thynges auoydynge superfluytes, & of that maner is gold, for by hys spyrytes it withdrawetb the superflue moystuesse.

¶ De Argento viuo.

Quycke syluer. La. iiii.

ARgentum viuum, whyche is called Quycke syluer, and is hote & moyst in the. iiii. degre. It is hoot approued by effecte: for it is dyssolutyue, incisyue, and penenytratyue, but by cause is is founde actually colde, therfore some auctours sayth that it is colde, and some sayth that it is made of a vayne of ꝑ erth by decoctyon, but that is fals, for as sone as it seleth the fyre it gooth away & tourneth to smoke. It is engẽdred in the erth as it is, and commeth out of the erthe as rennynge water. Who that wyll kepe it longe must kepe it in a vessel in a colde place. It hath vertue to dissolue, & to waste.

¶ To slelyes. I

¶ For to slelyes, take meale of a bytter grayne or sede called Lupinus or beanes of Egypt, and sethe them in vynegre tyll it be thicke, than put therto halfe an vnce of quicke syluer slecked or quẽcched, & ther with anoynte the lowsy heed. It ought to be quenched with spotell or rubbed with asshes and spotyll, or with a dryed bone & spotyll, and that is best, for yf it were not quenched so, it coulde not be medled with other thyng It ought not to be put in any thynge that is actually hote, for it wolde cõsume to smoke & the smoke noyeth them that ben nygh it, for it causeth palsy and lostnynge of synewes. ¶ Quycke syluer take in ꝑ mouth or eeres sleeth in destroyenge the membres: And he that hath take it by the mouth vse grete quantite of gootes mylke, & be cõtynually spyttynge, or let hym take drynke that slope hath be soden in, and those be the remedyes.

¶ Agaynst scabbes. B

¶ Agaynst scabbes, take oyle of nuttes, & heet it & tell wout medlynge of vynegre, than take lytargy that is scomme of

lyluer, and put to it powdre of cerule and seethe them tyll they be thycke as hony & whan it is colde put quycke lyluer to it, and so occupy it.

¶ To fle lyes. L

¶ Quycke lyluer confect wt hennes greee and cerule clereth the face anoynted there with, or elles take belliciulis marinis wt oyle of roses, cerule & hennes greee molte on ꝑ fyre put therto, and after warde quycke lyluer quenched wtd asshes and spotyll put therto and kept to that vse.

¶ Asla ferida. Cap. v

Asla ferida, that is stynkynge is hote and dyre in the. iiii. degre. It is gome of a tre that groweth beyonde the see, and is gadred in the somer. It maye be kept longe without corrupcyon. It ought to be kept in a metely dyre place. The more it stynketh the better it is. It hath vertue to consume, to dyre, to dyssolue, and to spryede.

¶ For almatycke. I

¶ Fyne pylles made of asla take onely wt a rere egge at nyght profyteth moche to almatyckes caused of moysture, or elles taken with syrope of violettes.

¶ Agaynst feuer quartayne. B

¶ Agaynst the feuer quartayne or quotydiã, for purgacyon take. v. dràmes of asla sodē with wyne in a holowed rote called Malū terre, than streyne it and put therto hony or sugre, and afore the houre of the feuer make a suppositorye onely of asla ferida anoynted with oyle, butter, or hony for hurtynge. It prouoketh meruaylously the floures to women, and causeth them to delyuer chylde lyghtly yf it abyde.

¶ For the mylte. L

¶ Oyntment made of asla of armonyake and ware solueth ꝑ harde mylt, & dyssolueth the mylte crudded in the pappes.

¶ For torhe ache. B

¶ Asla put in a holowe akynge torhe appeaseth the ache.

¶ Agaynst the belly. L

¶ A gargatysme made of vynegre and water where as asla & roses hath be soden delayeth the belly that is swollen.

¶ For the palsy. I

¶ Agaynst palsy, podagre, gout artetyke, epilence, and agaynst all vyces caused of colde humours, take asla, paracelsum and oyle of aspe molten on ꝑ fyre, than medle powdre of a brokes stone, castorium and quycke brymstone, and put therto sufficyencly of war, and lay it to the seke place, or elles anoynte it therwith, and yf it be of the stomake anoynte ꝑ place there with or yf it be any place in warde or out warde anoynt it with the same.

¶ De agno castꝰ. Tutson. Ca. vi.

Agnus castus. Tutson is hote and dyre in the thyrde degre. Tutson is a tre whose leues and floures ben put to medecyne, and not the rotes, but the floures ben better than the leues. It is founde grene at all seasons, and groweth more in were and watry places than els where. The floures ben gadred in herueste and maye be kept in vertue grene & dyre. It is called Agnus castus, chaste lambe, for it keepeth a man chast as a lambe, and withdrawe th lechery, yf a bathe be made of it, and washe the genytoures, and kepe them in the warme water of the same and the iuce therof dronken,

¶ Agaynst shedyng of nature. I

¶ Agaynst lechenelle named gonorrea ꝑ is whē ꝑ nature of a man yssueth agaynst his wyll. Take Agnus castus, and castorium, and seethe them togyder & let them be dronken, and seethe the floures in vynegre, and lappe or playster the genytours therin, and put castorii therto, ye wyll And it is to wyte that dyuers thynges delayeth lechery because they thycken ꝑ nature of man, as Letuce, Psillii, Cyterulle, gourdes seed, Poppy, vynegre, vertines camphore, and suche other.

¶ Some other mynyshe lechery because they resolue, and wast the spyrytes of the

body, and the nature, as Rue, Comunyll Calament, Annes: for they be hote and grete appetytes, & destroyeth ventosyte.

¶ Agaynst dropsy. B

¶ Tow drames of Elula and fenell sede in good quantyte, soden with Agnus castus, and strayned, is good gyuen to hym that hath dropsy called Leucoflumance, & the drynke wherin it is sode helpeth hym also lay Agnus castus in lyes of oyle tyll it be rotten, that sethe it in stronge wyne and streyne it with oyle & war, and make an oynement and that helpeth agaynst hardenesse of the mylt.

¶ For the matryce. L

¶ Fomentacyon made of the water wher in it is sodden dryeth the superfluytes of ꝑ matryce and clenseth the enterynge.

¶ To prouoke floures to women. D

¶ To prouoke the floures in wimen make fomentacyon of the decoccyon of thys herbe and of centuryum gallyan herbe.

¶ For Lytargy, or for getfulnesse. E

¶ Agaynst Lytargy make decoccyon of cucion, of limalache, and of lawge, in sale water, and washe the hynder parte of the heed therwith.

¶ Alom. Ca. vii.

ALome is colde & dyre in the thyrde degre. Some saye that Alom is a certayne erth that groweth in Cycill, other say that it is a vayne of the erthe that by greate decoccyon of heet is chaunged into whyte colour and so is made alome, and it is made in hote regyons, specyally in places of sulphur and tyre, and it is of sharpe sauour yf it be medled with spocyl. That whyche is erthy & foule is nought It may be kept lõge in goodnesse, It hath vertue to wast, to consume, & to dyre.

¶ For a canker. A

¶ Agaynst canker, powdre of Alome and vnsleked lyme confect wt fat erthe is good or els washe it tyrst wt vyneygre, & put therin a clet anoynted with ꝑ layd sterey, or a tent of powdre of alome layd on it.

¶ For the gomes. B

¶ Agaynst swellynge of the gomes washe them tyrst wyth vyneygre and alome confect togyder, but tyrste set ventoses wt scarificacion on the necke and sholders, or set the ventoses in the hynder parte of the heed, and scarefye it. iii. dayes, than lay bloodsokers called hollerches to the gomes, and washe the gomes wyth vyneygre, wherin alome, nutgalles, and roses had ben soden, and with the same vynegre washe ꝑ mouth thre or foure dayes ewyse or thryse a daye, and it wyll do ease

¶ For scabbes, L

¶ For scabbes take quicke brymstone, lytargy, and alome, and sethe theym in vyneygre and nutoyle, washe the sore place with warme water, and annoynt it.

¶ For the dropsy. D

¶ For them that haue the dropsy or sleppynge lymmes, or artetych, or scabbes. Boyle Alome in water, & take reed hote stones out of the fyre, and put them in a tubbe, and powre the sayde water vpon them, & let the pacient be in the smoke therof and washe hym with ꝑ water tyll he swete.

¶ For a canker. E

¶ For a canker in what parte it be take ꝑ bygnesse of a nut of Alome, halfe a glasse full of hony, and a pynte of reed wyne, & medle them togyder, and sethe them tothe iii. parte, & straine them through a clothe and washe the sore often. Probatum est.

¶ De Apio Smalache or Sammarche. Ca. viii.

THere be dyuers maners of Apium or Smalache, as shall be shewed hereafter, but we speake of the comune. Fyrst it is hote in the begynnynge of the thyrde degre, and dyre in the myddes of the same. It is a comune herbe, the sede is therof is moost of vertue, the rote is next and than the leues. And therfore whan it is founde in receptes. Recipi apii that is

take smalache without addycyon the seds is to be taken. It hath dyuers names, as Apium silinum, Albal Caralis, or Sascarpli.

¶ For strangory. A

¶ The iuce of smalache soden wyth Saritrage is good for them that haue the strangory, and pysse dyope by dyope, and for thē that haue dyssury & maye not pysse, take ꝑ same dyynke in ꝑ moꝛynge with Mel Solaris. Philipendula, and sethe theym togyder and strayne them, than put therto suger and make a Syꝛope, and dyynk it.

¶ For stoppynge of the lyuer. B

¶ Juce of Smalache soden with Tamaryke vnstoppeth the applacyons of the lyuer, and of the mylte. Or elles sethe rotes of smalache, parcely, ꝑ fenell & dyynke it.

¶ For Jaundus. C

¶ For Jaundys, cause of applacyō do make a Syꝛope of the iuce of Smalache and fenell soden with iuce of Fumoterre, and suger, and that destroyeth the sewme. For them that haue the dꝛopsy called Leucoflemence or Ypolacra. Take a pounde of the iuce Smalache and an vnce of Maistyke, sethe them togyder, & strayned them and put therto sugre, and make therof a Syꝛope, and in the ende of the decocyon put therto two vnces of Elula, and halfe an vnce of Ruberbe, and in ꝑ moꝛynge dꝛynke it with warme water.

For frenesy. D

¶ Agaynst frenesy, the iuce of Smalache veriuce, or vynegre. oyle of vyolettes, or roses put togyder in a vessell of glasse ouer the fyꝛe, and hote laye it to the pacyēts heed, but fyꝛst shaue it.

¶ For feuer quotidian. E

¶ For feuer quotidiane or dayly age w. make a purgacyon, than sethe Agryke vb the iuce of Smalache in the apple of colloquintida called a gourde of Alexandꝛy, or in a rote called malū terre, or swynes dꝛede, and with the water and decocyon gyue it to the pacyent: ¶ It is to be noted that Smalache is not good for women with chylde, for by the myght of it, it dꝛyueth the strynges that the chylde is bounde wythin the matrye. It noyeth the Epylētykes that fall, for it moueth the waters and humours, and causeth them to moūte into the vpper partyes. There is another maner of Smalache called Apium ramium, wylde Smalache. Also there is apiū risus, and Apium Emoꝛroidarium, and all bene smalaches.

¶ For the backe. F

¶ Apium ramium soden in wyne & oyle, layde to the reynes, and holy appeaseth ꝑ ache, and the strangury, and it is called Apium, bycause it is good for the reynes, and bycause it groweth there as canes be that is froggys. ¶ The layde playster is good for ache of the guttes.

¶ For collyflewelle. G

¶ Agaynst collyflewelle, the floure of thys herbe sodē in water with grayn of Lorne myngled wyth glyster.

¶ For the mylte. H

¶ Agaynst payne of the mylte, make Syroyne with the iuce herof, of ware & oyle. ¶ Smalache called Apiū risus, or crowfote layde in wyne and oyle to rotte, and than strayned medled with ware maketh an oyntment.

¶ For melancoly. I

¶ This oyntment dooth great ease to sekenesse of the splene caused of melācoli, & therfore it is called Apiū risus, for it wasteth the melancolyke humours cōmyng of habundaunce, wherof folowyth heupnesse, and his absence lesseth folowyth ꝑ cōtrary that myrth, and by consequence risus that is laughter, & therfore it is sayde Splen ridere facit. The mylte causeth to laugh, for it clenseth the blode of humour melancolyke.

¶ Agaynst strangury & dyssury. K

¶ Apium risus sodē in water or in wyne is good agaynst strāgury, dyssury & eluris. Also the decocyon therof alone auayleth

chyefly agaynste the stone. The lactuary
called Litiontipon gyuen with decoccyō
of apium risus, prouoketh the floures in
women. And lete fume be made vnder or
elles the iuce put warme into the matry-
ce. Some saye ỳ yf it be taken at ỳ mouth
it sleeth a man in laughyng, and it is fou-
nde in certeyne bokes that yf it be taken in
warde it sleeth a man. And I platayre ha-
ue seen by experyence some that hath take
it, and it hath done them great hurte.

¶ For emorrodes or pyles. L

¶ Apium Emorroidū. This herbe soden
in wyne layde to the place dryed the emor
roydes or pyles that ben swollen. But it
must not be wne whan they blede or rēne
The poudre therof also is good for ỳ same

¶ De Apio ramio, wylde smalache.
La.ix.

Apium ramium groweth in wa-
ter, some call it wylde smalache
Of his vertue is wrytten afore in the co-
mune smalache.

¶ De Apio risus, Crowfote or
ache. Cap.x

Apium risus groweth in sandye
places and grauelly groūde, some
call it botracium, other corar, other Julie
other statice, other arricoris, other cloro-
pis, other raselmo, other effistion, other li-
topon, other belliuageron, other buccon,
other herba sceleratā, and other apium ri-
sus. Thys herbe brayed in a morter wt
swynes dryt made in playster layde vpō
boche closed and anone it wyll breake, it
may be gadred at all tymes:

¶ De Apio Emorroidario. La.xi.

Apium Emorroidarium, is other-
wyse called botractum staticere,
some call it vran, and other call it cutra-
da. It groweth in sandy places in the
feldes, the rotys is lyke vermelond. Of
his propertie and vertue is spoken in the
chappytre of comune smalache.

¶ For lunatyke people. I

¶ This herbe is good for lunatyke folke
yf it be bounde to the patyentes heed wt a lyn
nen clothe dyed reed themoone beyng in
creasaunt in the tygne of Taurus or Sco
rpyon in the fyrst parte of ỳ tygne, & he shal
be hole anone. ¶ Agaynst Cycatryces
that bene spottes or semes, that bene after
woundes remayne blacke, take & stampe
thys herbe with the rotes and stronge vy-
negre, and lay it on the spottes or semes
and it wyll clense them, and take awaye
the yll flesshe, and hele them.

¶ De Amido. La.xii.

Amidum is attemprement hote and
moyst, and is made in thys maner
put wheet to stepe in colde water nyghte
and daye, and stryre it euerye daye tyll it
seme all rotten, than take it out of the wa
ter, and brayt it well and small, and put
therto colde water as ye dyd before. Thā
strayne it and sette it in the sonne tyll the
water be out, and that it be very dry re, thā
renewe it with water many tymes that
it maye be whyte. Then let the w[illegible]
pured, and the thyckenesse in the bottome
layde to dryre and harden, & that is amidū
Also it is called Amilū, bycause it is ma-
de without a myll, and it may be also ma-
de wyth clene barly.

¶ Agaynst apostume. I

¶ This Amidum is good agaynst ỳ apo-
stumes of the membres of lyfe as the hert
and the longes that ben they that be clo-
sed vnder the rybbes within.

¶ Agaynst the cough. B

¶ Also it is good agaynst the cough yf it
be soden in water of barle with almonde
mylke, and penycles therto.

De Antimonio. Cap.xiii.

Antimonium is hote and dryre in
the fourth dēgre. It is a vayne of
the erthe moche lyke to metall, and spe-
cyally to tynne, but it is knowen fro me-
tall bycause it brēneth, and is easyly bru-
sed, and is not metall. Antimonium bren
neth in the fyre and metall melteth; The
clerer that Antimonium is the better it

ts. The powdre therof confect wt frenche
lope, and anoynted therwith is good in ꝑ
hole of a fystula.

¶ Agaynst canker. A

¶ The powdre therof layde on a canker
wasted ꝑ deed flesshe, & is a good remedy.

¶ Agaynst polype. B

¶ Agaynst polype that is flesshe ouergro
wē in the nose thyrlles, make a magdaliō
that is a thyng rounde and longe, & make
it of apostolycon, that is a playster so na-
med and laye powdre of antimonij there
on, and put it in the nose.

¶ For the spot in the eye. C

¶ Agaynst the spot in ꝑ eye make a colire
that is a clere thynge ꝑ is set in the sonne
It is made with antimonij and kyrnel-
les of myrabolani alyke moche with cole
water, and thurye amonge wyth powdre
of antimonium vpon it.

¶ Agaynst bledynge of the nose. D

¶ Agaynst bledynge of the pose, wete cot
ton in the iuce of bursa pastoris and caste
powdre of Antimonium vpon it. and put
it in the nose thyrlles.

¶ For emoyroides. E

¶ This powdre confect with tarus bar-
batus, and cotten wete therin layde on ꝑ
emoyroides dryeth them. Or elles put the
iuce of pancedanum that is dogfenell wt
a clystre in warm. Yf the emoyroids be wt
out laye that powdre on them, yf they be
within, laye the powdre wyth a spone, &
a bladre full of wynd. The powdre of ele-
bore that is pedellion is as good for this
medecyne as powdre of antimonium.

¶ De Achalio, iuce of Sloes or bolays.
Cap. xiiii.

AChalia is colde and drye in the se-
conde degre. It is the iuce of sloes
vnrype and wylde, & is made thus. The
sloes bene gadred or they be rype, and the
iuce taken prelled away, and dryed in the
sonne. Thys iuce so dryed is called acha-
lia. It may be kept a yere, and it hath ver
tue to restrayne and to comforte.

¶ For vompte. A

¶ Agaynst vempte, colyke and feblenesse
of vertue retentyue ete, ache, mōmpe, dra-
gagantum, and gomme arabyke, tempered
with white of an egge and fryed in a pan
of yron, or elles make a playster therof &
laye it to the bought of the breste, or elles
make crelpes with rayne water, or of ro-
se water.

¶ Agaynst flux in the bely. B

¶ Agaynste flux in the bely, tempre it wt
wyne and gyue it to drynke, ꝑ same may
be made agaynst the flux of women. Or
take achalia, ꝑ stone emachytes, and ypo-
quistides, & let them be cōfect with rayne
water, or water of roses and so gyue.

¶ For bledynge at the nose. C

¶ Agaynst bledyng of the nose, or flux in
women, make a suppolytorye or tente of
achalia, and iuce of bursa pastoris.. And
for the floures in women clay or armoste
be put to the layd thynges, or elles medle
tansey, achalia, and iuce of plantayne, &
make a suppolitory, as it is layde.

¶ For vompte. D

¶ For vompte and flux of the bely, make
a playster of achalya, dragons bloode, ma-
stycke, oyle of roses, and whyte of an egge

¶ Agaynst hote apostome. E

¶ Agaynste hote apostome take Achalia
tempred in iuce of plantayne or any other
colde herbe & layd to it at ꝑ begynnynge

¶ De Agarico. Cap. xv

AGaricus is hote and drye in ꝑ se-
conde degre. Agaryke is an excre-
cens that groweth nygh to ꝑ rote of a sa-
pyn tre, in maner of a mussheron and spe-
cyally it groweth in Lombardy, and ther
be to kyndes of them, the male and the fe
male, but the female is best & hath a rotid
shape and is very whyte, The male hath
longe shape, and is not so whyte. The fe-
male is bytter & holowe wythin as pep-
ces deuyded, the male is not so, and is he-
uyer but sometyme his lyghtnesse cometh
of rottennesse, and that is sene for it pow-

weth in brekynge. It maye be kept. iiii. yeres. It purgeth fleume and melancoly.

¶ For feuer cotidian. A

¶ Agaynst cotidian & fleume naturall sethe agarye with other spyces as spinant, and vse the decocyon. Another remedy is after that the patyēt is purged yf he feuer cease not, medle an vnce of Agarye with as moche iuce of fumiterre, and vse it. iii. or. iiii. houres afore the acces: many haue ben healed by thys onely medecyne.

¶ Agaynst pliake pallyon. B

¶ Agaynst pliake pallyon, the same medecyne is good, or make it thus, let ye patyēt haue a clystre mollifycatyle, than take an vnce of Agarye with hony & oyle and some water mitigatyle, & make a clystre.

¶ For streytnelle of pyllynge. C

¶ Agaynst dyllury, take saxifrage & sethe it in wyne, & straine it, and in sethyng put therto halfe an vnce of Agarye, & vse it.

¶ Agaynst fystula.

¶ Agaynst fystule, take salt, cost, grauell of wyne, and Agarye, and make therof a small powder cōfect with hony, and wete a tente therin, and put it in the fore. This drawyth out broken bones, it wassheth ye yll flesshe, and healeth the fystule.

¶ Agaynst Emorroydes E

¶ Aganst Emorroydes, take powder of Agarye very small medled wyth iuce of Cyclamen warmed by the fyre, wete cotton therin, and lay to the sore place.

¶ Agaynst morphew. F

¶ Agaynst morphew, take the layde powder with bay salt, and lay on ye place, but fyrst washe it with decocyon of Agarye, castorium & synāt: with this ye heed ache is appeased cauled of abolidaunce of fleume, and cōforteth the stomake: Or make pylles wt iuce of fenel or allelupa, that is sorell de boys or cukowes mete.

¶ De Anero. Dyll. Ca. xvi

ANet is hote and drye in the seconde degre, the sede therof is best in medecyne: and therfore whā Anet is sodde wyten onely, it is to wete ye sede: the rote is lytell worth. It ough to be gadred in ver, & may be kept. iii. yeares, but it is better renewed euery yere. The decocyd therof is good for the ye may not pysse, and for the ye be dryuy gyue lycoripon in syrop pe with suger, & for chyldre make a playster vpon the nether parte of the bely.

¶ For the matrice. A

¶ For dolour of the matrice, boyle two kayllians of anet in stronge wyne & lay it on the lowe parte of the bely, or with the leues boyled in stronge wyne, be made a suppositorye, and that withdraweth the superfluytes of the matrice: and causeth the floures to voyde.

¶ For emorroydes.

¶ Agaynst Emorroydes, take powder of nettles and powder of anet medled with hony, and lay it therto, and anoynte it, or elles anet and powder of nettles seve, & lay them on playster wyse, and yf they ryne lay ye powder theron, for it stoupeth: and yf ye vaynes be swollen medle ye powder with hony & whyte of an egge, & lay it to. Decocyon of anet & mastyc helpeth agaynst vompt cauled to colde, & agaynst bloudynge of ye nose yf it be put in the nose thyrlles. It cōforteth ye stomake in what maner so euer it is taken, chawed alone, sodden in potage, or in flesche, or in drynke, and lyke wyse it conforteth the brayne.

¶ De Affodillo. Affodylly. Ca. xvii

AFfodylle is an herbe that hath thre maners. It is called Affodillus, centum capita, and albutium, and some call it porrus cerinus, the grecyes do call it alpilidos, the Wooles call it poliorris, other call it Buburicus, other Rabdion, other asucus, and other ampularia. This herbe is hoote and drye in the seconde degre. It hathe leues lyke leke blades, the rote is better in medecine then the leues and is better grene than drye. In the rote is as it were a douues heed, dyuersyche, and hathe all the vertues that is spoken

store of yuel, excepte that it is good a-gaynst the euyll called tettres apolyce in thys maner.

¶ For tettres alopycee. ℟

¶ Take hony bees hȳr and mak in pow dre, and medle it with iuce of ꝑ layde rote ꝛ it wyll be an oyntmēt cōuenable for it.

¶ For strangury. ℣

¶ Agaynst strāgury, dyllury, take. iiii. vnces of affodylles ꝺ a dr̄ame of saritrage, and a dr̄ame of myllefolis, or yarow, pow dred and soden tyll the. iii. partes be wasted, than let ꝑ pacient drynke it ꝺ sugre.

¶ For dropsy. ℒ

¶ Agaynste dropsy, the myddle barke of eldre, and philipendula or dropwot, of ech iii. dr̄ammes soden in. iii. vnces of iuce of affodyll, and gyue to hym that is seke spe cyally yf it be dropsy called leucoflemācē

¶ For the eyen. ℘

¶ Agaynst the sekenesse of the eyes, take halfe an vnce of saffron, ꝛ an vnce of mi erre, and seche them in halfe a pounde of good reed wyne, tyll halfe be wasted in a brasen vessell, and it profyteth maruay lously, and is also good agaynste tettres and alopycee.

¶ Allium latine. Scordon vel scordē greece. Thaū Arabice. Garlyke. Ca. xviii.

Allū is garlyke. It is hote ꝛ dry in the myddle of the. iiii. degre. Some saye that there be two maners of garlyke, one tame other comune, the other is wylde, and is called stordyon or tamp sons, and is hote and dry, but lesse than the tame, ꝛ it is not dyscussed of doctours the excelle of ꝑ one and other. The wylde worketh meanely ꝛ ought to be put in re ceptes ꝛ not the tame, for ꝑ tame worketh imperiously we vse ꝑ floures of ꝑ wyld ꝛ they ought to be gadred in ꝑ ende of prim tyme, ꝛ be hanged to dry in the shadowe. It maye be kepte. iiii. yeare in goodnesse, but it is better to haue newe euery yere. Of tame garlyke the heed is occupyed, it hath vertue to withstande, ꝛ put out venym

¶ For bytynge of venymous bestes. ℟

¶ Agaynst bytynge of venymous bestes take garlyke, and bray it and laye to the place, also yf it be eaten it putteth venym oute of the body, and therfore it is called chirles tryacle.

¶ Agaynst wormes in the bely. ℬ

¶ Agaynst wormes in the bely, take gar lyke, peper, a lytell percely, and iuces of myntes, make of them sawce, ꝛ wete your brede therin. For to open the vaynes of the lyuer, ꝛ the condyte of the dryne make sawce of garlyke tempred with wyne, ꝛ herbes dyuretykes, and vse it.

¶ Agaynst strangury, ꝛ dyllury, ꝛ payne of the guttes sethe garlyke ꝛ make a play ster therof and lay it on the bely nygh the perde. Garlyke noyeth ꝑ syght for it dry eth, ꝛ it greueth all ꝑ membres of the bo dy, yf it be vsed out of measure for it en gendreth lepery. The floures of wylde garlyke ben dyuretykes and losyng, and who vseth thē in wyne or other in drynke they bene good agaynst the strangury, ꝛ dyllury. In the antydotary is lytell or no thynge founde of tame garlyke in recep tes, but of ꝑ wylde, for it is more ꝛperate

¶ Acorus. Gladon. Ca. xix

Acorus is ꝑ rote of a water flagge howe be it, it groweth not onelye in water, but it is also solde in hygh gros des. It is hote and dry in the seconde degre. Some call it affrodilyus or vene ramy, or sigenciana, or mutica. It ought to be gadred in the begynnynge of somer and the huskes wout plucked awaye and thā clouen in. iiii. partes ꝛ hāged in ꝑ shē to dry ꝑ it rotte not for the moystnesse therof. It may be kept thre yere in vertue It hath vertue apperatyle to dyspyde and dyssolue. For the hardnesse of the mylte ꝛ of ꝑ lyuer, take a. li. of corus sō what bru sed ꝛ lay it. iii. dayes ꝛ. iii. nyghtes in vy negre thā sethe it tyll ꝑ vynegre be halfe wasted, than put therto hony and sethe it agayne tyll the vynegre be all dryed, and

than take ormel w̄ the decocyō of acorus & take a li. of the iuce, of ꝑ powdre, & of ꝑ sede, and half a li. of vynegre & of oyle, and halfe a li. of armoniake an vnce of a gōme called serapelinr. li. vnces, and lay them all nyght in vynegre & on the morynge sethe it to half, & thā put therto powdre of acorus, and w̄ this oyntemēt with thy hādes anoynt the the lyuer & the mylt ꝑ is to harde, & ꝑthou wylt make a cironie lay it to in manet of a plaster, and the drinke ꝑ it is sodē in is good for ꝑ lanesse kenelle, but it ought not to be gyuē to thē ꝑ haue ꝑ accesse. ¶ Agaynst ꝑ Jaundysse sethe ꝑ rote of acorꝰ in water & strayne it & in ꝑ streynynge put therto sodē chiches & gyue to ꝑ pacyent, & that is a louerayne remede ꝑ ꝑ pacyent be wout ague, ꝑ ye haue the ague, make a bathe with the rote therof ꝑ ye can fynd ynough, & ꝑ ye haue not plente, than put the powder of it in a dagge, and put it in the bathe, or els sethe moche of acorus in water, and set ꝑ pacyent ouer it well couered with clothe tyll he swete, that swete purgeth well the harde fleume.

¶ For the webbe in the eye.

¶ Agaynst a thycke spot or webbe in the eye called pannus. Juce of acorus and fenell egally put in a vessell & set in the sonne, tyll the moystnesse waste than put therto powdre of aloe and sethe it a lytell, and strayne it, and put it in a vessell of brasse, and whan nede is put it to the eye with a fether, and that coleth the eye. and so doth the leues ꝑ they be layde therto. And it is sayd ꝑ acorus is bounde to a be hyue the hony bees wyl not fle away but encrease and cause other to come therto.

¶ Armoniacum latine, Alios grece, Falaac arabice. Cap. xx.

ARmoniacum is hote and drye in ꝑ seconde degre. It is ꝑ gomme of a tre that is so named also the bowes ben hewed with small cuttes vndernethe in somer dayes, and out therof cometh a licour that hardeneth agaynst the bowes, and is called Armoniake. That is to be chosen that is moost clere & whytest, and is not medled with erthe. Good armoniake is lyke the whyte of an egge but it is not so whyte. It hath vertue to loose, to dyssolue and to sprede.

¶ Agaynst the olde cough. ℞

¶ Agaynst the olde cough and moyst, and agaynst alma that is a combraūce of the brethe cauled of thycke gleymy flewmes, Take two or thre droppes of armoniake with hony, or make pylles with hony and vse them: but fyrste let the breste be molyfyed with butter, or lyne sede, or with an herbe called Braucha vrsina or berelkote, powned.

¶ For the mylte. ℞

¶ Agaynst the sekenesse of the mylt, take armoniake, and galbanum, alyke moche and soften them in vynegre with ware and put therto powdre of cost, & of wormwood, and make a cyrotyne or oyntement and anoynt the mylte.

¶ For wormes in the belly. ℞

¶ For wormes in the belly, take armoniake with iuce of wormwood, or perlicaria Artemert: And for chyldren that can take nothynge by the mouth, take armoniake and iuce of wormwood or artemert w̄ vynegre, and make a playster, and lay it to the naupll.

¶ Anisum latine & grece, Aneisum arabice. Anys. Cap. xxi.

ANisum is hote and drye in ꝑ. iii. degre. It is also called swete commyn, and it is the sede of an herbe so called. It maye be kept in goodnesse. iii. yeares. It hath vertue to waste, consume and dyspo.

¶ For wynde in the body. ℞

¶ Agaynst wynde, & indygestyon, wrynggynge of the guttes, or crowynge, take dryncke that anys, fenell, and mastycke, hath ben sodē in, or elles the powdre of them with a lytel cynamum, and mastyk

vnloden. Anys is good agaynst payne of the eares and the wynde, yf the decoccyon therof be layde to it with peryttory.

¶ For the eares. B

¶ For the payne of the eare yf it be cawsed of moyst neste, put anys in ỹ iuce of lekes and a warme onyon with oyle, and put it to the eare.

¶ Agaynst the mattyce. L

¶ Agaynst the vyce of the mattyce, tribus magna, with decoccyon of anys, & other dyuretyke herbes vnstoppe the opilacyõs of the lyuer, and of the mylte.

¶ For hurte in the face. D

¶ Agaynst blackenesse or bruling compynge of stryppes, specyally yf they be in the face, bray anys with comyn and medle ỹ powdre with ware, and lay to the place. To make mylke encrease in a woman or lede to a man, vse powdre of anys in meates or drynkes: for anys openeth the paynes by his heate.

¶ Ablinthiũ latine, ablinthion grece. Saricon arabice. Wormwood.

Cap. xxii.

ABlinthium, wormwood, is hoote and drye in the seconde degre, some saye that it is hote in the fyrste degre, and drye in the secõde. There be two maners of wormwood, one is called pontyke, bycause it groweth in an yle called Pontum, for it hath a sauour pontyke or rãke and is grene of colour, & bytter or sowre smell, The other maner of wormwood, is som what more whytysshe, and not so bytter, and is not of so greate vertue as the other. It ought to be gadred in ỹ ende of vere, and dryed in shadowe, and may be kept a yere. Wormwood hath two cõtrarytes. It hath vertue laraytyf comyng of hete and bytternesse, & it hathe vertue constipatyfe or stoppynge by hete põticite It is layd to be of cours or chycke substaũce for sauour pontyke and bytter, that is therin, for bytter and pontyke thynges haue grosse substaunce: therfore who so taketh it inward yf it hynde grosse or thycke mater it hardneth and thycketh it more, & by the hete of it, it looseth, spredeth, and wasteth ỹ other humours that be thinne, and that it hath cõtrary operacyons, and therfore it ouge not to be taken but yf the mater be dygested, that it may dyssolue is by his hete, and whan it is dyssolued that it may haue it by his pontyfye.

¶ For wormes. I

¶ Agaynst wormes of ỹ nauyl whã they ben in the bowelles, take iuce of wormwood with powdre of betony, or centory or perticaria, or kyrnelles of perche.

¶ For the lyuer. B

¶ Agaynst opplacyon of the lyuer & Jaundys, take the iuce of wormwood and scaryole, or elles make them in syrope, and vse it with warme water. ¶ Agaynst opplacyon of ỹ mylt take iuce of wormwood and powdre of coste, and it is also good agaynst opilacyõ of ỹ lyuer cawsed of colre ¶ For to prouoke the floures in women, make suppolytory of wormwood in oyle of comyn or in oyle muskelyn, & ỹ is better

¶ For heed ache. L

¶ Agaynst payne in ỹ heed cawsed of vapours comynge from the stomacke, take iuce of wormwood with warme water.

¶ For dronkenesse. D

¶ Agaynst dronkenesse, take ỹ same iuce with hony & warme water. E

¶ Agaynst hardnesse of the mylte wormwood soden in oyle choped, and lay therto or make an oyntement with ỹ iuce with vynegre y armonyake with ware & oyle & anoynt ỹ place by the fyre or in ỹ sonne. ¶ Agaynst suffocacyon comynge of colde, take it with vynegre & warme water. Yf thou haue doubte of apoplexy to lose ỹ spyce it is a souerayne remedy. ¶ Agaynst palesie, or lyuidyte comyng of the body make a playster with iuce of wormwood powdre of comyn and hony. ¶ Agaynst wormes in the eare, droppe of ỹ iuce therin. The iuce dronken clereth ỹ syght. Yf

it be put in the eye it taketh awaye the rednesse of ꝑ webbe called pānus. It kepeth gownes and bokes fro mycre & wormes. Unde Dialcorides, for to haue the iuce gadre it in the ende of Maye, For to kepe the herbe gadre it whan the floures springe, laye it in the shadowe, It wyll kepe two yeares.

¶ Anacardus latine & greke.
Cap. xciii.

ANacardus is ꝑ frutes of a tre that groweth in Inde. Some say that they ben whelpes of olyphātes, but that is not true. They ben hote and dry in ꝑ thyrde degre, some say in ꝑ fourth. The he uyest & ful of humours is best. They may be kept. xxx. yere, & they oughte to be kept in a place not to hote nor to moyst, yf they be taben alone deeth foloweth or Lepre.

¶ For forgetynge. I

¶ Agaynst forgetynge, seethe castorium in stronge vynegre, put therto of the humour of Anacarde, and anoynt the hyndre parte of the heed.

¶ Aynst tettres. B

¶ Aganst spredynge tettres, take orpygmēt cōfyct with ꝑ iuce of anacardes fyrst washe the place & than anoynt it, but lete it not lye to lōge for it wyl gnete payne & make it holow but washe ꝑ place often wh hote water, & anoynt it often. E

¶ Agaynst morfewe take sauge wormwood, And that is within colloquintida, or wylde gourdes put in powdre & cōfyct with the iuce of anacardus, Or these thynges confyctes in wyne and soden & made in playster be layde therto.

¶ Aganst forgetfulnesse. D

¶ I confeccyon that is called Theodoricon anacardium where ben ꝑ pryncypall medecyns is good agaynst forgetfulnesse and healeth the lepry.

¶ Amigdala latine. Lanet arabice, & greke. Almondes. Cap. xciiii.

AMigdala dulcia, ben swete Almōdes. they be hote and moyste in ꝑ fyrste degre. Galienus sayth that these almondes haue some bytternesse, but it is perceyued whan they begyn to ware olde and they bene of the same accyon for norysshynge of the body as nuttes be, and be stronge and yll to dygest, bycause of their vnctuosyte, and they tourne into colerike humours, but they be not so noysome to the stomake as nuttes bene. And therfore almondes taken betwene newe and olde be meanes betwene the veray swete and bytter. They clense the fylthye of the bodye of the lunges, and of the reynes, and prouoketh vryn, and vnstoppeth the opplacyons of the lyuer, and therfore the bytter bene gyuen in medycynes, & the swete for nourysshynge. The oyle of the swete almondes is the beste. The harder & whyter that they be, whan they sholde be eaten lete them be blaunched, and dressed with suger or hony. Grene almondes be more tendre & softe by the moysture ꝑ they haue and be more worthy than the olde & dry, but yf the olde were blanched, & layde a nyght in warme water they wolde be fellawes to the grene in goodnesse, & yf the grene be eaten or they haue huskes they comfort greatly the gommes and swageth the heate of the stomake.

¶ Of bytter almondes. Ca. xcv.

BYtter almōdes as Isaac sayth, bene dry in the ende of the seconde degre. They mollyfye thycke and grosse humours, and therfore they clense the lyuer and the longes of flewmatyke humours and also open the opplacyons of the lyuer and wasteth the hardnesse of ꝑ mylte and breaketh the great wyndes spredē in the bowelles named colon & prouoketh vryn and clenseth the fylthe of the reynes, and of the matrye, and putteth out the opplacyons. Yf they be blaunched and brayde, & made a pellayre they cause the floures in women to renne. Also they put the rotten humours out of the body and appease ꝑ paynes in the belly, & engendreth slepe.

And yf they be gyuen to drynke with Ammi dum, and mynces, they helpe lyghtly the wyn, & destroyeth the stone: And yf they be tryed with vynegre they take awaye the sedenesse fro the face, yf they be taken to drynke with good wyne they ease greatly agaynst the longe ague.

¶ Agaynst encombraunces of the brethe. 2

¶ Agaynst encõbraunce of ꝑ brethe that is called asma, and agaynst cough caused of colde, bray byter almondes and make brothe or potage of them, and put suger to them to take awaye the bytternesse.

¶ Agaynst deefnesse. 2

¶ Agaynst deefnesse in the eares bruse almondes, and bet wene two leues lay thẽ vnder hote emers, or asshes, and than prese out the oyle, and droppe it into the eares, yf the herynge be stopped or yf anye mater come out. L

¶ Agaynst wormes in the bely, put of the sayd oyle on the meate with floure of byter lupyns, or make a playster therof, and lay it to the nauyll. The floures reteyned shall be prouoked yf pessayre be made of this oyle & put within, or make a suppositorye of Trifera magna wt the same oyle.

¶ De Aristologia rotũda vel accãge vel carabuth latine. Aristõ vel setala gos arabice. Apiston vel pauodricia grece. Smerwort or meke galyngale

Cap. xxvi.

ARistologia hath two kyndes, the one rounde and the other longe, Eche of them is hoote and drye in the seconde degre. Some say that ꝑ dryeth is in the thyrde degre. The rounde is best for vse of physyke, and the rote is better than the leues. The rote is gadred or the herbe bere floures. The leues & the floures togyder haue vertue to dyssolue, vnknyt, & waste, and to put out venym. It is kept ii. yeares. 2

¶ Agaynst venym and bytynge of venymous beestes take the powdre therof with iuce of mynces, ꝑ powdre therof wasteth deed flesshe anone, yf a tent be made and wete in hony powdre herof cast theron & put in a fystule destroye the deed flesshe.

¶ For a deed chylde. 2

¶ To delyuer a deed chylde, sethe this rote in wyne & oyle and make a fomentacion

¶ Agaynst trouble of the brethe caused of ropyst humour make a confeccyon, ꝑ two vnces of rotes of aristologia put to powder, and the thyrde of genepan with hony.

¶ Agaynst the fallynge euyll, take rotide aristologia, euforbium, castoreum, quyck brymstone, and make a decoccyon in oyle petrolium, or in oyle mustelyn, or at lest in comun oyle, and therwith anoynt the rydge of ꝑ backe fro the necke downward The powdre therof with vynegre heleth the smert of scabbes.

¶ Aristologia longa latine.

Reed mader. Cap. xxvii

ARistologia longa is so named because the rote is longe, & sklender Some call it Erratica, other melcarpon, other ephesta, other clesticis, the romayns call it pet ricomis, longe aristologia hath the vertue of the rotide. Macer sayth that it hath many good vertues.

¶ Sadre grete quãtite therof and drye is and whan nede is make smoke ther with vnder the beddes where seke chyldren lye It maketh the pacyẽt mery marueylously, and bryngeth hym to helth. Also this smoke dryueth all deuyllysshenesse & al trouble out of the house. Also this herbe grene stãpeth and layde to where ony thorne or tree is drawerth it out.

¶ Agaynst the cankre. 2

¶ For cankre in the gõmes, take this herbe, peper, the rote of gladon and myrre, & make powdre of them and rubbe the gommes, and it taketh awaye rottennesse.

¶ Agaynst payne of the mylt and colyke. 2

¶ Agaynst payne of the mylte and colyke pessyon, the iuce therof steyned with wa-

ter and gyuen to drynke. It openeth gre-
telye the mylte, and wasseth the payne of
colyke. It helpeth paralytykes, and vn-
dooth the ache of the wombe.

¶ Ambra latyne et greke. Hambar
Arabyce: Amber. Ca. xxviii

AMbre is hote and drye in the le-
conde degre. Some saye that it i
the spame of a whale. Other saye that i
is the secõdyne that she casteth whan she
hath spawned, but that is not true, for it
is an vnpure thynge, & hathe a sangupne
colour, and the good ambre is whyte, but
who can fynde any that is gray it is the
best, the blacke is nought, for it is coũter-
feyte in thys maner. Tytell ambre is me
dled wt lignũ Aloes, storax calamita, lab-
danũ tempred with muske & rose water,
but the counterfeyt is knowen frome the
good bycause it may be chaufed in ỹ hãde
as ware, but ỹ good can not. It hath ver-
tue to comforte and maye be kepte longe.

¶ Agaynst laynesynge of ỹ herte. A
¶ Agaynste laynesynge of the herte called
symcopis, make pylles wyth a dragme of
ambre, and an vnce of lignum aloes, and
two dragmes of the bone in a hertes herte
put in powdre and bette in rose water &
gyue. ii. or. iii. of the sayd pylles to the pa-
cyent whan he gooth to bedd or to slepe.

¶ Agaynst the fallynge euyll. B
¶ Agaynste eppient fallynge, put ambre
and of the bone of an hartes herte in a vef
sell of glasse in the fyre on the cooles, and
let ỹ pacyẽt take the smoke at hys mouth
and nose thyrlles.

¶ Agaynst the matrycte. L
¶ Agaynst suffocacyon of ỹ matrycte whã
it presseth the spyrall membres, take Am-
bre in a vessell of glasse with other swete
smellyng thynges, or it onely, and let the
smoke be receaued by the natural cõdupte
of the woman, and that same tyme let the
womã haue stynkyng thynges at her no
se, as it were a mecche kyndled in oyle, &
than put out: The master sayth that with
the sayd smoke he healed a noble lady of ỹ
same dysease. And it is to wyte ỹ agaynst
the fallynge of ỹ matrycte stynkyng thyn-
ges ought to be vsed beneth, and swete a
boue, and in the suffocacyon the contrary
to be had.

¶ De Archemelia. Mugwort
or moderwort. Cap. xxix.

ARchemelia. Mugwort, is in thre
kyndes. that is to wyte, the grete
the myddle & the small: but now we wyll
speke of the grete. It is hote and drye in
the thyrde degre, and it is called the mo-
ther of herbes. The Romayns do call it
Regina, other call it Cerator, other Ephe
lia, other patermon, other apolyes, other
Archemelia, other Succola, other Lyopas
other Detropium, other Cereste, other Ly-
cacista, other Cronillis, other Bubastes,
other Obstancepon, other Emoromy, o
ther gomolestus, other Phylateriõ, other
Ferula. The Egyptyãs call it Sabalat,
other Cerobolus, and other Canapacia.
It groweth in sandy places on hylles, &
in gardyns. It hath leues toward whyte
as an oke. Of this mugwozte the leues
and the flowres behoueth in medecyne
more than the rote, & is better grene than
drye. It may be kept a yeare in bõunte. It
is good agaynst sterilyte or barayneste
in a woman causeth of dryethe, and it may
be knowen well ynough whan it is cau
sed of one or other by the cõplexyon of the
woman, and yf she be laete or leane, And
it ought to be gyuẽ in this maner. Take
powdre of Mugwort with the rote of an
herbe called bystorte, and nutmyg of eche
alyke moche, than let it be conspect with
hony in the maner of a lectuary, and let
it be vsed at morowe, and euen, with the
decoctyon of mughwort, but it is better
to make a bathe in water sodẽ with mug-
wort & Laurell, or els make fomẽtacyon
vpon the party of the matrycte wt the same
decoctyon, and for the same is good decoc
tyon of Mugwort soden in comun oyle,

or walnut oyle.

¶ Agaynst the floures. I

¶ Agaynst ꝓ floures wholden in wome, Make a pessayre of iuce of Mugwort, or water that it is soden in and lay to it.

¶ For coltysnesse. V

¶ Agaynst tenasmon or coltysnesse caused of colde, let the patyēt receaue at hys foldement smoke of colophonia layde on hote coles, than here mugwort on a tyle, and let the parpent syt theron. Probatum est.

¶ For pyles. L

¶ Agaynst pyles that growe nygh ꝓ foldement called glandes or almyces let thē be opened, and powdre of mugwort, and hore hounde lay on them.

¶ For mygrym. D

¶ Agaynste payne of the heede called mygreyne or cephale gyue some hote oppate, & the decocyō of mugwort. Water sayth he that bereth it on hym in walkyng weryeth not. It is also good agaynst euyll thoughtes, and stopeth the eyes from harmes, and all deuylysh enesse fleeth fro the place where it is.

¶ For payne in the belly. E

¶ Agaynst ache of ꝓ belly, mugwort powned, and lay therto, helpeth maruelously.

¶ Agaynst ache in the gutres. F

¶ Agaynst ache of the bowelles, powdre of mugwort dronken with hony easeth greatly, & is good agaynst many other sekenesses as macer sayth. ¶ To opē the floures in woman, gyue her to drynke mugwort sodē in water. Also ꝓ smoke of mugwort prouoketh the floures yf it be taken benethe. Also the drynke that it is sodē in often dronken letteth not women be delyuered alwre they tyme, & so doth the herbe yf it be layde to the nauyll, Also yf it be bruled and layde to the matryce it bryngeth and softeneth the hardenesse or inflacyō of it, and hath many other vertues, and is called archemisia monodos.

¶ De Archemisia minori. Of the myddle mugwort. Cap. xxx.

ARchemisia minor the myddle mugwort is called tagantes in Greke, ꝓ dompens call it gryfauterius, ꝓ Romayns cannili, the egyptyens Rym, other call it camaryta and other tanacipa. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

¶ For the bladder. A

¶ Agaynste ache of the bladder, agaynste straungury and dillury take mugwort tagātes one dragme, and gyue it with halfe a pynte of wyne, and gyue it to them that haue no feuer with warme water, and ys shall se good prouke.

¶ For the brest. B

¶ Agaynst payne of the brest and the rybbes bruse it with vyneygre and laye to it and he shall be hole the thyrde daye.

¶ For the synewes. L

¶ For the payne of ꝓ synewes, sethe thys herbe in comune oyle, & lay therto, it healeth and helpeth maruelously.

¶ For the kete. D

¶ Agaynst payne of the kete, yf any harde bene bruled or crusshed, ete te rote of thys mugwort with hony & it easeth greatly.

¶ To make a chylde merry. E

¶ To make a chylde merry, hange a bondell of mugwort, tagant or make smoke ther of vnder the chyldes bedde, for it taketh away anoy from them.

¶ De Archemisia minima called Leptifylos, the lesse mugwort. Ca. xxxi.

ARchemesia minima leptifylos is, ꝓ lesse mugwort, that other wyse is called matricary, & hathe a sauour lyke clere whan it is rubbed or bruled.

¶ Agaynst the stomake. I

¶ Agaynst the payne of the stomake yf it be caused of colde bray this mugwort grene wt oyle of almondes warme in maner of a playster, lay it to the stomake and the patyent shall be hole in .v. dayes. Also yf it be layde vnder the doze of a hous, man nor woman can not anoye in that hous.

¶ Agaynst the synewes. B

¶ Agaynst ache of the synewes, and shrynge of the lyammes, anoynte ꝓ lymmes

with iuce of this herbe medled with oyle of roses warmed: It taketh away all payne of shakynge, and all vrees cauled of reumatyke humours that come to ꝑ synewes. ¶ It is to wete ꝑ Diana fonde these thre mugwozces & theyr vertues, and gaue this same herbe to Centaurus, which proued the vertues therof many tymes, & therfore Dyana named it Artheme-sia. It ought to be gadred in May or July.

¶ Aceum latine, Ori orios grece, vyneyger. Cap. xxxii.

ACetum vynegre is colde and dry in the seconde degre. It hath vertue penetratyfe to perce, thyrll, and deuyde, And it hath vertue constructyue that cometh by hys qualytes that ben colde & dry. Vynegre maye be made thus, put wyne in a vessell halfe full, and vncouered, and it wyll become vyneygere. Or elles hete stele or a stone, and put it to the wyne in an vncouered vessell, & set it. ii. or. iii. dayes in ꝯlonne with salte, or elles a vessell ful of wyne vnstoped be well boyled in water. And yf thou wylt knowe yf the vynegre be good or harde, wete some on the dyrt erth or vpon tyren & yf it boyle or frothe it is good or elles not.

¶ Agaynst vomyte.

¶ Agaynst vomyte or flure of the wombe sethe roses, tamaryns, and nuttes of galles in vynegre, and therin wete wolle or a sponge and yf it be vomyt lay it to ꝑ sto make, & yf it be flure lay it to ꝑ reynes or on the naupll. Also the syrope called syrupus acetosus helpeth the syngle, double tarcyan, and cordian, salte flewme, and to all maner of agues, yf it be taken in the morynge with warme water. The syrop vynegre denyshed & quickeneth the mater and it is made thus, melte sugre in vynegre, and sethe it tyll it be mete for the case that ye wyll put it in, and yf ye wyl haue it dyuretyke sethe it more, the syrope of vynegre is good agaynst hote mater, and vynegre is good agaynst colde, for of vynegre and hony is made oxymel, somtyme symple and somtyme compoũde. The symple is made the. ii. partes of vynegre and the thyrde of hony, and it ought to be soden tyll it be as thycke as hony. The compaunde is made thus, Take the rotes of percely, of fenell, and swalache, and bruse them a lytell, and lay them in vynegre a daye and nyght, and on the seconde daye sethe them togyder, and strayne them, and in the vynegre also strayned put to the thyrde parte of hony, & than seethe it as the symple. Oxymel squilliticum is made in this wyse, Take an herbe called asquyll or water onyõ, and lay it in water all a nyght and daye, than sethe, and strayne it, thã put therto the thyrde parte of hony, but the inspde and outspde of the asquyll must be taken away and the myddle parte vsed, and yf ye haue not asquyll take a rape rote, and do with all as it is afore sayde. Oxymel symple or compost ought to be gyuen agaynst colde mater, for it tyrneth and dygesteth it.

¶ For the appetyte.

¶ Vyneyger comforteth the appetyte in this maner. Take sauge, percely, peper, and myntes, and stampe them and temper them with vynegre, and make sauce for fyshe, It wyll cause appetyte, and also fysshe eaten with vynegre, comforteth, and gyueth appetyte. Yf vynegre be vsed with a full stomake it vnbyndeth the wombe, and with an empty stomake it byndeth it. It is good for them that be weyke of sekenesse in thys maner. Toste bred & wete it in vynegre, & with ꝑ toste rubbe ꝑ mouth, ꝑ nose thyrles, and byrne it on the pulsable vaynes, for it cõforteth the pacyent & the appetyte. For the appetyte it were better wet in the iuce of myrt.

¶ Agaynst Lytargy.

¶ Vynegre is good agaynst lytarge, and frensy, yf it be rubbed to ꝑ tete & hãdes with salt & for ꝑ same yf ꝑ heed shaue be washe with the decoccyon of vynegre & castoriũ.

¶ De Alcamia Alcumē. Ca. xxviii.

Alcamia is an herbe that is colde in the fyrst degre and dryc in the begynnynge of the seconde. This herbe is founde in places beyonde the see, and specyally in Cypryll: And bycause it is not founde in all countrees, they that haue it make powdre therof and beare it into dyuers regyons. It hathe vertue to clense & to make abstractyon to colloure and to ease It is good for to clense & heet in this maner. ¶ Who that wyll clense or vnbynde the herte, the armes, or other parte of the body fyrst go to the bathe and walshe that parte with warme water. Than take alcamia tempered wyth a whyte of an egge and vynegre, and anoynte it, & a whyle after the anoyntynge walshe it agayne wt warme water & walshe you so. iii. dayes after. And it is to wete that the places so anoynted the fyrst daye wyll appere foule the seconde daye lasse, the thyrde daye yet lasse, & on the fourth daye fayre and clere. In this maner is healed the morphew yf it be curable. For to ease and helpe woundes is is good yf it be put alonely as in § eare, the nose, or in other places cartilaginous or gryllylles, and yf ye haue no alcamia powdre olyuamon with the same.

¶ To stayne or dye heere. ¶

¶ Ye may wyll stayne or dye youre nayles, or heere, or any other parte in reed colour tempre alcamia in vynegre or water, yf ye wyl haue blacke colour, tempre it wt oyle and and anoynte the place, and than let it dry, scarcely gooch § rayynge away, but by iuce of oynons or by the walshynge of the decoctyon of his owne iuce and vynegre, yf ye wyll stayne it wt yelowe colour tempre it with sparryll.

¶ Auripigmentum vel arsenicum lacinz Hamech Arabice. Pynkt. Ca. xxviii.

Auripigmentum is hote and dry in the fourthe degre. It is made of a vayne of § erth, it vnbrayeth, depaseth, bruseth and clenseth. Of auripigmēt

or arsenicum is two maneres red and yelow, The yelow is put in vse of medicine

¶ For the brethe. ¶

¶ Against letynge of § brethe causeth of mosshes, laye oynemēt vpon hote emets & let the patyent stoupe downe, & receyue the smoke therof throughe a pype or tenell And for the same take. iii. dragmes of oynement with a rere egges or with wyne or womās mylke, anes or twyse in weke

¶ For cough. ¶

¶ For the cough take a dragme with the above sayd thynges with quycke vnlecked lyme and oynement is made philocrum § is a medecyne to take heare fro any place and is made thus. Take. viii. dragmes of vnlecked lyme, and quenche it in water, & put therto two dragmes of oynmēt, and leche them, tyll they be sode ynough whā a rugh skyn put to them maye lyghtly be scalded or pyled with § hande. If ye wyl take the heere away of any parte of youre body be in a warme place and anoynte § parte with the sayde medicyne, for elles is wolde slep yf it were washed with colde water or hoter thā mylke warme. Some put therto tempyn § Aloe bycause it wolde not slep, other to the thyrde parte of oynement, and. ii. partes of commyne, that it maye take away the heere more easely.

¶ For tetters. ¶

¶ Against tetters spred ynge or not spredynge, take two partes of whyte sope, or fremsche sope, and thyrde parte of oynmēt and make an oynement therof § anoynte the place, but washe the tetter fyrste and after with warme wines, or els it wolde fete the good flesshe as well as the badde and thus washe. iii. or. iv. tymes and this is good also for the whyte morphew and the blacke. If ye wyll haue no heere growe in certayne partes of the body. fyrst pull them out that ye wyl there and anoynt the place with oyle of Iusquiame or hemlocke, & oynement temper togeder. Oyle of Iusquiame is made thus. Take

the wete ouerthwart and in ꝑ leues rolle it vnder hote asshes, ad than wydge out and thys oyle is good to be vsed. Or els sethe this sede with comyn oyle, and strayne it. To make ꝑ nayles clere, take gōme called setapine, and medle it with powdre of nyppurne, and therwith anoynt them.

¶ Aspaltum greke, Bitumen Judaicum latine. Cap. xxxv.

ASpaltum is est bitumen Judaicū It is a maner of erth that cometh fro partyes of beyonde ꝑ see ꝑ Jnde, and is heuy & blacke in colour. Some say that Aspaltū is made of ꝑ scūme of a lake hat deneth vꝑ chalke in ꝑ which lake Sodome & Gomoire perysshed. It hath vertue to ease, to waste, and to drawe, and it may be kepte longe. It is good for wodes ꝑ if the powdre be layde to a wounde dyre, be the wounde large or longe.

¶ For the matrice. ℟

¶ It is good also for the passyons of the matrice takē doun wardes or vpwardes in this maner ꝑ the matrice presseth vpon the brest or nyghe vpon all membres, lest the woman receyue the smoke therof at her mouth, & ꝑ it be down wardes or fall it lete her take ꝑ fume at the orybce or vꝑ a quyl or fenell It hath a abhominable smoke & therfore it is good for this mater, as it is sayde.

¶ For the heed. ℣

¶ It is good to purge the fleume of the heed, and for them that ben slepy, and for them ꝑ haue lytarge or flomeynge euyll in this maner, make poudre of Aspaltum and castorium, & make pylles with iuce of rue and sawge, and ꝑ neede be dyssolue one or two in cuce of rue or in wyne, and he put in ꝑ nosethyrlles the pacyēt lyenge vpryghe with an instrument propre therfore called nassale.

¶ For vipake passyon. ℔

¶ Agaynst vipake passyō take an vnce of aspaltum powdred and put it in vyght in crimel spunlisticum and in the morenyng drynke it and make a gyster.

¶ Artemisia. Cap. xxxvi.

ARtemisia is an herbe that some call peyron. It groweth in watry places and dyches. The leues ben lesse than lettuce leues and ben hogged as ferne and be very grene in a wynge to browne, and the braunche therof is .ii. cubytes longe and is bygge as a fynger.

¶ For brenynge. ℣

¶ This hath some vertue agaynst brennyng or scaldyng or fleyng, yf it be bruised & layde to ꝑ place. ¶ For to lose the wom be & to prouoke vryne, put ꝑ rote of this herbe in powdre, and drynke it vꝑ warme water, and that helpeth marueylously. It is good for them that haue the pyspke, or the crampe, or shrynkynge of the synewes, or other membres.

¶ Agaynst flux of bloude. ℣

¶ Agaynst flux of bloude of ꝑ nose comynge of some corrupt vaynes, this herbe eaten healeth the corrupcyon of the vayne, and gyueth helpe.

¶ Adianthos. Wayden wede. Ca. xxxvii.

ADianthos is an herbe, some call it gallitricum, but ꝑ herbe hyght politricum is an other herbe. This herbe Adianthos hath leues lyke to coryandre, & hath a stalke somwhat blacke, and groweth in hedges, and we vse the leues in medecyne and not the rote, for it is good for nothynge. It hath vertue hote & moyst in the fyrst degre.

¶ For the brethe. ℟

¶ For thē that can not drawe theyr breth but as it were by syghes, and for ꝑ Jaundys, and for strangury, dyssury, & to breke the stone in ꝑ bladder. Sethe adianthos in water, and make syrope of the decoctyō with sugre, and gyue it early at the sprynge of the day & lete the pacyēt drynke halfe a pynt of the decoctyon warme, & this ought to be gyuen to them that haue the ague vꝑ the sayde dyseases, & for them that haue not the fruer, lete the syrope be made with hony and he gyue wt the sayd

lyes decoccyon, but in lethargy put it vnto the rootes of tenell, smalache, and sperge of bruse & bonewort, & gyue it wyth wyne, and thou shalte se marueyles. Also it is good agaynst opplacyon of the lyuer, and wylde caused of colde. It purifieth flowres to womē and stoppeth flux of the wombe. ¶ This herbe adiuncted bruised and layde playster wyse to ꝑ stomake easeth ꝑ payne lonely with. Yf it be bruised & layde to ꝑ byenge of a dogge helpeth it shortly, and of thys herbe ꝑ grene is better then the dyre.

¶ De agrimonia. Egrimony. Ca. xxxviii

AGrimonia is an herbe, the Aegyptens call it vanone, other vnnia, the Romaynes agrimitia, other liburna, other Sterhalis, other Unuyla, other Gumialis other lunicetir, other sarcolla other agircinia, other aluella. It growyth on hylles in playne feldes, & aboute hedges.

¶ For the eyes.

¶ Agaynst payns of the eyen, & other greues. Take agrymonye grene & bruse it, & lay it to the eyes, it taketh away ꝑ blewnesse & yll colour, yf ye haue no grene take dre steped a day in warme water, for payne in the wombe drynke agrymony with the rote.

¶ For bruysynge.

¶ Agaynst bruysynge and byteynge, bruse this herbe with grece, & plaster wyse laye to it, it ceaseth the ache and swellynge.

¶ For byteynge of a serpente.

¶ Agaynst byteynge of a serpent or venymous beest, take two dragmes of powder of agrimony, .ii. measures of wyne ꝑ is called ciatus, & it wyll cast out venym.

¶ For a wounde.

¶ For a wounde of a spere or other yron, bruse agrymony with vynegre, and lay therto and it wyll be hole anone.

¶ For the mylte.

¶ Agrimony often eaten healeth ꝑ payne of the mylte.

¶ For apostume.

¶ Agaynst apostumes medle agrimony

Wyth swyne mans grece, & wyth hens and dowues mucilage it shortly hole.

¶ For a fystula.

¶ For fystules gnide these rootes of agrimony in the gumeynge hote good vnsoppened, and lyne of the pith of that tree nette bynyge of fygge that sucke vetche as he gaue fyrst to sucke may take effect, and hange it in the smoke tyll they be dyre and the fystules wyll hele.

¶ De Appolynaria. Cap. xxxix.

APpolynaris is an herbe called appolynaris bycause appollo & poplelaphie ministred it to plato, ꝑ grekes call it dyanes, other call it strymon machyum, and other dorygon. This herbe hath perueyghll vertue agaynste flyes byteynge mouches, and agaynst byteynge of wormes of ꝑ earth, seethe thys herbe with talowe in a vessell, than bete them togeder, and seethe them with halfe a pynte of wyne tyll the wyne be wasted, than laye it playster wyse on the place, and it shall soone be hole.

¶ De Alcea. Malowe. Ca. xl.

ALcea is a dyre malowe, ꝑ other wyse is called ciuitas. The Romayns call it Malache agrie, other molochin, other sycophylon, other ligemos, other ribiscum, oblacius, other malus vibiscus, and other barulus. It growyth in moyste places and feldes, the rote and sede is good in medecyne, and where bismalua is wryten in mene the sede. It is hote and dryge in the seconde degre.

¶ For podagre.

¶ Agaynst podagre seethe the rote of alcea with grece and playster wyse laye it to ꝑ place, & he shall be hole at .iii. dayes ende. Pyrobarum eli.

¶ For apostumes.

¶ For all apostumes or swellynge of any parte of the body though it were out & festred, seethe the rote of alcea in water & lay and stampe it well vnto other grece & put therto mucilage of fenugreke or fenell seed

ryuer seyse, and make a playster and lay it on. It fastneth ryppeth, and byeketh perfytely yt it be often renewed.

¶ For ache of synewes.

¶ Agaynst ache of the synewes and Joynts, wasshe them with ỹ decocyō of altea and fenugreec or fenugreek, & then lay it playster wyse, It healeth wonderously.

¶ For dry cough.

¶ Agaynst greuous dry cough make electuary of the rote of altea well and clenly soden, than as myne it small on a trencher and take therof a pounde, and two pounde of whyte hony, serche all togyder and fyre them well, and whan thou wyll wyte yf they be sodē ynough, lay a lytell of it vpō a marble, and lete it coole, and whan it is thrugh colde yf the fynger cleue not it is soden ynough, take it fro the fyre and put gynger poudre & kyrnelles of pynes well ryfled half a pounde, & mengle them wel, & set them sauke, and let the pacyent vse this electuary at nyght and morynge.

¶ De altula regia. Woodroue. Cap. xlii.

Altula regia is an herbe so called It is good agaynst euylles of the mouth, and agaynst rotteynge, yf it be boyled in wyne, and the mouthe washed therwith, forth with the pacyēt shall fele hym eased of his payne.

¶ De ambroliana. Hyndhele. Ca. xliii.

Ambroliana is an herbe lyke to eupatorium, or wylde sawge, but it is not so longe.

¶ For the mylte.

¶ Agaynst opplacyon of the mylte or dropsy, at the begynnynge of the sekenesse, or agaynst wormes in the wombe the wyne water that it is soden in often tymes dronken healeth that dysease yf it come of engendrynge of colde humours.

¶ De Alara. Cap. xliii.

Alara or Alarium is cal Brathea. Some call it vulgage that is alkabacara. It is hote and dry in the thyrde degre. The wyne or water that it is soden in prouoketh vryne, and the flowres in women myghtely, and therwyth is it good agaynst the opplacion of ỹ lyuer called of colde mates.

¶ For the mylte & dropsy.

¶ It is good for the mylte and dropsye, & for the seyatyke passyon it prouffyteth greatly. If it be taken in drynke it auayleth to the paynes of the matrice. It peldeth good colour to them ỹ haue iceteris or iaudys. Also it purgeth the wombe, and specially flewme at the mouth, and causeth vompte, and is all moste as vyolente to prouoke vompte as whyte elebore or peleter, but it is not so stronge. And therfore the nature of the pacyente that it shall be gyuen to ought to be consyderd, yf he be stronge, his aege, yf he be latte or leane, & in what region he dwelleth, For it is more surely gyuē to a fat man thā to a leane and in a colde regyon than in a hote. And it ought to be gyuē thus. Take. xxx. leues of alkabacara and laye them in wyne all a nyght, & on the morow beate them well and gyue them to drynke with the same wyne, or serche them with fat porke, & gyue it hym to eate, & drynke stronge wyne after it yf he wyll.

This nombre of. xxx. leues ought to be gyuen to the strongest, & to other after theyr aege and strength. And it is to wyte that whan it is wryten in receptes alkabacara, it is ment the rotes and not ỹ leues but yf the leues be named expressely.

¶ De Atriplice. Arache. Ca. xliiii.

Atriplex is an herbe named Arache. It is colde in the fyrst degre, and moyste in the seconde. Some call it Attrafar, or Atrapalis, other expolocāna It is vsed in the kechin to make porrage It hath vertue to louse the wombe, & mollyfyeth all hardnesse and healed all epilepsyes causyd of the layde hardnesse.

¶ For the perle in the eye.

¶ This herbe put in playster healed the perle in the eye, & causeth it to fall. Also

layth that this herbe nourysshed but lytell and ꝑ kedyng therof is watry & moyst and is sone put out of ꝑ body, neuertheles it is good in medecyne for ꝑ vicolyte therof and therfore yt it be chopped & layde on apostumes it cooleth & refresheth the. The sede therof is temperate & bynd̄ynge, and it is good for them that haue ꝑ Jaundys by oppylacyon or stoppynge of the lyuer.

¶ For vomyte. B

¶ Two dragmes of this sede with hony and warme water prouoketh vomyte in colerycke persones. E

¶ Agaynst sacer ignis.

¶ Agaynst a lekenesse called sacer ignis, or holy fyre, stampe this herbe & lay therto And agaynst podagre or swellynge lekenesse akynge of the fete, bray the herbe with hany & vynegre, it helpeth gretely.

¶ Agaynst Jaundys. D

¶ For jaūdys as Galen sayth the drynke that is soden in is very good.

¶ Also the water that the sede of Arache is soden in with the rotes of rapes and a lytel vynegre dronken in great quantite purgeth the stomake of fleume and coler at the mouth.

¶ De Anthera. Cap. xlv.

ANthera hath a yelow floure. It is specyally good agaynst flur of the wombe, and ouermoche vomyte. Also it is good agaynst ꝑ moystnesse of the luette that descendeth to the heed, yt it be layde therto with powdre of canell.

¶ For the foundement. A

¶ For the small clefte that bledeth in the foundement, lay therto powdre of anthera, or anoynte them with water that dragagant hath ben chauked in. Whā a tothe is drawen, & blede to moche make a gargarysme or water of lycour that anthera hath ben soden in with vynegre & washe youre mouth therwith.

¶ De Anchoza. Cap. xlvi.

ANcheza is an herbe called actoire It hath a lytell rote lyke the stone of a cocke, and is blacke without, and hath a bytter smell, and hath is very pontyke As calamus aromaticus. It groweth on hylles, and desertes.

¶ For the matrye.

¶ For the payne of the matrye, and of the stomake coumynge of code cause Take the drynke that it hath be soden in, or make powdre of the rote and make electuary with hony, and it wyll take away the payne, & it sleeth ꝑ wormes in the wombe & is good agaynst bytynge of a venymous beste.

¶ De Auena. Otes. Cap. xlvii.

AVena in an herbe, the sede of it is called otes. It is colde and moyst in the thyrde degre. It hath lyke vertue of barly meale or the grayne therof. Take otemele grotes clene tryed, and bete them in a morter, and put warme water by lytell & lytell therto, and strayne it through a fyne stamyn, and sethe it tyll it be tyck than put therto almonde smylke and sugre a good quantyte, & it is good for them that hath hote and sore ague.

¶ For apostume. A

¶ This meate is good for them that hath apostumes in the inwarde members, and nourysshyng it typeth apostumes, and dryeth the humours that harmeth.

¶ Ameos. Woodney, or penywort. Cap. xlviii.

AMeos, Pyperella, catuy agrestis curcumela, all is one. This herbe is in two maners, and eche of them hath one selfe vertue, The one is called the more by rule it hath the greter leaues but not that it hath more vertue, the lesse hath smaller leues, and groweth not very hye and hath a better smell than the more For the more smelleth as peper, and that that groweth on the hylles hath better smell than ꝑ other. It is hote and dryc in the thyrde degre. It prouoketh vryne that is with holden by grosse humours. yf it be dronke with hony it sleeth wormes in ꝑ bely called cucubiteyns. It looseth grete

wyndes, and breketh the stone of the blader, and warmeth the stomake, and clenseth the mylcryke vaynes that gooth with the foode to ꝑ lyuer, & purgeth the vaynes and the matrice, yf it be taken wyth hony it is good for the flewmatyke feuers and agaynst bytynge of venymous beestes but it maketh the colour yelowe, yf it be ouer moche taken at ꝑ mouth or playster wyse.

¶ De semine Amomi. Cap. xlix.

AMomum is hote and drye in the thyrde degre. It is ꝑ sede of a herbe that hyght amomum.

¶ For the matrice. ¶

¶ Yf a woman haunge payne in the matrice spt ouer water that amomum hathe ben soden it pealeth the payne, yf pellayre be made of the sayde decoccyon, it is good for the laune, and prouoketh the floures ꝑ bene tetynych. The decoccyon where it hath ben soden, is good for them that haue epplence, tranly, and podagre.

¶ De Alleluya: Wood sorell or cukowes meate. Ca. l.

ALleluya is an herbe called cukowes brede, thys herbe groweth in thre places, and specyallye in hedges, woodes, and vnder walles sydes & hathe leues lyke. iii. leued grasse & hath a soure smell as sorell, and hath a yelowe floure, and is put in an oyntment matcyaton or marabrzaton bycause it conforteth the membres and lowseth the humours and wasteth the payne of the synewes.

¶ Acetosum latine. Huma Arabice. Oxiolapatium Grece. Sorell. Ca. li.

ACetosa siue acedula, that is Sorel this is an herbe ꝑ hath leues lyke to spynache, but it is more lyke to a docke leues, and hath sedes lyke to it. It hathe vertue colde and drye.

¶ For ytche. ¶

¶ Acetosum is good for scabbes and ytche yf the iuce of it be put in syrope of acimell made with iuce of fumeterre yf it be eaten alone it restoreth all scabbes specially ꝑ that cometh of coleryke, and rotten flewme Also the sede is good agaynst longe feuers tercyan and for many other thynges.

¶ Auetana Filbertes. Cap. lii.

AVelane bene filbertes, and bene colder then hasyll nottes, they⁊ sauour is more pōtyke, and heuy, and more thycker than the small nottes ben and be of slower dygestyon and bene later or they slue out of the body. The engenderd swellynge, of the belly, specyally yf they be eaten wyth ꝑ tyndes outwarde, but yf they be pylled they bene of better dygestyon, they be profytable for them ꝑ hath the olde cough, yf they be bett wyth hony and eate yf they be rosted and eaten wyth a lytell peper they be good agaynst ꝑ rewme, but yf it be rosted & taken fastynge it is good agaynste venym. And yf they be stamped with the outwarde huskes and olde grete of a lowe or a beare they bene meruelous good for them that haue apolyce and that they⁊ heeres fall for thys wyll cause the heere to come vp in the balde places.

¶ To make a man leane. ¶

¶ An auctour sayth that he that is to fatte & wold be leayne, fyll a panne full of tylberdes floures and lette them nyght and daye, and alwaye put wyne to the ꝑ they drye not, than let the wyne be strayned, and let the patyent drynke it. v. dayes in the moneth of februarye.

¶ De Albatra. Tormentyll. Ca. liii.

ALbatra is an herbe and hathe beryes lyke cherryes anticermacū, & victorium. This herbe groweth a cubyt hygh. It is put in ꝑ receyte of mettydall, and agaynst the paynes of the matrice.

¶ Agaynst venym. ¶

¶ It is good agaynst all venym and bytynge of venymous beestes, we shal speke here after whan we speke of victorium.

¶ Aqua. Water. Ca. liii.

AQua water, the Grekes call it ydros, the arabytes call it squingibyll. Walter ypocras in hys boke names

De aere & aqua, sayth, that a man ought to haue greate consyderacyon of waters that ben vsed in meates & drynkes, suche waters ought to be of good sauour lyght in weyght, & clere in colour. For he that drynketh troubled & heuy water commynly all hys body swelleth fro the heed to ꝑ fete, and specyally it corrupteth the mylc, and maketh yl humours in the body, and therfore whan water must be vsed in any medecyne, greate consyderacyon is to be had yf the water be good or badde.

The maysters say that water is not good to be dronken, and specyally to them that ben of colde nature, for water bredeth in them many accydentall sekenesses & flux in the body, as feuers & many other prouydynge of mortalnesse. Also women that ben with chylde and dryncke water ben delyuered wyth greate payne: Women that drynke moch water ben many tymes letted of theyr floures in theyr tyme, and sometyme causeth them to cēne ouermoche wherfore theyr bodyes ben weyked and theyr heedes shake, for drynkynge of water coolerth the brayne. And therfore mayster Isaac sayth, that it is impossyble for them that drynketh ouermoche water in theyr youth to come to the age that God hath ordeyned them. Also Ypocras sayth that rayne water rotteth lyghtly, and getech a nougty lent, bycause many waters ben medled togyder aboue in ꝑ ayre, also the water that cometh of yse or snowe, is nought, for yf water be ones frosē, or tourned to snowe, it wyll neuer retourne into the fyrst nature or kynde nor be so clere as it was afore. Auicen. in his .iiii. boke de cura febrium sayth that water may be gyuen to drynke to them that haue the colde feuers. ¶ Yf the feuer come of the galle, it behoueth to gyue hym one swely water in due tyme whan ꝑ feuers hath left hym that he neyther feleth colde nor hete that is whan he resteth. Yf he be hote of colne gyue hym nether water nor wyne for the feuer sholde be nourysshed therby. Auicen sayth in the same booke that hoote water freseth sooner than colde. Also he sayth ꝑ colde water consumeth an humour compownge fro the galle named humour colerycke, And he sayth that water nourysshed not and that colde water ought not to be gyuen to a seke persone, whan the humours restyth and ben grosse & vndygested. Also he sayth ꝑ mānes foode can not be srayed and dyssolued without water, and he sayth that water of ryuynges, and rennynge ryuers be best, & the ferder from the ryuynge the better, and he sayth that the waters ꝑ ben hoote in wynter and colde in somer be the best of all and soden water soneste entreth into the body. And he sayth in his fyrst boke fen. in the fyrst doctryne of the .viii. chap. that water may wyll be dronken whan the mater is dygested and the nature stronge. And he sayth in the same boke ꝑ warme water is good to be vsed for colyke passyon and for swellynge of ꝑ mylte, and warme water letteth the dygestyon and swageth not the thyrst. And he sayth that stondynge water and not rennynge noyeth the stomake. Also he sayth ꝑ rayne water that is gadred in somer whā it thondreth and is boysterous wether is best to be vsed in medecyne, and rayne water gadred and kept in other seasons letteth ꝑ voyce, and stoppeth ꝑ brest. Galien sayth in the seuenth boke called Terapentyke in the seconde chapter sayth that colde water dronken noyeth the body, and prouoketh inwarde sekenesse, & therfore it is good to be eschewed, & also he saith in ꝑ fyrst boke & fyrst chap. named De morte, that many folke ꝑ hath bathed them in colde water haue dyed or they came home. Dioscorides sayth that water soden with barly or malte is profytable to mānes body, and at some tyme is good in medecyne, & therfore in al sekenesses that cometh of hete sode water is good, & agaynst feuer tercyen. And he sayth that amonge all waters, rayne

water is best because it is lyghtly dygd
Red of his kynde, and is some hote & soone
colde of his nature. And of all rennynge
sprynges, those that sprynge agaynst east
and south ben best, but those that sprynge
agaynst the west ben the worst, & in lyke
wyse is many occidencall sekenesses, and
he sayth in his boke de aqua, that all wa-
ters in theyr kynde ben colde and moyst.

¶ De Ballamo. Bawme tre. Cap. lv.

BAlsamus is an herbe as
some saye, but other saye
that it is a maner of a ly
tell tre, and that is true
as Dialcorides saith & o-
ther that haue sene it. It
groweth not past the heyghte of two cu-
bytes, and his sonde towarde Babylon
in a felde where as. vii. welles or foun-
taynes be, and is caryed from thens. It
bereth neyther leues nor floures, and is
of trouth that they do cut or slytte the tree
and rote a lytell & hange wyoles of glas
at them an therin droppeth the iuce of the
sayd clytes, and so it is gadred, and so is
gadred euery yeare well. xl. pounde of
that iuce, the whyche is called Opobal-
samum, the tre is called Balsamus, the
boughes felled and dryed ben called xilo-
balsamum. And thys frayte can not be
kepte but. iii. yeares for than it rotteth.
And the newe & good is called carpobal-
samum, and that whyche is full of holes
is all wasted by age. Therxilobalsamum
is kept. ii. yeres and than rotteth, and the
which hath any gõmynesse or slymy with
in whan it is brokẽ or bruled, but yf it be
longe kept though it powdre not yet it is
a token that it is lost vñ oldenesse. These
two xiloballamus, and Carpoballamus
haue vertue corthiale and to conforth, but
Opobalsamus hath a myghty vertu, and
is hote and dre in the seconde degre, but
because it is veray dere it is counterfayted
and sprte in dyuers maners. Some sell
terpentyne for opobalme, other terpenty-
ne medled with a lytell ballame to cause
it haue the same smel and lykenesse, and so
sell it. Other take the iuce of the leues of
lymons, and of cytrons, and mẽgle them
with terbentyne and saffron. Other men-
gle oyle of Nardyn or Spyke with ter-
penetyne. Some auctours say that þ true
is knowen fro the counterfayte in this ma
ner. Dialcorides sayth yf ye put a dropp
of veray opobalme in mylke it wyl cour-
ne it to cruddes, but there be many other
thynges that wyll do so. Other say yf a
clene thynne lynẽ clothe be wet in veray
opobalme, and lete þ clothe be clene wa-
shed, and yf there be not spot nor foulnesse
in the clothe it is veray good opoballame
yf it be pure it is cytryne or yelowe and
it is knowen fro the counterfayte in this
wyse, put water into a vessel and put opo
ballamum into it and stryr þ water with
a stycke or other thynge, and yf the water
trouble not it is veray opobalme, and yf
it trouble it is counterfayte. Or elles put
pure water in a clene vessell of syluer or
other, and put a certayne weyght of opo-
balme in a veray fyne clene thynne lynen
clothe, and washe the clothe in the water
and yf it be counterfayte, the good wyll
go to one syde as quycke syluer, and þ gõ
me that it is medled with wyll go to ano-
ther syde, and yf it be not counterfayte the
clothe wyll not soyle, & it wyll not wast
but kepe weyght as it was put in, or els
not. Another probacyon is this, Put opo
ballame to the rote of your mouthe it wyl
chaufe þ brayne in suche wyse that it shal
seme as it wolde brenne. Some say yf it
be put in þ palme of the hande that it wyl
thyrll through, but that is not so. It hath
vertue to cõsume, to dyssolue, & to attraye.

¶ For strangury. I

¶ Agaynst dyssury, and strangury, the
stone in the bladder, and agaynst opplacy
ons of those partyes caused of colde hu-
mours, gyue a clysstere at the ryght of the

perde with opobalsame, and oyle mustlyne, but fyrst lete the perde be swollen & styffe, and washed without with warme water, and anoynted with opobalsame or oyle of spyknarde.

¶ For pypake pallyon. ℞

¶ Agaynst pypake pallyon, and payne of the stomake of coldenesse take a quantyte of opobalsame with warme wyne.

¶ For seames after woundes. ℒ

¶ For cycatrytes or seme after woundes medle opobalsame with waxe, and lay to it. x. dayes.

¶ For dayly ague. ℞

¶ For doyly ague, fyrst make a conuenable purgacyō, and than take opobalsame with wyne. ¶ Agaynst payne of ꝑ eares droppe of it into them.

¶ Agaynst tothe ache. ℒ

¶ Agaynst the tothe ache, put a lytell into the eare in that the same syde the payne is It keperth the deed body fro corrupcyon, for as sone as it is dyssolued as moche is anoth consume.

¶ De bolo armoniaco. Ca. lvi.

BOlus armenus is colde and dryc in the seconde degre. It is a vayne of the earth that is founde in the lande of Armeny more than in any other place, & therfore it is called bol armeny, or of armeny. It is not cōtersayt because it is in greate quātyte. It may be kept. C. yeres. It hath vertue to witholde. That is to be chosen that is rede all about without any other colour, and is ealy to breke.

¶ Agaynst pallyon emoptoyke. ℞

¶ Agaynst pallyō emoptoyke, ꝑ is whan any spytteth bloude at the mouthe, ꝑ is by vyce of the spyrytuall membres that lyeth in the holownesse of the rybbes of ꝑ brest, make pylles of the powder of bol, with gomme arabyc, and pompeles, and lete them be wrongled in cylan that gumme dragagant is tempted in good quantyte a day & a nyght, so moche that it be thycke in maner of a gely, and therwith confuse the pylles wherche the patyent shall holde vpon his tongue, to cause them to melte & go to the membres aforesayd. But ꝑ blode be pfite by cause of ꝑ nourysshyng membres that is the stomake, the lyuer, the mylte, & the bowelles, lete the powder of bol, and gome arabyc be medled togyder in ꝑ iuce of plantayne, and gyuen togyder.

¶ For the flux. ℞

¶ Agaynst the bloody flux of the help cal'd dyssenterie, confect the powder of bol with the whyte of an egge, or with the hole egge, and make crespes therof, and gyue hym. ij. or. iij. in the mornynge, Or elles confyct the powder of bol with iuce of plātayne, and ꝑ the lekenesse be aboue in the gutter gyue it at the mouthe. ¶ It holde more in the nether parte of the gutter than in the vpper, make fyrst a purgacyon, and gyue it hym with a glyster, than make a playster thus, Take the powder of Bolus armenus, and confyct it with whyte of an egge, and a lytell vynegre, and ꝑ the dyseale be more vpwarde than dowwarde lay the playster vpon the nauyll ꝑ it be more benethe than aboue lay the playster vnto ꝑ reynes, and aboue the perde. ¶ Agaynst superfluyte of floures in women confyct bol wt iuce plantayne and wete cotten therin, and make a tente or playster and layde to the pryuyce.

¶ For nose bleedynge. ℒ

¶ Agaynst flux of blood of the nose medle bol with iuce of sanguinary that is burla pastoris, or calle wede, and put it into the nose with a quyll, or droppe therin, or ꝑ the powder of Bol be put into the cotton, or take powder of bol and powder of burla pastoris small beten, and let the patyent drawe it into his nose. A playster made of ij. time of burla pastoris, whyte of an egge, and powder of bol, layde to the temple restrayneth the bledynge.

¶ De Bombace, Cotton.

BOmbax is cotton and is an herbe that groweth beyonde the se, and

Bulk.

in Lyepli is grete quantite. The floure is cotton, but we fynde in receptes of a sede that is put in medecyne, and is vsed in electuaryes testoratyues, and know ye that in the sayde electuary feminis bõbacis, the sede ought to be taken well clensed wout hulkes. This sede is good for almatykes and haue they brethe with payne, and for pursykes, and for them that be cõsumed or wasted by sekenesse or other wyse.

¶ De balaustia, floures of pomgarnatis. Cap. lvii.

BAlaustia is the floure of the tre that bereth pomgarnatys. As thys tre wulde bere frute, the floure semeth a lytell bunche or knop whyche somtyme falleth or is taken from the tree, and is called balaustia. It is colde & dry in the seconde degre. It maye be kepte two yeares in bonite. Plidis is the barke of the pomgarnat, and this barke must be taken whan the apple is rype & the kyrnelles wt in it. It hath vertue to restrayne and hath all the vertues the bol armenye hath, and helpeth the vompte colerycke, and flur in the bely cauled of defaute of vertue contenetyue.

¶ Agaynst vompt. A

¶ Agaynst vompt colerycke, breke balaustie, and plydes, and sethe them in vynegre, & wete a sponge in the sayde decoccyon and lay it to the pytte of the stomacke.

¶ Agaynst flur. B

¶ Agaynst flur of the bely cauled of wepkenesse make a decoccyon of balaustie, & plides with rayne water & with thys decoccyon make fomentacyon, that is to say lete the bely be longe chaufed there with. The powdre of balaustie restoreth wolides, & in stede of bol armenye is put powdre of balaustie. But take for a generall rule whan thou fyndest any medecyne in a receyt put none other in the place of other so that thou may gete any of that whyche is expressely named.

¶ De Borragine. Borage. Ca. lviii.

BOrage is an herbe that hath rugh leues and is named borage. It is hote & moyst in the fyrst degre. The leues be good in medecyne whyle they ben grene, but not dry, and nere the leues take the sede It engendreth good blode and therfore it is good for them that haue be seke of late.

¶ Agaynst corydake pallyon. I

¶ For them that ben dyspoled to fall in swoune, or ben sayne at the herte, and haue corydake pallyon, that is payne at the herte, and for them that haue melancolyke humours in they body lete them eate borage with they flesshe or in they potage.

¶ Agaynst swounynge. B

¶ Agaynst swounyng make syrope with iuce of borage and sugre.

¶ Agaynst pallyon of the hert. C

¶ Agaynst pallyon of the hert, make syrope with this iuce, and put therto powdre of the bone of the herte of a hart.

¶ Agaynst melancolyke. D

¶ Agaynst melancolyke pallyons, and agaynst Epplence or fallynge euyll, sethe lewet in iuce of borage and make a syrope therof, & yf ye haue no leues sethe the sedes therof in water & strayne thē & make a syrope. The sede may be kept. ii. yere in vertue. the rote is not vsed in medecyne, yf the herbe be eaten rawe it bredeth good blood

¶ Agaynst Jaundys. E

¶ Agaynst Jaundys ete this herbe otten sode wt flesshe, & let the pacient vse the iuce therof wt the iuce of lettyse the is wylde letuce.

¶ De Baucia. Skyrwyt. Cap. lix.

BAucia is an herbe called skyrwyt. It is hoote in the myddle of the seconde degre, and moyst in the begynnynge of the same degre. It is called pastyna ca. There ben two maners, the wylde & the tame. It is better for meate than for medecyne. It is good for them that haue be lately seke, and for melancolyke persones yf they eate it rawe or sodē, and the grene is better than the drye, And there is a maner of gynger made cõfyte with thys herbe that moeueth to lecery, & reioyseth the dygestyon, and it is made thus,

The rote of thys herbe is well soden in water, and after cut in small peces, and straynethe water and lacyon them round & longe, and let them to sethe with hony tyll they be thycke as the hony, but they must be alwaye styred ꝑ they cleue not to ꝑ panne, & in the myddes of the lethynge put in almondes, & at the last lede or grapes of pyne apples blaunched, than put to spyces as gynger, cynamum, galyngale, peper, and of nutmygges or other spyces.

De Bozache. Bozas. Cap. lv.

BOzar is hote and drye in the fourth degre. It is the gomme of a tre ꝑ groweth beyonde the see. Out of this tre droppeth a pure lycour & thycke that hardeneth by the heete of the sonne, and there droppeth an other lycour that is vnpure, sotte & erthy. Bozar that is clere, whyte shynynge, and harde is to be chosen, and yf ther be any superfluyte therō it ought to be takē away. It hath vertue to dra we to obsterge & clēse ꝑ face. It taketh away ꝑ infectyō named pānus, that cometh after that a womā hath chylded and also of the heete of ꝑ ayre, yf ye medle the powdre of bozar with rose water & anoynte the face.

¶ To clense the face.

¶ For to clēse the vysage, wonne to medle powdre of bozar wt whyte hony, or wt a ye lowe ointment, or with grete of a henne, & anoynethey r face & ye may put. ii. drag. of powdre of bozar in. ii. vnces of rose water, & in a posset of hony an vnce of bozar.

¶ To prouoke the floures with oldē and to cause the dede chylde to come out, make a suppolytory or tent with bozar & ꝑ iuce of an herbe called centrum gally.

¶ De Bethonica. Bethony. Ca. lvi.

BEthonica is bethony. It is hote & drye in the thyrde degre, the leues be good in medecyne bothe grene & drye. And whan the bethony is kepte in ceruytes the leues is to be taken, the herbe groweth on hylles, woodes, & shadowes, & about trees. It hath vertue against many euylles. It hath vertue to hele dryuyng & woundes in ꝑ heed yf it be stamped in a morter & layd to ꝑ sore, but it must be renewed euery thyrde day tyll it be hole, & it is sayd that it drawe th out broken bones.

¶ For heed ache.

¶ Against ache of ꝑ heed comyng of colde make a gargarysme or water of bethony and staphysagre soden in vynegre, yf the ache come of humours ascendynge to the stomake take wyne that bethony is soden in. Also it is good whan the cause of the ache is in the heed.

¶ For the stomake.

¶ Against dolour of ꝑ stomake make decoccyon of bethony in water with iuce of wormwood, yf the wombe be sore bolne take this also, but fyrst take a glysster.

¶ For to clense the matyre.

¶ And for to clense ꝑ matyre, & to helpe cōcepcyon, make a warme fomētacyon of water that it hath be sode in, & also make a suppolitory, and gyue an electuary compyct with powdre of bethony and hony.

¶ For the eyes.

¶ For payne of ꝑ eyes washe them euery thyrde daye with the decoccyō of bethony. Also ꝑ leues bruled & layde playster wyse to ꝑ browes and forheed helpeth moche.

¶ For the eares.

¶ Against payne of the eares mengle the iuce of bethony with oyle of roses, & put it warme into the eares with a tente and stoppe them with wolle.

¶ For the eyes.

¶ Against dymnelle of the eyes a dragme of the powdre of bethony taken in ꝑ morenynge fastynge wt water purgeth moche and take away maruaylously ꝑ dymnelle of the eyes and scoureth the nether partes fro whens suche dymnelle cometh.

¶ For bledynge at the nose.

¶ Against flux of blode at the nose medle powdre of bethony with as moch salte, & put as moch as ye can take betwene two fyngers & a thombe into the nose thyrlles

lyke the bloode wyll ſtaunche.

¶ For tothe arche. H

¶ Agaynſt payne of the toothe, ſeethe bethony in wyne or vynegre, and holde it hote a good whyle in your mouth, and it wyll take away the payne.

¶ For vompte. I

¶ For them that haue vompte and for the that hath not theyr breathe at wyll, & hath ſtoppynge in theyr breſte take a dragme & a halfe of powder of bethony .v. meaſures of water that is aboute a gobelet full, and drynke it faſtynge.

¶ For the tyſyke. K

¶ To them that hath the tyſyke and that ſpytte tythynelle as it were of an apoſtume be gyuē .iii. dragmes of powder of bethony with an vnce of hony faſtynge.

¶ For the ſtomake. L

¶ For the payne of the ſtomake take thre dragmes of the ſame powder with colde water .iii. dayes and ye ſhall be hole.

¶ Agaynſt the mylte. M

¶ Agaynſt the ache of the mylte, wyne or drynke that bethony is ſoden in profyteth meruaylouſly.

For payne of the reynes. N

¶ For the payne of ꝑ raynes drynke two dragmes of this powder wyth water or wyne and it wyll cauſe helth.

¶ For the colyke paſſyon O

¶ Agaynſt colyke paſſyon, take faſtynge two dragmes of this poudre with thre or foure peper cornes & olde wyne warmed

¶ For ache of the wombe. P

¶ For ache of the wombe take a dragme of this powder as it is ſayde.

¶ For payne of the nercke. Q

¶ For payne of the nercke take wyne that hath be ſoden with bethony.

¶ Agaynſt a great cough. R

¶ Agaynſt a great cough, electuary medled with thys powder, and hony maketh great effecte.

¶ For feuer. S

¶ For daply feuer or cotydyan, two dragmes of bethony & one of plantayne wyth warme water taken at the houre of ꝑ accēs, profyteth greatly.

¶ Agaynſt feuer tercyan. T

¶ For feuer tercyan gyue at the houre of the accēs poudre of bethony, and poudre of eche a dragme with warme water to ꝑ pacyent and he ſhall be hole.

¶ Agaynſt feuer quartayn. V

¶ For feuer quartayne, thre dragmes of this powder, and an vnce of baccarū laury or bay beries with thre cpates of warme water gyuen to the pacyent before the houre of the accēs heteth hym wout greſe

¶ For payne in the bladder. X

¶ Agaynſt payne of ꝑ bladder foure dragmes of bethony, and foure rotes of ſmalache ſode in water, but fyrſt ſeethe the rotes tyll the water be halfe waſted, than ꝑ bethony therin, and let the pacyēt drynke it and he ſhall be hole for euer.

¶ Agaynſt the ſtone, Y

¶ Agaynſte the ſtone in the bladder, two dragmes of this powder with vynegre ſquyllitike and hony of eche an vnce and a halfe, & gyue .viii. cpates, to the pacyent oft tymes and it wyll dryue the ſtone out

¶ For a woman that haue graete payne in theyr trayueple. Z

¶ To women that haue ouer gret payne in theyr trauayle, and that fall in an ague be gyuē two dragmes of powder of bethony water warmed. And yf they haue none ague gyue it wyth myrabolany and ye ſhall ſe good profe.

¶ For the palſey. &

¶ For the palſey, bray greene bethony and laye to it. Yf it be layde to cutſynewes it wyll knyt them:

¶ For them that be feerfull. A

¶ For them that ben to feerfull, gyue two dragmes of powder herof wt warme water and as moche wyne, at the tyme that the fere comech. ¶ To women that hath loſt al play by coldneſſe gyue here .ii. dragmes of this powder with warme water.

thre cyates ꝑ space of thre dayes fastynge

¶ For spettynge of blode. b

¶ To them that spyt blode or tottenesse at ꝑ mouth gyue two dragmes of poudre of bethony with two cyates of olde wyne thre dayes, and it wyll hele them.

¶ For dronkenesse. c

¶ And yf thou wylt neuer be dronken ete bethony or thou drynke and thou shalte not be dronken of all the daye.

¶ For Jaundys. d

¶ To them that haue icterye or Jaundys called ꝑ goldē sekenesse because they seme to be gylted, powdre of bethony taken often wyth wyne is a remedy proued.

¶ For them ꝑ haue carboncles. e

¶ To them that haue carbōcles one dragma of thys poudre wt two cyates is good Also the herbe cōpcte with greece and lay on them helcth greatly.

¶ For them that ben greued. f

¶ To thē ꝑ ben greued, a dragme of poudre of bethony .iii. cyates of verye good wyne taken thre dayes maketh thē hole.

¶ For werynesse. g

¶ To them that be wery of goynge gyue to drynke a dragme of this powdre with warme water, and an vnce of orimell.

¶ For them that haue lost theyr appetyte. h

¶ To them that haue lost theyr appetyte by sekenesse gyue .ii. dragmes of this poudre with .iiii. cyates of drynke, it taketh away ꝑ lothsomnesse & cuyll cast of meat.

¶ For vomyte. i

¶ Agaynst vomyte take poudre of bethony iiii. dragmes, an vnce of hony sodē, and make lytell pellets of ꝑ bygnesse of a nut and ete them thre dayes fastynge, or were them in warme water and drynke them.

¶ Agaynst payne of the perde. k

¶ Agaynst payne & swellyng of the perte or pyntell, sethe bethony in wyne & stampe it and playster wyse lay to it.

¶ For venyme. l

¶ For venym thre dragmes of this powdre taken with foure cyates of wyne puteth out the venyme, and is good agaynst bytynge of venymous beestes.

¶ For bytynge of a mad dogge. m

¶ For bytynge of a mad dogge this herbe grene, beaten and layde to it heleth.

¶ Agaynst fystula. n

¶ Agaynst fystula bete grene bethony wt salt and make a tent, and put in to it, and a playster of the same layde vpon it wyll make it hole.

¶ Agaynst payne of ꝑ rybbes. o

¶ Agaynst payne of the rybbes or sydes, take two dragmes of thys powdre with rdromell yf ther be no feuer, and yf there take it with warme water.

¶ Agaynst podagre. p

¶ Agaynste podagre take water that bethony is soden in and drynke it often, and laye the herbe playster wyse vpon the fete it appeseth ꝑ payne maruaylously as they saye that haue proued it.

¶ De linguazanteris, Goos byll, or sych wort. Cap. lxii.

Goos byll or berdoye is an herbe comune ynough. The rote of it is lyke a goos byll, and the leues ben lyke the leues of ferne. This herbe is hote & drye in the fourth degree, and moyst in the secōde. The rote is good in medecyne & so is not the herbe.

¶ Agaynst brokennesse. a

¶ Agaynst all maner of brekynge & bruse as well to great as small. Let the pacyent be bathed foure dayes, and the fyrst daye gyue hym to drynke this rote ꝓpred in whyte wyne or in water and continue .iv. dayes euery mornynge, and at nyghte let hym haue a restraynyte of ꝑ oldest benes that can be folde. Sethe thē in vynegre in maner of pappe, & drye them by ꝑ fyre to make powdre of them in a morter. Powdre of languis draconis, a nutshale full, and as moche of bole armonyake, & the duble of poudre of benes, & the whyte of two egges all bet togyder & a playster

made on cloche and layde vpon ꝑ sore day and nyght before the sayd. iii. dayes, and gyue hym to drynke as erly as ye can, and tene we the restraynyng nyghte and morowe. For the same take thys herbe & take out the herte that is within it, which is whyte, and cut it in small roundells, & laye them in fountayne water. xxvi. houres, that is two dayes and a nyght, than powre the water into a glasse or vyole, & gyue a lytell glasse ful of it to the pacyent to drynke an houre or he eate in the morynge, and than let hym reste an houre after vpon his backe, than take him vp and gyue him lacatyue meates to his brekefast a lytell and oft, and as moche at nygh after hys supper, and than lye an houre on his backe, & stretch not his legge to moch, and contynue we hym thus tyll he be hole.

¶ De Bernyx 63. La. xliii. 63

Bernyx is the gomme of a tree that groweth beyonde the see. For thys tree droppeth a gommy thyckenesse that hardeneth by heet of the sonne. It is called Bernic and is in thre maners. One is colour lyke the russet. The other lyke yelowe. And the thyrde lyke to whyte. Of what colour it be so ꝑ it be clere it is good It is colde and drye in the seconde degre, and hath vertue to conforte to fasten, to enlarge, and to conserue, the whiche may appere, for paynters lay it vpon other colour to cause them to shine & that they last or kepe the better. It maye be kepte longe without enpayrynge.

¶ For bledynge of the nose. I

¶ Agaynst flux of blood of the nose, medle poudre of Bernix with glayre of an egge and laye to the forheed and temples, and wyth that and other byndyng or cleuyng thynges make powder & put in to ꝑ nose.

¶ For vomyte. B

¶ Agaynst colerycke vomyte make a playster with this poudre and olibanum with whyte of an egge, and to be layde vpon backe of the breste.

¶ Agaynst flux of the belye. L

¶ Agaynst flux of the wõbe called dyssenterie. Yf the blody flux it is also good, so ꝑ vynegre be put therto and be layde betwene the bely and the perde.

¶ Agaynst vomyt. D

¶ The powder therof agaynste vomyte may be gyuen to eate with a reare egge. It is good agaynst flux of the wombe w in and without.

¶ For to make a clere face. E

¶ Womẽ of some cõtrees lay it on their faces to make thẽ clere. And whyte pe ꝑ Bernix, Lacabre, and veronyce is all one thynge. 64

¶ Brancha vrsina. Beares foote. La. xliiii.

Brancha vrsina is an herbe called beares wrygge or bough. It is hote and moyst in the fyrste degre. It hathe vertue to lotten and to sype.

¶ For colde apostumes. I

¶ Agaynst colde apostumes sethe ꝑ leues with bores greece, and laye therto.

¶ Agaynst apostumes of the mẽbres. B

¶ Agaynst the apostumes of the membres within the breste sethe this herbe in water and stampe them and laye to it.

¶ For the mylte. L

¶ Agaynst the payne of ꝑ mylt, & agaynst dryneste of the synewes. Make oyntmẽt of this herbe beten, and than laye it longe in oyle strained in oyle, and w wax make an oyntment. In these oyntmentes the leues ought to be vsed whyle they be grene

¶ De Berberis. Berberies, 65 La. xlv.

Berberyes bene fruytes so named, they ben colde and drye in ꝑ secõde degre. They bene fruyte of a shrubbe, or lytell tre, ꝑ fruyte is somwhat longe drawynge somwhat to blacke colour & they ought to be chosen that sounde & not them ꝑ be full of holes. They be good agaynst euyll qualitees, or furious heate, yf they be soden in water & sugre put to that decoccyon it is made of syrope.

¶ For the spuer. I

¶ Agaynste heete or chauffynge of the lyuer, take powdre of berberyes medled wt iuce of mozell and laye to it.

¶ For the heed ache. ℞

¶ Agaynst payne of ꝑ heed cauled of heet laye berberyes in water all a nyght, and gyue the same water in ꝑ mozow to drynke. It maye be kept a yere in goodnesse.

¶ De belliculis marinis. Ca.lxvi

BElliculi marini ben also a maner herbes that be founde about the see syde they ben colde and drye, but auctours determine not in what degre.

They be put in oyntment to claryfye and clense the face, as in yelow oyntement, & is vsed thus.

¶ To clense the face. ℞

¶ To make ꝑ face clere, make small powder of them medled with greece of a henne lyquyfyed or molten, and make therof an oyntment. It maye be kept. vi. yeres.

¶ De bystorta. Cap. lxvii.

BIstorta is colde and drye, but it is not determined of maysters in what degre, but by ꝑ rankenesse therof it is soft de drye in the thyrde degre. It hath vertue to restrayne, to conforte, to ease, to retayne and conceyue. And bistorta semed ꝑ herbe that is called Pentaphilon, but pentaphilon hathe. v. leues, and bistorta. vii. at one braunche.

¶ For vomyt. ℞

¶ Agaynst vomyt cauled of weykenesse, here or odour of colerike, medle the powdre of bystorte with whyte of an egge, & roste them on a tyle & gyue it to ꝑ patiẽt.

¶ Agaynst flur of the bely. ℞

¶ Agaynst dysyntery that is flur of ꝑ wombe with bloude, gyue thys powdre wt iuce of plantayne.

¶ For the floures. ℞

¶ To stoppe the floures that renne to ha boundantly, make fomentacyon wt rayne water that thys powdre was sodden in.

¶ For conceyuyon. ℞

¶ To helpe to cõceyue make electuary of powdre of bystorte in quantyte of halfe a pounde, and swete smellynge spyces of ꝑ same weyght, and make a fomentacyon. This powdre reioweth woundes, and heleth them. Bystorte is an herbe, the rote therof is so named, and is wrythen, and croked as galyngale.

¶ De buglossa. Dytongue, or langebefe Cap. lxviii.

BUglossa is an herbe that the Grekes call it Buglose, ꝑ latyns and the Romayns call it lingua bubula, some call it wylde bourache. It groweth in dry sandy places and ought to be gadred in the month of July or June. It hathe vertue hoote and moyst in the fyrste degree as bourache. This herbe hath thre stalkes beryngeleue. The rote of thys herbe sodden in water is maruaylous good for them ꝑ haue the feuer quartayne.

¶ For feuer quartayne. ℞

¶ Agaynst feuer quartayne take buglosse that hath. iiii. stalkes with leues serue the rote therof and gyue it to drynke.

¶ Agaynst apostume. ℞

¶ Agaynst apostume take this herbe and stampe it with hony & crommes of breed and make a playster, and laye to it, it dryeth it anone and purgeth.

¶ For feblenesse of the herte. ℞

¶ For them that haue weykenesse of herte and take their brethe in maner of lyghes, gyue them the iuce with hony, and it wyll heale it as Macer sayth.

¶ For colere. ℞

¶ Agaynst great abundaunce of rede colere drynke buglosse that hath be sodde at tyme, take ꝑ helpeth greatly rede colere & dyse cole

¶ For the herte. ℞

¶ Agaynste passyon of the herte cauled of blacke colere, and dyke wyse for the dyspleues, buglosse often eten rawe or sodde purgeth out ꝑ noysom humoures. For the dyspleues ꝑ iuce therof dronke & gyuen many

¶ To preserue the mynde ℞

¶ Thys herbe often eaten

ſtrengtheth the mynde as many wyſe maſters ſayth. It pleaſeth agaynſt lechery. Yf it be eaten wᵗ lettuce it maketh good attemprāces, for it engendred good blode & the ſeede of the lettuce tēpereth ye grete heetes

¶ To make folke merye. G

¶ Take ye water ye buglose hath be ſoden in, & ſprynkle it about the houſe or chābre and all they ye be therin ſhalbe merye. And it is to wyte ye of this herbe ben thre kyndes & maners, the fyrſt bereth a floure lyke colour of ye ſkye as borache. The other bereth a whyte floure & the rote blacke wᵗout & whyte within, & hath greene ſtalkes lyke cartes tayles, the other hath a yelow floure & ſmall leues, and is very ſharpe, and therfore many call it aſpargo, or aſpe gelie, but that ye hath colour of the ſkye is the beſte, and is that whyche ought to be vſed in medecyne.

¶ De Butiro. Butter. Cap. lxix.

BUtirum is butter. In ye fyrſt degree it is hote, & colde in the ſecōde. The beſt butter is it ye is made of cowes mylke or ſheepe, and the newer is the better.

¶ For dry cough. A

¶ Agaynſt dry cough ſhort wynde, & for pryſyke, and them that be waſted and dry, reſhe butter put in all theyr meates and potage, and eaten with hote toſtes it reſtoreth moyſtenneſſe and waſteth the cough.

¶ For the ſynewes. B

¶ Agaynſt payne of the ſynewes & ſhrynkynge, anoynt them often in ye bath or by the fyre, and it wyll appreſſe the payne & conforte or ſauple the ſynewes.

¶ For hote apoſtume. C

¶ Againſt hote apoſtumeſeth ye herbe called brancha vrſina, ye is bereſote or violet leues & medle it wᵗ olde or newe butter, & make a playſter vpō the ſeke place it wyll eaſe it meruaylouſly & abate ye ache. Iſaac ſayth ye butter is behouefull for woundes of ye lyghtes & of the mydryfe, & of ye bulke for it cleſeth, ſoupeth, ſofteneth & eaſeth the woundes. Alſo it eaſeth the payne of chyldrens gommes in bredynge of tethe. And yf it be dronke with hony, it helpeth agaynſt venym, But to moche vſynge of it noyeth ye ſtomak. It looſeth ye ſtynges & ſynewes of ye ſtomake & maketh ſmothe the roughneſſe therof meruaylouſly.

¶ De Verbena. Veruayne Ca. lxx.

VErbena, veruayne It is other wyſe called Columbrina. It is colde & drye, but the auctours tell not in what degree. It groweth in moyſt places.

¶ To all ſwellynges of ye necke, be it apoſtume or other thynge called perotides, ye be thynges that letteth a mā to ſwalowe hys meate, the rote of thys herbe hanged about his necke profyteth moche, or elles medle it with freſhe ſewet or greece, and yf it be harde lay it to. And yf he can not ſwalowe his meate take iuce of veruayne with hony & ſethe it a walme and drynke a cyate therof, and he ſhalbe hole anone.

¶ For the payne of thorax that is the breſt take ye powdre of this herbe that was gadred whan the ſonne was at the hyeſt and yf the patyēt can go gyue hym .v. ſpones full wᵗ thre cyates of warme wyne. And to them that be weyke gyue after as theyr ſtrengthe and age maye ſuffre, and as the ſeaſon of the tyme requyreth.

¶ For the ſtone. A

¶ For to breke ye ſtone in ye bladder drynke of the rote of veruayne with hydromel, and ye ſhall lyghtely perceyue eaſe, for it wyll prouoke vrine.

¶ For the heed. B

¶ For payne of the heed were a garlande therof for it taketh the heate awaye meruayloully.

¶ For bytynge of ſerpentes. C

¶ Agaynſt bytynge of ſerpentes or other venymous beſtes, whoſo bereth this herbe in hys hāde or hath it gyrde about hym ſhalbe ſure of all ſerpentes.

¶ For bytynge of aſpyder. D

¶ Agaynſt bytynge or ſtyngyng of a ſpyder take drynke ye veruayn hath be ſoden

in, or bruse the leues and laye it to the place and it wyll be ryghtely hole.

¶ For bytynge of a mad dogge. E

¶ Agaynste bytynge of a mad dogge, and agaynst dropsy ꝑ leues of this herbe stãped is good. And ꝑfye wyll know ꝑ the pacyente shall dye or not, take .xv. cornes of wheet, and put them in the woundes & let them lye there tyll they be bygge swollen as they wolde sprowt, & than cast thẽ to chekyns amonge other corne, & ꝑ they eate thẽ, he shall lyue, & ꝑ not he shal dye.

¶ For bytynge of a serpent. F

¶ Agaynst bytynge of a serpent sethe two or thre handfull of this herbe and washe the place therwith, and stampe the leues & lay therto, and it wyll abate the swellyng therof, than bray ꝑ herbe w hony, & lay it often therto & it wyll resolue & heale it.

¶ For Jaundys. G

¶ Agaynst Jaundys take a dragme of veruayne of spyknarde ꝑ weyght of .iii. ob. & a lytle myrre and gyue the pacyent for to drynke with thre cyates of water, and ꝑ the veruayne be gadred in auguste it is a certayne remedy.

¶ For stenche of the mouth H

¶ For stenche of the mouth, kepe the iuce therof longe in ꝑ mouth. Also ꝑ iuce therof voyded all venym. ¶ For feuer tercian or quartayne tempre thre rotes & thre leues of veruayne in water & let the pacyẽt drynk it before his accesse & he shalbe hole

¶ To make folke merry at ꝑ table. I

¶ To make al them in a hous to be merry take foure leues & foure rotes of veruayn in wyne, than sprynckle ꝑ wyne all about the hous where the eatyng is & they shal be all mery.

¶ De Britanica. Cap. lxxi

BRytanica herba is herbe britanike other wyse called ameos. The Italyens call it beata piaca niaca. It is good agaynst cuplies and rotennesse. This herbe eaten rawe as lettuce is, healeth the stenche of the mouth.

¶ For tothe ache. L

¶ For ꝑ tothe ache, & for waggynge tethe thys herbe hath great vertue. It oughte to be gadred in somer and dryed, and made in powdre, and put in a fayre bagge or in a syluer vessell, and whan nede is to be dronken with warme wyne. Yf it be holde longe in ꝑ mouth it puttyth tothe ache away, and fastneth them.

¶ For palsey. M

¶ For the palsey, braye the rote and herbe togyder and drynke it with thre cyates of wyne, and it wyll do greate ease.

¶ To lose the bely. L

¶ Take ꝑ iuce of this herbe after ꝑ might of the pacyent and it wyll loose the wõbe without peryll.

¶ For the mylte. N

¶ For the payne of the mylte, stampe this herbe wyth ꝑ rote in thre cyates of wyne helpeth moch. ¶ Agaynst the quynsyne gadre thys herbe or thou here the thõdre ꝑ yere, and eate euery daye ones of the rote therof, & thou shalt not fele that sekenesse.

¶ De bursa pastoris. Cassewed. Ca. lxxii

BUrsa pastoris is shepherdes purs some call it sanguynarye bycause it staunchethe the bledynge at the nose. It hath leues lyke to eruca or skyrwyrt ꝑ lesse, the sede of it is lyke a purs. It hath vnknowen and secrete vertues, and groweth by pathes and hye wayes. It oughte to be gadred in June, in the wanynge of the mone.

¶ For bledynge of the nose. X

¶ This herbe is good for flux of blode at the nose ꝑ the pacyent bere it in his ryght hande grene or drye, so it be doubled one ouer an other it stoppeth, or staunchyth meruaylously.

¶ For them that be brusen. P

¶ For thẽ that ben brusen or haue ꝑ lathe the powdre therof taken with good wyne often tymes gruelth them helth.

¶ De bryonia. Wylde neppe or bryony. Cap. lxxiii

Bryonia is also called, Cucurbyta agrestis, that is wylde gourdes. Some call it vitis alba. It growith in moyst sandy grounde, and in hedges and it hath a grete rote. There be two kyndes of it that is the whyte & the blacke. That that bereth a reed sede is called the blacke thee other hath a whyte sede. The blacke is the best & hath most might as Ypocras saith. It is principyally good agaynst spalma that some cal it gout or crampe, yf the rote be hanged about the pacyentys necke it wyl do him ease, for þ sent of it is god.

¶ For spettynge of bloude. A

¶ For dysslettery, and for them that spette bloude, a ryates of the iuce therof helpeth gretely yf it be eaken thre or foure tymes.

¶ For dronkenesse. B

¶ To eschewe dronkenesse, drynke þ iuce of bryony with as moch vynegre, and he shall not be dronke of all that weke.

¶ Agaynst colyke pallyõ & ylyake pallyon, drynke þ brothe that þ leues wt hony is sodden in, & it wyll take away þ payne.

¶ For kynges euyll. C

¶ Agaynst estrotiles or kynges euyll, cãker, or other sores, take þ rote of bryony & of aristologia or smerwort alyke moche & bete thẽ wt hony & grece, and laye to it.

¶ Agaynst dyssenterey, & payne of the colidemẽt, and for thẽ þ haue broken in theyr hãdes or other places, take. xl. croppes of bryony & .iii. vnces of glee broken, & boyed togyder in .iiii. ryates of wyne tyl two partes be wasted thã strayne it, and gyue to the pacyent. Ypocras sayeth that a man had all the fyngers of his handes eaten & nawen with sekenesse, but he vsed this medeyne and was made hole.

¶ For wertes. D

¶ For to take away wertes take the sede of bryony with the leues, brenne thẽ and make asshes of them, and medle the asshes with iuce of the same herbe lyke an oynement, and anoynt them often, & they wyll fall of the donge of an egle doth þ same, as Ypocras sayth. The iuce of bryony holden longe in the mouth healeth the cãkerdes gommes. To clense the matyer, and to prouoke the floures, make a fomentacyon of water that bryony was soden in, & receyued by the ayghte.

¶ For womens bresstes. E

¶ Agaynst payne of þ pappes of cruddyd or corrupt mylke, washe them with the decocyon afore sayde warme, and it wyl purge them mervelously: Also it loseth the wombe.

¶ For feuer quartayne. F

¶ Agaynst feuer quartayn, take the sedes of bryony þ ye kynde foure togyder, & lete the pacyent drynke them afore hys accesse

¶ To prouoke or cause dryne, drynke the water that the buddes were soden in.

¶ For women that haue no mylke seethe the buddes of Bryony in potage or sewe and eate them, and the mylke wyll come in greate quantyte.

¶ De bedegar. Eglentyne. Cap. lxxiiii

Bedegar is a thorne or bryere. It is colde in the fyrste degree, but it is meane betwene moyste and drye. Some say that bedegar is a superfluyte that groweth on rose trees or rosyers, but that is not so: For bedegar is an herbe that groweth in playnes and harde grounde, and hath a latte leue iagged and clouen lyke eruca or skyrwyt, and spredeth on þ erthe whyle it is ponge and hath a whyte thorne very sharpe in the myddes, and after it groweth to the heyghte of a cubyte and no moze. It hath many lytell pryckes, & a reed floure. It conforteth the stomake, and ceaseth longue feuers. It is good agaynst euyll of the membres compynge of the stomakes infeccyon. Yf it be chewed and layde vpon byttynge of venymous bestes, it appeaseth the payne. It is good agaynst flur of bloude and agaynst flur of the wombe: And whan it is warmed and layde to the sayde membres it conforteth them and dryueth away the humours ren

ynge to them. It walketh humours and
breketh moyste apostumes. Yf the mouth
be washed with water that it is soden in
it cesseth the payne of the tethe. Yf the wy-
ter barke be dronken with wyne or wa-
ter, it purgeth the fleumatycke humours.

¶ For morphewe. ℟

¶ Agaynst morfew medle it with vynegre
gre and anoynte the place, and it wyll ma
ke it clene, and take away the swellynge
The barke and braunches of thys herbe
be colde and dry.

¶ De Bedello. Cap. lxxv.

℟ Bdellum is a gomme so called. It
is hote in the seconde degre, & moyst
in ỹ fyrst. It groweth on trees beyonde ỹ
see. It hath a gleymy substaunce. It hath
vertu to restreyne. it is good agaynst flux
of ỹ wõbe cawsed of to moche medecyne.
It healeth apostumes comyng out warde
and breketh the stone, & appeaseth ỹ cough
It healeth bytynge of venymous beastes
yf it be well tempereth in vynegre.

¶ For brustynge. ℟

¶ Yf it be soden in wyne wythcrude it is
very good for them that be broken yf the
place be anoynted therwith: And the sa-
me is good agaynst swellynge and apo-
stumes of the genytours.

¶ De bardana. ℟ clothe ỹ bereth burres.
Cap. lxxvi.

℟ Bardana is an herbe that other wy-
se is called lappa inuersa or lappa
maior. It groweth in faste places humo-
rous & fat, and pryncypally about dyches
It hath grete leues and reed floures lyke
small apples, and a longe sede.

¶ For bytynge of a wood dogge. ℟

¶ For bytynge of a wood dogge lay there
on the rote bruised with a lytell salte, and
it wyll heale.

¶ For the hote ague. ℣

¶ Yf it be layde to the pacyente haynge
the hote ague it wyll appeale.

¶ For styrkynge woundes. ℒ

¶ For styrkynge woundes, washe them
in water that it is soden in and make the
oyntmẽt of the same medleth with a lytel
salupstre and grece ỹrcule with vynegre
and lay theres.

¶ For payne in the guttes. ℣

¶ For the payne of the intraples take a cy
ate of the iuce of the leues, and it wyll do
greate ease.

¶ De buxo. Box tre. Cap. lxxvii.

℟ Buxus is a lytel tre wher of is made
many edyfyces, The leues of it be
lyke the leues of myrte, and hath a rouȝde
reed sede. It is called box. Yf the leues &
scrappynge of the wood be put in lye it ap-
peaseth the feuer.

¶ For styrkynge woundes. ℟

¶ Agaynst styrkynge wouȝdes, lete them
be washed in water of the sayd tree. To
make the heere yelowe washe the heed wi
lye that leues of box hath be soden in.

¶ De Bruco. Cap. lxxviii.

℟ Bruscus is hote and dry in the thyr
de degre. It is a comoun tre gro-
wynge in woodes. It hath vertue dyure
tyke, and to dyssolutyf.

¶ For dropsy. ℟

¶ Agaynst dropsy make decoccyõ of ỹ ro-
te of bruste, of sperache, of fenell, percely, &
honysuckle ỹcyently, and gyue it to drynke.
It is good also agaynst ỹ hardnesse of the
myltc, and agaynst dyssury & strãgure, that
ben letynges of ỹ vryne, & agaynst plyn-
ke passyon, ỹ powdre be made of ỹ sede of
bruste of amys sede & fenel sede wi as moch
sugre, and take a spone ful of it wi whyte
wyne fastynge, and yf the pacyẽt haue an
ague gyue hym thole sedes with water.

¶ For the genytoures. ℣

¶ For the payne & swellynge of the geny
tours, sethe well ỹ rote of bruste, and ma-
ke a playster therof and put suet to it and
bynde it faste with a bende, and it wyll
ease the swellynge.

¶ De bleta. Beets. Cap. lxxix.

℟ Bleta is a comõ herbe called beres
The grekes cal it spa. It is good

for to eate. It is hote in the fyrst degre and moyst in ꝑ seconde. It hath vertue to norysshe well and to brede good bloode. Yf it be soden wt fat fleshe it looseth the wũbe. ¶Agaynst stypulacyon of the wombe cauled of dyrthe, and of heet, make a glyster of iuce of beres with salt or oyle.

¶Blacta bilancia. La.lxxx.

BLacte bilancie ben hote and dyre in the seconde degre. It is the eye of a fysshe moche lyke to snales, & ben founde in ꝑ see & be of a bony substaũce: They haue great vertue to cõforte & clense ꝑ mẽbers ꝑ be intrinsekes, wh̃ they be dr̃ken wt wyne gre they moue & loose ꝑ bely, they ben aromatyke & of good sauour, ꝑ suffumigacyõ of thẽ heleth ꝑ suffocacyõ of ꝑ matrice

¶De behen. La.lxxxi.

BEhen is a sharpe or rugh excrescẽt that cometh on knobby rotes wt drawen or shronken of dryed. There ben two maners, the whyte, & reed, It is hote and dyre in the ser̃de degre, it is nourysshynge impugnatyke conforteynge ꝑ lyghtes, and the breste, and encreaseth the mater of generacyon.

¶De Camphora. Cãphere. La.lxxxii.

Camphora is camphere, it is colde & dyre in ꝑ thyrd degre. Some sayth ꝑ it is a gom, but it is not so for it is the iuce of an herbe as Dioscorides saith and dyuers other, and the herbes name is cãphora, It is gadred in the ende of pryme tyme, and is powned, and the iuce pressed out and put in a vessell, and the substaũce that is heuy and thycke goeth to the botoms and is cast away, but the clere and thynne swymmeth aboue and is kept and is set in the sonne where it wexeth thycke and whan it is dyre it is the substaũce of camphora. It is often countrefayted, and mystempered bycause it is dere, & is medled with other powdre and other iuce & so is increased to ꝑ thyrd parte or ꝑ halfe. That which is clere and shynyng is the best, and the dercke & troublous is not so good. It is cõtrefayt by medlynge of carabre that is bernyr, for bernyr is lyke to it in substaũce, and is moch lyke of smell, but it is knowen in brekynge, for bernyr is hard & breketh with payne, and the cãphere breketh easely. And yf it be handled in the hãdes it breketh lyghtly in poudre. Yf Cãphere were not kept by arte, yce or craft it wolde be soone lost, or it is aromatyke & vaporous, it resolueth into smoke and is soone gone. It may be kepte in a vessell of glasse, but better in a vessell of alebastre, in lynesede, or percely sede, and may be kept in grete vertue. Prayers.

¶For Gomorre. I

¶Agaynst gomorre that the sede of a mã gooth from hym agaynst his wyl. Take powdre of cãphere wt mustelage of plũii or verdyce, or iuce of mozell, and therwt anoynt clothes & lay to the raynes, aboue the perde and other places of generacyon

¶For dyaletyke. B

¶Agaynst dialetyke passyon that is whã a man pysseth to moch put ꝑ same vpõ the reynes & there may be layd a pece of leed. ¶Agaynst the heet of the lyuer, medle cãphere wt iuce of mozell, and therin were bẽdes and lay them often vpon the lyuer

¶For bledynge at the nose. E

¶Agaynst flux of blode at the nose make roũde lõge tygures of ꝑ poudre of cãphere & of nettle sed & medle thẽ wt iuce of bursa pastoris & put them in ꝑ nose. And yf this flux come by ebulicyõ of blode or chaffynge of the lyuer tẽpre camphere with colde water, & were bendelles therin, & lay thẽ often to the temples and to the nicke.

¶For the eyes. D

¶Agaynst the spotte in ꝑ eye let the powdre of camphere be conkyst with rose water and iuce of fenel and put in a vessel of brasse and anoynte the eye therwith.

¶For the face. F

Agaynst infeccyon of the face called pā
nus & for to make it clere, cōfect this pow
dre wt rose water & very clene whyte hony

For lechery.

Agaynst lechery take the odour of cam
phere at the nose thrylles, for by his colde
vertue is reaseth it & thycked ȳ sede, and
in the thyckyng it retayneth is in the body
It taketh lechery away as this comū ver
se sayd. Camphora per nares castrat odore
mares. It repayreth also by coldnesse ther
of ȳ spyrytes vnbofide & louseth the grete
heet, & it is put in syrope agaynst ȳ sharp
& hote maladies, and it is to wyte ȳ in fre
nesy nesynge may le cōuenably prouoke
yf it be medied with oyle of roses & with a
fether be put into ȳ nosethyrles or anoynt
them therwith & it may be wnso against
feuers, for it encreaseth not ȳ hede, as wth
elleboze, peper, or peleter that prouoketh
nesynge by them selfe, and it is good a-
gaynst reednesse of the eyes.

Colloquitida. wildego wyde. ca. lxxxiii

Colloquintida is hote & dyze in the
iii. degre. Colloquitida is ȳ apple
of a lytel tre ȳ groweth toward Ihylm, &
is other wyse called gebella or go wyde of
Alexandzy. And it is to wyte that yf such
an apple is founde alone on ȳ tre that be-
reth it, that it mozteyeth and sleeth al the
herbe alquyll dooth that is founde alone,
as Dioscorides & Constantyne say. This
fruyte hath pyth, sede, & barke or pylle, the
pyth is most cōuenable in medecyne, and
secōdly ȳ sede. The pyll is of lytel myght
And coloquintide is solide in receptes, it
is the sede with ȳ pyth. That is to be cho-
sen that cōtynueth whyte & hath ȳ sedes
stedfast in ȳ pyth. And it is nought ȳ rat-
tleth whā it is remewed. And yf they wey
lyhe wt sedes in them they ought to be cast
awaye. It may be kept. vi. yeres & better
in ȳ apple thā other wyle. It hath vertue
to vnbynde & cōsume by his byterneſſe, &
hath myght dyuretyke, & purgeth fleumes
pryncypally and melancolyke humours.

For feuer quotydyan.

For feuer quotydyan, sethe an vnce o
the inwarde partes of coliquintide & tw
or thre dzagmes of the iuce of wal wort i
est ebulus, in the apple of coloquintide,
than restrayne it, and in nhe straynyng
put sugre to it, and gyue it to the pacyen
at night before his acces, but the dygestes
and other lyght purgacyons must fyrst be
had, and after the purgacyons this mus
be gyuen yf the acces abyde styll.

For feuer quartayne.

Agaynst feuer quartayne, sethe sene i
water, and put the brothe in the apple o
coloquintide & sethe it therin, thā streyn
it, put suger in the decoccyon and gyue i
to the pacyēt before the tyme of his acces
but as it is sayd the dygestes and purga
cyons ought to be gyuen afore, and yf
acces remayne this to be gyuē. It is goo
also for olde scabbes.

For tothe ache.

Agaynst payne of ȳ tethe, colloquint
in vynegre & washe thy mouth ther with

For wormes in the bely medle ȳ pow
dre therof with hony & gyue to the pacyē
And for chyldren, put wor wood therto
lay it playster wyse nygh the nauyll.

For wormes in the eares.

Agaynst wormes in ȳ eares put in t
the powdre herof with iuce of arssmet

For the mylt.

Agaynst hardenesse of the mylte and
the lyuer, take the iuce of fenell soden i
the apple herof, or take the powdre ther
with the sayde iuce.

For to clēse the matrice.

For to clense the matrice, & to prouo
floures reteyned make fomētacyon wit
water that coloquintida is sodē in. Th
powdre of it soden in ȳ apple wt any syr
& cotō wette therin is good for the same

For emorroydes.

For emorroydes sethe oyle in the appl
& lay to them wyth cotton wette therin

De Cassia fistula. Cap. lxxxiii

Calia fistula is hote & moyste about all degrees, for is acres is lytel. It is the frupte of a tre that bereth lõge sedes which by space of tyme waxeth bygge and longe, and the partye without by ꝑ decoccyon of the sonne hardeneth the pyth that is within, and there is foũde. xx. or. xxx. of thē cleuyng togyder. The byggest ought to be chosen for it is a token that it ought to haue most pyth and moystnesse. Yf it be very blacke it is a token that it is rype, & that that rattleth not whan it is shaken is best, for yf it ratyll it is of lytell vertue and moystenesse, and the sede is deuyded fro the pyth. Calia may be kept. ii. yeres and yf yelynde calia fistula in receptes wt any weyght, as an vnce. ii. or. iii. drag. ꝑ pyth ought to be weyed without sedes, but bycause Apotycaryes wyll not suffre it, there ought to be put with ꝑ weyght as moch of the sede as there is of that which is weyed. And whan it cometh to be confyct boyle not the cane with ꝑ syrope, but breke it wt the syrope whyle it is boylynge and hote, and strayne it through a holowe cane full of holes to cause ꝑ sedes to remayne, whan ye synde vnces in decocye ought to wepe it with the barkes & sedes, and than drawe out the pyth only in hote water and cast the sedes away thā medle it wyth powdre of Reubarbe, and yelowe myrabolā. And it is to wyte that calia fistula is not boyled in any medecin but yf it be in orimel and in trifera sarace nica, and also it is in grete quantyte. It hath vertue to louse and slake the bely and to clẽse the hete of ꝑ blonde. It appeaseth meruayloully ꝑ blonde and purgeth coler and is good agaynst sharpe feuers. Calia fistula taken by it selfe or with water before the purgacyon playneth the bely and is conuenable to purgacyon.

¶ De Cuscuta. Body. Cap. lxxv.

Cuscuta is hote in the fyrst degre & drye in ꝑ secõde. It it is an herbe ꝑ wyndeth aboute flax or lyne grawynge. And it ought to be gadred with ꝑ floures. It maye be kept two yeres. It hath principally vertue to purge melancolyke humours, and slewmes. And therefore it is conuenably put in decocciõs ordeyned for to purge the same.

¶ Agaynst strangury. A

¶ The water ꝑ it is soden in is good agaynst strangury & dyssury. And yf moch therof may be had sethe it wt wyne & oyle & make a playster therof to ꝑ raynes to ꝑ bely, and to other sore, or greuous places.

¶ De Cardamomo. Cap. lxxvi.

Cardamomum is hote and drye in the seconde degre. It is the frupte or sede of an herbe. This herbe lyngyng forth floures in vere maketh a hepe knop or clustre as woth sede of rue or lyke to grapes, and ther in is the sedes and ben in. ii maners. But the grettest is the best, for it is of swete smell, and therfore ꝑ greatest is to be chosen so ꝑ it haue a lytell sharpnesse wit the swete smell, and drawe somwhat to gray colour. The whyte is to be refused: whã cardamomum is put in medecyns, the lytell flores must be taken awaye, and they must be wyped wt a cloth to take away the dust or powdre, and the stalkes cast away, It maye be kepte. x. yeres, It hath vertue to cõfort by ꝑ swetnes therof, and hath vertue to departe & dyssolue, and to cõsume by ꝑ qualytes of it.

¶ For swounynge. A

¶ Agaynst swounyng & passyon of ꝑ hert cause of colde sethe it in swete smellynge wyne with a lytell rose water and vse it.

¶ For the stomake. B

¶ For weykenesse of the stomake & to cõforte dygestyõ, take with meates ꝑ powdre of cardamomum with anys sede.

¶ For appetyte. C

¶ To prouoke appetyte last, and agaynst dompte of colde cause, confect cardamomum with iuce of myntes and were pour meat therin. ¶ For the same take ꝑ sayd poudre with dry myntes or grene, & sethe

them in vynegre wyth salted water, and wette a spōge therin, & lay it a lytel aboue the stomake.

¶ For the brayne.

¶ Agaynst debilnesse of the brayne, put it in the patientes nose yt he halle the reume or pose put the powdre and oyle of muske into an egge shelle tyll the oyle sethe, and therwith anoynte the heed.

¶ De cerusa. Cerusse. Cap. lxxxvii.

CErusa is the floure of leed, or gersa It is colde and dry in the seconde degre. It is made thus. Take vessels as pottes of earth of a fote longe, & somwhat strayt aboue & tyll them halfe full of strōg vynegre, and laye staues or stycks ouer thwart the brymmes of them. Then take about a pounde of leed made in square peces and hange them within the pottes vpon ỳ stycks with thredes foure ynches fro the vynegre, and couer ỳ vessell wel and set them in a dercke place, & lett them stande to the space of .iiii. monethes. And at the ende of foure monethes set open the doze that were shette in that the strength of the vynegre may go oute. Than open the pottes and ye shall fynde a thyckernesse or hoornesse about the leed, and the leed is wasted than shape that hoornesse a waye and put it in a greace vessell wyth water and set it in the sonne, and styre fast with your handes, than powre oute the water, and put the water that is at the botom in another vessell somwhat hote we ỳ water, and set it agayne in the sonne, and do thus tyll it be very whyte and roumde. And knowe ye that they that make cerusse fall often in palsy, and epylence, arrestyng by the coldernesse of the vynegre that dyssolueth and sleeth. Cerusse hathe vertue to clense, and dryse superfluytees & some women vse it, or they washe their face, they lye this powdre theron wyth rose water very thynne and tendrely. Some do better for bycause cerusse styncketh somwhat the medle cerusse wyth rose water and ley it in the sonne specially in sommer, & whē it is dry they put more rose water therto, & so contynue it, & than they make pylles and lay it on theyr faces, some other put therto borax, or camphere, and of bellicule marini, or of the one and other, but they that accustome cerusse moch happeneth to cache ache & rottennesse and stenche of the mouth.

¶ De cappare. La. lxxxviii

CApparus is hote and dry in the seconde degre. Some saye that it is an herbe, other saye ỳ it is a lytell tree. It is founde beyond the se. The barke, the rote, the leues ben all good in medycyns and specyally ỳ barkes in ỳ begynnynge of vere, yt they be haunged, and dryed in the sonne they maye be kepte .v. yeares in good vertue. And that barke is best that powdreth not whan it is broken, and that is somwhat rullet in colour, and bytter, & ỳ floures ought to be gadred whyle they be budded, or they spredde to moche. For whan they be ouer moche spredde they be nought. they be taken and confycte to be kepte in vynegre, they haue vertue to stye and cause appetyte and to clense and put out the humours at the mouth of the stomake. It cōforteth the stomake that is colde, and is meet and medecyne for it.

¶ Agaynst the mylce.

¶ Agaynst the payne of the mylte, & hardnesse of ỳ lyuer take wyne that cappares hath be soden in. Yt ayntmēt be made this wyse, it is right myght, & not lesse worth than agrippa. Set the poudre of cappares in grete quantyte with the juce of lene ỳ than put therto wyne and oyle, and sethe it tyll it be thycke and put a lytell wax therto. And also for the same an electuary that is called dyacaparus is very good, & whyche electuary is this. Take .ii. vnces of the powdre of the rote of cappares, and an vnce of the rote of tamaryst, & confyce them togyder with hony. The decoccyon of the rote of tamaryst, and the juce of the leues of cappares put into the eares helpe

lytell to we, sleeth the wormes. And yf ȳ vyce & powdre be soden in oyle and stra yned & dropped into the eares it sleeth not only the wormes, but also the fystules.

¶ For wormes in the wõbe. B

¶ Agayst wormes in ȳ wõbe medle this poudre w hony, and gyue it to the pacyẽt

¶ For the kynges euyll. L

¶ For new electocies called ȳ kyng⁹ euyl Take the decoccyon of the barkes or ppi les of capparis of bzuss, and sperage, also anoynte them w these oyntmẽtes. Take a gray serpent and cut of the herd and the tayle the mountenaũce of .iiii. ynches, & put it into a pot wt many small holes in the botom, and set ȳ pot ouer another pot without holes, & thã set the nether pot in a vessel w water ouer ȳ fyre & make it to sethe tyll the serpẽt be soden, & wasted, thã take the fat ȳ is dropped into ȳ nether pot and powdre of blacke elebore or peletre & powdre of ȳ roces of capparis, and medle them in maner of oyntemẽt and anoynte the sore place, and lete the pacyẽt dzynke the decoccyon aforesayde.

¶ For ytyake pallyon. D

¶ Agaynst ytyake pallyon, and agaynst gout artetyke, take a pounde of the powdre of barkes of capparis, and the iuce of the rote of yeble, and put sugre therto and therof make a syrope, and gyue it to the pacyẽt twyse in the weke at morow and at euen with warmed water. Ytyekynde capparis in in receptes, it is the barke of the rote.

¶ De calamento. Calampnt Cap. xc.

¶ Calampnt is hoote and dzye in the thyrde degre. This herbe is called Nelypte. Calampnt of the mountayne is ȳ best, bycause it is ȳ dzyest, and it ought to be gadred whan it bereth floures. It may be kept a yeare in a shadowed place yf it be hanged to dzye. It hath vertue to dyssolue, to vnbynde and to waste.

¶ For cough. A

¶ Agaynst cough and scarcenesse of breth cauled of colde take ȳ dzynke that it hath be soden in with lycozyce, or that the powdre hath be soden in with dzye figges, for the same the electuary called dyacalamentum is good, and it is made thus. Take a grete dele of calampnt and powdre of gẽcyan & lycozyce, the thyrde or fourth parte confyct it with hony. It is very excellent for the sayde dyseases. Take also ȳ powdre therof with a rere egge & make fryters of the sayd poudre with barly meale.

¶ For the stomake. B

¶ Agaynst payne of ȳ stomak & coldnesse of the guttes lete the pacyent vse powdre of calampnt in his meates, and also vse ȳ dzynke that it is soden in.

¶ For colde reume, L

¶ Agaynst colde reume anoynt the nalpe of the nerke with the powdre therof, and hony chaufed in a newe pot, or eles the herbe for it is good. ¶ Agaynst the relaxacyon of moystnesse, make a gargarysme to washe the mouthe with vynegre that powdre of it hath be sodẽ in, or water ther of is very good.

¶ For costyknesse. D

¶ Agaynst costyknesse yt is cauled of cõ gyed reume, or other colde moysture, anoynte the reynes w hony onely that powdre of calampnt hath be soden in, and cast poudre of colofyne theron bounde with a clothe whan the pacyẽt goeth to the stole lay the poudre therof with a lytell cotton to the foũdement. So was the mother of Platayre mayr hole, which platayre was a mayster at Salerne. To clẽse the superfluyte of the matyre, make a fomẽtacyon of water that it hath be soden in, and that is very good, as the wayfe of salerne say that hath proued it.

¶ De Centaurea. Centory. Cap. xci.

¶ Centaurea is Centory. It is hoote and dzye in the thyrde degre. It is a very bytter herbe, and therfore it is called erthe galle. The greate Centory is of moste myght. And Constantyn sayth that

the rote of byggest is dyre in the seconde degre, & is byter with a swetenesse, it hath a rankenesse as elder, & is glewy & slymy and hath vertue to consume & to wast dy the byternesse therof. It hath vertue dyuretyke, to cōsume & drawe, the most vertue is in the floures & lefes. It ought to be gadred whan it berech floures, and shō be hanged to dry in a shadowy place, whan centory is sodde in redres it is to myxe & gretest. The dyuretike that is soden in the lygre to delaye the byternesse is good a gaynst opylacyō or stoppynge of the lyuer of the myle of the reynes, & of the bladder.

¶ For strangury. A

¶ For strangury and dyllury, sethe thys herbe in wyne and oyle, and lay it a grete whyle to the membres afore named. Oyntmēt made of the iuce therof as of the powder of the herbe with ware & oyle is good also.

¶ For the myle & the lyuer, make syropes in this maner, sethe the rotes of smalage, of percely, & fenell in iuce of centory, and whan they be well soden strayne them, & in the strayninge put therto sugre. This syrope is good for lōge peresyce & tasdyps And yf ye haue no iuce, sethe the rotes of smalache, percely, & fenell in water, and in the same water put powder of centory and make a syrope with sugre.

¶ For ylyake palsyon. B

¶ Agaynst ylyke palsyon make a glystre with powder of centory and sale water, but fyrst make a glystre mollyfycatyue. Take also at the mouth .v. dragmes of this powder with a confeccyon called benedicta with warme water, and in this maner is is good agaynst the palsy.

¶ For wormes in the eares. L

¶ For wormes in the eares, put the iuce of centory, and lekes into the eares. And for wormes in the bely, take the iuce or powder therof with hony.

¶ For the syght. D

¶ For the clere syght, take the iuce of the rote of the byggest centory, and medle it with rose water, and anoynt the eyes therwith. For to close and sele wyne wodes and cuttes, stampe the rote therof, and lay to the wounde and it wyll sele wonderly. Yf it be layde to much flesshe it consumeth, as Constantyne sayth.

¶ For the webbe in the eye. E

¶ For the webbe in the eye make a clyster of the powder of centory with rose water and it is good yf the webbe be grene, but yf it be lyvell put in nat therin, for it wyll gnawe and sore the softenesse of the eye.

¶ For emorraydes. F

¶ Agaynst the emorraydes put cotton in oyle of mulle & with poudre of centory, and lay to them.

¶ To prouoke floures. G

¶ To prouoke floures restreyned, take a gōme named serapint and medle it with powder of centory, and ydre it bewethe. Or make a suppository with poudre of the confyct with lyes of oyle. Also yf a pallay te be made with galle of a bulle and iuce of ectory medled togyder prouoketh them and cauleth a red chylde copylle. For the same dooch water that centory hath be soden in. Constantyn sayth yf this water be soden in a gōme called serapyn that is ver lo wdyed woundes, a dragme and a halfe of centory myngled with wyne caseth the ache of the wōbe causeth of grosse humoures and wyndes. The iuce therof medle with hony cleresh the darkenesse of the eyes.

¶ De Callia ligurea. Cap. xcii.

Callia ligurea vel silecallia is hote and dyre in the thyrde degre. It is the barke of a lytell tree that groweth towarde the ende of Babylon. There be two maners of calle, One is callia fistula, the other is callia ligurea. But it is not callia that callia fistula is taken for callie onely, but callia ligurea is. And there be two maners of callia ligurea, One is lyke cynamome, hys wynge to colour & fruyte; and hath a fourysshenesse or taste medled with swetenesse of fenell and that is the best

le is not vsed in medeyne. The other kynde drawyth also towarde ruller or gray & hath in parte dyuers colowres. That is to be chosen that bewchand bryghth not lyghtly, & whan it is broken it hath whyte sperles wtin but it hath no odour. It is sharpe of sauour & very swete smellynge. It may be kepte .x. yeres. It is sometyme counterfaytyd by medlynge of rotes of cappares þ hath a byttes smell. It hath vertue dyuretyke, by subtylnesse of substaunce, & it hath vertue to cõsume humours by dyspleyon & qualyte, and it hath vertue to conforte by good odour and smell.

¶ For colde reume.

¶ Agaynst colde reume and other palsyes of the heed as lwemynge and suche other qualites Take .iii. pylles of casse lignee of labdane, and floraz confyer with iuce of wormwood whan the cause cometh of the heed selfe, thys comforteth the brayne greately, Make fumygacyon in thys maner, Cast cassia lignea in hote coales and sprynkle rosewater theron, and receyue the smoke at the mouth.

¶ For strangury.

¶ For strangury & dyssury, and payne in the reynes & also of the bladder, the wyne þ it is soden in grys vb þ sede of balyred and seche the powdre with oyle of muske or with oyle olyue, with the whyche oyle anoynte the perde and the genytures, and the other sore or akynge places.

¶ For the lyuer.

¶ Agaynst opylacyon, of the lyuer of the mylt, of the reynes, and of the bladder vse the decocyon therof, or the syrope that is made with it.

¶ For the stomake.

¶ Agaynst coldenesse of the stomake, and agaynst the dyseases afore named, Take dyncke that cassia lignea, mastyche, and fenell sede hath be sode in fastyng. Pynke or clarey made of hony with wyne that is was soden in warmeth the stomake, and helpeth to make dygestyon.

¶ For frenesye of the mouthe.

¶ Agaynst frenesye of the mouthe, make pilles of cassia lignea, these pilles be good agaynst all paynes of the intrayles caused of colde.

¶ For frenesye of þ armeholes.

¶ Agaynst styrkynge of the armeholes, & corrupcion, and for to stoute the gommes styll pluckle away þ heres of þ armeholes and than washe them with whyte wyne & rosewater þ cassia lignea was soden in and for the gommes make a gargarysme.

¶ For to prouoke floures retayned and to corfort the matryce, make suppository of storon wet in oyle of muske or olyue that powdre of cassia lignea was soden in, the barke therof also al hole sode in new oyle of mulde and than mynystred below prouoketh mercyfully.

¶ For the herte.

¶ Agaynst pallyd of the herte and agaynst swounynge, take the syrope made wyth cassia lignea and roses and the bone of an hertes herte.

¶ For the mylte.

¶ Agaynst payne of þ mylt & of the lyuer it is also good yf it be layde to whan it is soden. It is also good agaynst colyk passyon.

¶ De castoreo. Beuer ballokes. Ca. xviii

CAstoreum is hoote and drye in the seconde degre. It is the genytours or stones of a beast called castor, beuer, or a brocke. some say that whan he smelleth the hunters that chace hym to haue his genytours that he byteth them of and letteth them fall, but that is not so, for the beaste is not of suche discressyon, and also þ hunters chace hym more to haue hys skynne than his stones, & whan they be cut of they ought to be put in a clene place, & lete them drye. Thole of the yonge castors be not so good as the olde nor of so grete effect, and this castoreum is soft and whyte. whan the castor is of ryght age, or a lyttell ouer myddle age it is of grete vertue, nor the castor þ is ol to grete age is not of so good

effect. some wolde rehayse it in this maner
They take the skynne of castoreum and
freshe or ye we geue yow & bit it vñ blode
& lyne wes, other put blode crabbe & chalke
and other do thus, they put into ꝑ skynne
blode & serapinū lyne wes & poper & it may
haue a sharpe sauour. Castoreum is to be
chosen that hach a meane sauour or taste &
is cleyny, and hath a merueylous heuy-
ble smel, & ought to haue medles lyne wes
throughout, & cleuyng to ꝑ skynne on all
sydes. It may be kept. vi. yeres ꝑ grete ver
tue, but it is better to haue al wares ne we
yt it may be. Whan it is put in medecyne
the vtter skynne ought to be taken away
and to take that within, & wey it & put it
in medecyne. It hath vertuete clarifye and
wasse humours, and pryncypally it hath
vertue to cõforte lyne wy membres.

¶ Agaynst epplence. A

¶ Agaynst epplence & other colde causes
of the heed, put halfe a dragme into ꝑ nose
thrylles, and also drynke two or thre drag
mes with the iuce of rue, or with wyne &
it was soden in.

¶ For palsy of ches tongue. B

¶ Agaynst palsy of ꝑ tõgue, holde ꝑ pow
dre of castoreum vnder the tõgue yll it be
molten dyssolued & wasseth by itselfe.

¶ For palsy of all the body. C

¶ Agaynst palsy of al the body sethe casto
reū rue & sauge & drynke the brothe therof

¶ For palsy of membres. D

¶ Agaynst palsy of membres or lynnes eth
castoreū and make fomentacyon of clynes
about the skynne, and lay it therto.

¶ For gomorre. E

¶ Agaynst gomorre sethe castoreū in iuce
of agnus castus or ouley with a lytel vy
negre, and lay it often to ye we parte of ꝑ
body to the reynes and to the perde.

¶ For forgetfulnesse. F

¶ Agaynst lytargye or forgetfulnesse pun
noke lneynge with castoreum, for it mor
ueth and conforteth the brayne. Or make
confeccyon of castoreum of myrres & iuce
of ruhe [illegible] Lap. [illegible]
Galbe to haue a hoye [illegible]. It
is ꝑ fruyte of a tree that grewe
in [illegible] & it may
be kept [illegible] yere or thre [illegible]
[illegible], it is hote & drye [illegible]
[illegible] & calle, and hath a swete sauour of smel

¶ Fayntnesse. A

¶ It is good ayenst fayntnesse & ꝑ hert
sayenge [illegible] in this maner,
take the quantyte of. iiii. weyghtes of rubi
bes vñ iuce of the rote of brode of panay,
it is very good for hete. ¶ Agaynst rey
me of the heed, and to conforte the brayne
lete it be soden vyne & smelled to & put into
ꝑ nose. ¶ For swellynge of ꝑ stomake take
ꝑ powdre therof in meate. ¶ Agaynst pale
colour of the face caused of colde do make
ynyment of wyne with hony and other spy
ces with the most parte aforesayde bes.

¶ Capilli veneris. Mayd here. Lap. [illegible]

¶ Capilli veneris is an herbe so na
med. It is hote & drye temperately
but by ꝑ sydeyper therof is hath vertue dy
uretyke. That is ye we hach good vertue
and it may not be kept longe, the leues be
good in medecyne and not the rote.

¶ Agaynst chaufynge of hete of the lyuer
Take the brothe that is soden in with
sugre and make a syrope therof.

¶ For chaufynge. B

¶ Agaynst chaufynge lay it to vñ bendes
or colles wet in the iuce therof, vñ ꝑ hert
be stamped. Also herbe soden in wyne or
in ꝑ selfe iuce vñ dres with wyne is good
agaynst venym, and gyueth remedy to yll
humoures rennynge to the stomake.

¶ For the herres. B

¶ Agaynst [illegible] that is whan ꝑ herte
falleth, yf it be soden in water & the heed
ywasshed therwith it clenseth the dandrif and

blyndnesse. It is good for them that hath a grene coughe & dryeth mater as it were an impostume, and that haue the longes hurt or wasted, and ayenst all greues of the longes, and in the diette pris be soden grene, and died here or warme.

¶ De Cipella. Cypolle. Ca. prvii.

Of Cipella nothing in the fyrste degre & dyre in the seconde. It is a tree, the leues, the fruyt, the flowres, and the wood is good in vse of medecyne. The appils therof hem fleyghe, byndynge, & strengthynge. The leues and the woode are dyurettyke. ¶ Agaynst flux of ꝑ body cauled of mychemes of the bertue retentyue, let the patient eate of these appils newly gadred or put the powdre of them that be dyre in his meete, and drinke the water that they be soden in, and make decoccyon of them and put the water therof in his wyne. ¶ Agaynst dyssury or payne of pyssynge, sethe these appils i rayne water & lay the to the stomake, reynes, and aboue ꝑ perie.

¶ For strangury. ℟

¶ Agaynst strangury and dyssury take ꝑ powdre of the wood or leues of Cipselle.

¶ For ypake passyon. ℟

¶ Agaynst ypake passyō, put the powdre of thys woode or the leues in ꝑ vessell ꝺ wyne whan the wyne is made, and thys wyne wyl preserue for that sekenesse gretely. The wyne ꝑ the powdre of ꝑ wood or of ꝑ leues is soden in durynge ꝑ acces of the ypake payne is good agaynst emorroydes, yf they renne to moche, make fomentacyon of the frupte and leues of Cypselle sodē in rayne water, and in ꝑ same water warme, lete the pacyent lye, & than gyue hym of the powdre. These thynges in his meates, and water of the decoccion in his drynke is very good.

¶ De Linamomo. Cynamome, or canell Ca. prvii

Of Innamome is canell. It is hote in the thyrde degre, and it is dyre in ꝑ seconde. There be two maners of it. The one is thycke, and is somwhat yelowe & grelle or coures, and is the backe of a tree. The other is tyner and is al yelowe, and trus to thycke, and some saye that it is the backe of a lytell tree. They be bothe bory in Inde, and in Europe, ꝑ which is coures ought to be put in medicynes dompynes and the tyner in other medecyns. That is to be chosen that is tyne and small with a sharpe taste & swete smell, and grape of colour. This canell is called Cynamomū alichimos and alichimum. That whyche is whyte, ꝑle or blacke is nought, ye wyll chuse it or knowe by the mouthe or taste whyche is good clense your mouthe fro water, or spattyll, or of flyme that is therin, for by loch moystnesse some a thynge is Judged to be good that is nought. It is kepe. x. yeres, and hath vertue to cōforte the brayne by good odour, by ꝑ glutynesyte therof it retayneth & dyssolueth, and cōforteth dygestyon. It is put in sawces to cause appetyte this wise, medle powdre of canell with perrely sawge and dyneygre and make sawce therof.

¶ For the breche. ℟

¶ To haue a swete breth chawe canell, for it maket good odour in the mouth.

¶ For the gommes. ℟

¶ Agaynst corruption and rottennesse of the gommes, fyrst washe them with salt water, and rubbe them tyll they blede, & tyl the rotten moystures come out, & than washe them with wyne that canell was soden in, & that done laye on the two partes of powdre of ꝑ great consolida, that is camfery, and the thyrde parte of canell, & it wyll helpe, and ease marueylously

¶ For chyrpynge. ℒ

¶ For newe clystres or chyrpynge of the lyppes, and to other sores and woundes, lay ꝑ powdre of canell in the clystres, and than bynde them well togyder or sowe the

¶ Agaynst passyon of the herte, and swounynge, take powdre of canell with ꝑ powdre of the leues of gyloffres. The cours ca-

well is put in medecynes of dampte because it repynneth abateth and dempnyssheth the vyolēce of other medecynes, as stroppus and suche other, also confortyth the stomake, and thus it dooth two propytes in the sayde medecynes.

¶ Germandros. Germaūdre. Ca. xviii

¶ Amedros is hoote and dyre in the thyrde degre. It is an herbe called Germaundrea or quercula minor the lesse quercle, the grete quercle is called camepytheos that is mederacle. Camedrios is the lesse quercle & germaūdre, and bycause eath camedrios and camepytheos haue vertue by them selfe, therfore shalbe spoke of thē both in one chapter. They ought to be gadred at the ende of pymepme or vere whan they beare floures their rotes muste becut and hanged in shade we they haue vertue dyuretyke and tēperatte

¶ For strangury. A

¶ Agaynst strāgury, dyllury, plyake pallyon, and opplacyon of the lyuer and mylte sethe these sayde herbes or one of them in wyne or oyle, or sale water, and layde to the reynes to the nether parte of the bely and membres therabout. ¶ Agaynst plyake pallyon, take the powdre of camedrios with sale water, hony, and oyle, and mynystre them with a glystre.

¶ For þ lyuer myti reynes & bladder. B

¶ Agaynst opplacyō of þ mylte, of þ lyuer of þ reynes, & of þ wayes of vryne, sethe these herbes in oyle & lay thē to þ grenous places. Take also electuary cōfyct wt hony & two partes of þ sayde two herbes, or of one of thē, & one parte of cuscuta or dodyr, & saxifrage, & who hath this electuary he nedeth not to seke lyrroripon, nor pulver ducis, for this breketh þ stone meruelously, & helpeth agaynst all stoppynge of vryne. ¶ For the mylte. L

¶ For hardnelle of þ mylte & lyuer, make decoctyō in oyle of their poudre or wt one of thē & lay it vpon þ lyuer or mylte. Yf ye haue the herbes grene lay them to stepe in wyne ix. houres, after they be eaten therin & thā sethe them in þ wyne he hath wasshed them in, let the patiente be hoote in stoupe that all the humoure may come out, of the whych matter make an ounement wt wexe and oyle, and that is good for the mylte:

¶ Agaynst dampte. B

¶ Agaynste dampte causes of colde or of boystous wyndes in the bealle reysyng or lyfyng vp þ meate to dampte, sethe these herbes or powdre of them a grete whyle in salted water, or in lyquoly sale water, than put therto oyle wyth a lytell vynegre, & make therof a playster and lay it to þ stomake or brest. This is a grete remedy for dampte of what cause soeuer it come.

¶ For wormes in the wombe. E

¶ For wormes in the wombe þ powdre of one of these herbes with hony sleeth thē. ¶ Agaynst reume or pose, put the powdre of these two herbes in a lytell bagge and laye them hote to the heed:

¶ For fystules in the heed. F

¶ Agaynste fystules of the heed or of the berde, sethe bytter luppys in sale water, & put vynegre to them, and than strayne it and in the straynynge put of the powdre of these two herbes or of one of them, and washe the heed wel ther with. ¶ Agaynst palsey, sethe these herbes in wyne and lay therto. The powdre therof reteyneth and sowdreth woundes, yf it be layde theron.

¶ To clense the matrye & to prouok þ floures reteyned & to chausse or warme þ matrye that is colde of flewmatyke humoures, sethe these herbes a longe tyme in good wyne, and as longe let the woman washe her with the hote lycour, and laye þ herbes vpon þ conduyte & there aboute. Also the powdre of them sode in oyle, and cotton wette in þ sayd oyle and put in the oyster, or þ same powdre cōfyct wt cyclamen, or malum terre, and layde vpon it.

¶ De Camepitheos. Mederacle. C. xvii.

¶ Camepitheos is hote and dyre in the thyrde degre. It dyssolueth and

wastyth all wyndynesse, and swellynge
caused therof. Jt is laxatyue and ofcounte
thynnes, and it comforteth the inwarde
membres, and is appetytyue of the lyuer &
the myltz and vnstoppeth them mercuey
lously, it prouoketh vryne, and tetayned
floures and helpeth the Jaundys. The
dragmes taken of it with of fyne hyggys
rosted or sodden, & dryed, recouereth all the payne
of ye raynes, yea a dragme and a halfe be ta-
ken it purgeth ye body of all colde humours
and wyndes, yf it be sode with honye & ey-
leth the hanches or flankes, and rotowe-
steth woundes in rotten places & taketh
away the arke of wemens breastes.

¶ De Carui. La.L

¶ Carui is hote and dryc in the thyrde
degre. Carui is an herbe, the sede
therof is also named carui. There is grete
quantyte of it found in Lyndyll and other
places beyonde the see. Jt maye be kepte
good. v. yere and more. Jt hath vertue dy-
uretyke, and to prouoke vryne, and there-
fore the decoccyon therof is good agaynst
strangury and dyssury. Jt purgeth out and
wasteth humours.

¶ For dygestyon. 3

¶ The powdre therof take wyth meates
comforteth dygestyon, and expelleth wyndes
in the stomake.

¶ De Cimino. Comyn sede. La.L.i.

¶ Cyminum Comyn is hote and dryc
in the seconde degree. Jt is the sede
of an herbe growynge in great quantyte
& bycause ynough is solde therof it is not
counterfayt nor mengled. Jt maye be kept
.v. yeres. Jt hathe vertue dyuretyke to put
out & voyde wyndes. Yf it be put in meate
sawces, or potage it comforteth ye digestiō

¶ For the stomake. 3

¶ The wyne that comyn and fenel sede is
sodden in, easeth the payne of the stomake
and of the bowels caused of wynde.

¶ For cough. 3

¶ Agaynst cough comynge of colde dryn-
ke wyne that comyn is sodē in wyth dryc
hyggys. Electuary also confycte with co-
myn and fenell sede, and hyrst or hony is
good agaynst the colde cough, and in this
electuary neyeth not to haue dyatris nor
dyacimmum. ¶ Agaynst swellyng of the
chekes & partyes aboute the necke, medle
comyn and dryc hyggys togyder, and seth
them in wyne & make a playster and, lay
to the sore place.

¶ For the pose. L

¶ Agaynst reume or pose medle powdre of
comyn & bayes berres, and put them hote
in a bagge, and lay them to hote to ye herd

¶ For strangury. D

¶ Agaynst strangury & dyssury & agaynst
other paynes caused of colde, sethe comyn
in wyne and lay therto.

¶ For bloude in the eyes. E

¶ Agaynst bloude appearyng in the eyes
medle powdre of comyn with whyte of an
egge, but fyrst bake the whyte of the egge
vpon a hote tyle stone and cut it in two, &
lay it warme vpon ye eye whan it is new
hurt, and or the humours be come into it
Other chawe comyn in theyr mouthe, &
kepe it there a good whyle, and than bre-
the or blowe in the eye onely without put
tynge of any substaunce of comyn.

¶ For blackenesse of a stroke. F

¶ Agaynst blacknesse or blewnesse of stro
ke or fall whyle it is new, delay powdre
of comyn w ware by ye fyre, & layd to it is
a louerayne remedy. ¶ For payne of ye sto
make cōfect ye sede of comyn in sugre & ta
ke a sponeful of it halfe an houre or ye go
to bedde & drynke not after it, and it wyll
comforth the stomake greately.

¶ De cicuta. Hemlocke. Lap.L.ii.

¶ Cicuta is hote and dryc in the thyr-
de degre as Macer sayth. Jt hath
vertue to drawe and consume or put out,
to dyssolue and, vnbynde. Jt is not vsed
in inwarde medeynes, bycause it is ve-
nymous in his substaunce and qualytes,
and fyrederth and vnbyndeth the spyrytes
of ye body in such wyse that they sayle ve-

terly, and by reason of them the body mor-
rypeth and dyeth. The aquauitees myght
put in theyr medycyns because they were
more hoystous and stronger in vyce. The
moost vertue of it is in ꝑ rote, and lesse-
ly in the leues, and be lesse hote and dyre,
and it is more colde and dure in the sede,
and therfore ꝑ sede is sometyme put in me-
dycyns for the mylte in this wyse.

¶ For the mylte. ¶

¶ Put of chys herbe with halfe a pounde
of ammoniac. ix. dayes in vynegre, and ꝑ
x. daye sethe them tyll the ammoniake be
molte, and serche. Thā straine it through
a strong cloth, and boyle it well agayne
vpon the fyre, and put therto more oyle,
and make an ointment for the mylte that
is very harde, and agaynst hardes impostu
mes, and agaynst auncyent goutes, and a-
gaynst cyphence as Constantyne sayth.

¶ For apostumes. ¶

¶ Agaynst apostumes sethe it in wyne, ꝭ
than stampe it with grece, ꝭ lays it to the.

¶ For payne of the brethe. ¶

¶ Agaynst payne of the brethe sethe chys
herbe in water, and therwith washe and
rubbe the payent before and behynde fro
the mydle to the nethe.

¶ For goutes. ¶

¶ Agaynst gout auncyent ꝭ podagre bake
the rote therof in paste, and cleue them in
the mydes and laye them to the place. It
is a soueraygne remedy.

¶ For Ilyake passyon. ¶

¶ Agaynst yliake passion, straungury and
dyssury. Sethe the rotes in strange wyne
with oyle, than sethe the herbe and lay it
to the greke.

¶ For to clense the matrice. ¶

¶ For to clense the matrice of cowde and
geumpe humours, and to prouoke retayn
ned floures make fomentacyon of wyne
ꝭ salt water ꝑ hemlokes hath besode in.

¶ For hyrnelles. ¶

¶ For dyse hyrnelles in ꝑ necke after ꝑ
ye haue vsed dureticke herbes make a ley
ther of the two partes of hemlokes, and ꝑ
thyrde parte of scabyous. And knowe ye
ꝭ they that vse hemlokes in meate ofyn
kes shalbe in perill of madnes it is ryght
ye a mayde anoynte her lyppes often ꝭ
suce of hemlokes, they wyl not were bys
genes growe. It dyeth the myse in wo
menes brestes yf it be layde on them. Yea
playster be layde to the lowe parte of the
belly it walled the appetyte of lechery.

¶ For swellynge of the tete. ¶

¶ Agaynst podagre medle ꝑ suce of hem
lokes with lytargy, and sconme of syluer
and anoynte it therwith. Also by it selfe it
is good for all swellynges cauled of hete.

¶ De Croco. Saffron. La. L. iii.

Crocus is saffron, and there be two
kyndes, one is named crocus orie-
tis that is garsyn saffron that is set or sa-
wen. The other is called orientalis saf-
fron of orient, because it groweth in the
East, wout any preparacyon or labour.
This sayent saffron is put in compte me-
dycyns. whan saffron floureth in ꝑ myde
des of ꝑ floure spryng thre thynes or smal
floures that be reed whych is saffron. It
may be kept. x. yeres in hoste win a cloke
bagge of lether. Saffron that stayneth ꝑ
handes ꝑ toucheth it is mengled ꝭ dyscey
ued, ꝭ is a token ꝑ it is olde, but it is wet
for to cause it seme new, ꝭ because it hath
be wet it steyneth lyghtly, ꝭ so with not the
good. It hath vertue to comforte it is tem
perate qualytees and of good odour.

¶ For the stomake. ¶

¶ For feblenesse of the stomake of ꝑ herte
ꝭ dyspleyon of swoupynge ꝭ sayntnesse
vse it thys wyse. Take ounce saffron, ꝭ dry
it on a hote tyle, ꝭ rubbe it to powder, and
stampe it wꝫ wyne or vynegre, ꝭ put it to
the meate whan it sethe. For one maner
dyssen in this maner steyneth more than
two other wyse. And yf it be to much vsed
it hyndreth lothelynesse to ꝑ stomake ꝭ lee
seth ꝑ appetyte. It oughte not be gyue to
seeke or sycke persones, for prouoketh vomyt.

G. i.

¶ For the eyes. B

¶ For redneſſe and webbe in the eyes, make poudre of ſyrent ſaffron medled wt̄ ye ſyrye of an egge, and with cotton wet therin lay it to the eye.

¶ De Cypero. Cap. C. iiii

CIperus is hoote and dyre in the ſeconde degre. Ciperus is a wyzted ſubſtaunce holowe and lyght, and is the rote of the thre cornerde ryſſhe, that groweth beyonde the ſee, and that that groweth there is the beſt, and euer ye hygger the better. It may be kept. ii. yeres. The Ciperus that groweth in other regyõs is leſſe, and is not ſo good, and may not be kept but a yere. Ciperus is to be chaſen ye is very rugged and full of wygges, and hath a cytryne or yelowe colour whan it is broken, and that is not eaſy to be powdred. It hath dyuretyke vertue compynge of his ſubſtaũce. It is ſounde and gadred at all tymes, but ye is beſt that is gadred at the end of pryntyme or yere. Whan it is gadred lay it thre dayes in the ſonne ye it rote not by his moyſtneſſe, & after hange it in a cloſe place.

¶ For vryne. A

¶ Agaynſt payne of the vryne as ſtrangury and dyſſury, take grete quantyte of rotes of ciperus broken & ſoden in oyle and lay them betwene bothe the thyghes, and for certayne it wyll prouoke & cauſe vryne, and voyde the humours that cauſeth ye lettinge. For ye lame bete rote of ciperus & ſethe thẽ wt̄ a lytell oyle of muſke & ſtreyne thẽ. The ſame broth put into the yerde with a glyſtre wyll breke the ſtone.

¶ For the ſtomake. B

¶ For payne of the ſtomake and of the bowelles cauſed of colde and wynde, lay to the layde playſley as it is wryten afore for ſtrangury and dyſſury. Or lete the pacyent put the broche or wyne that ciperus & maſtyck is ſodẽ in into his drynke, for it conforteth the dygeſtyon. The iuce of ciperus taken with wyne voydeth ye payne of the ſtomake and of the bowelles cauſed of colde and wynde.

¶ For lytargy. C

¶ Agaynſt lytargy ſtampe or choppe the rotes of ciperus very ſmall, & ſethe them in oyle tyll the oyle be nygh waſted, than lay the reſydue that is lefte on the hote coles, & lete the pacyent take the ſmoke therof at his mouthe and noſe, and it wyll do hym eaſe. The poudre of ciperus put into woundes drawyth the corrynge out, but whan it is out lay no more for it wyll fete ye good fleſhe. It ought to be put in medecyne that bynde and relowdre wolides Ciperus that hath a whyte ſhe pale colour or erthy is to be refuſed.

¶ De Calamo aromatico Cap. C. v.

CAlamus aromaticus is hoote and dyre in the ſeconde degre. It is the rote of a lytell tre that is lyke to a rede or ryſſhe, and hath a very ſwete ſmell. It is concaued and holowe. For whan it is gadred there is a lytell ſtycke or harde pyth taken out of it, and ſometyme it is let ther in ſtyll to cauſe it wey the more, and there be. ii. maners of it, One is ſolide in Perſe haupnge a cytryne or yelowe colour, The other is ſolide in Inde & is wryſſhe and poudreth not lyghtly whan it is cracked or broken. It may be kept. vii. yeres good. It hath vertue to conforte agaynſt payne of the ſtomake cauſed of colde, and wynde, yf thre dragmes therof in poudre medled with iuce of wormwood in warme wyne and dronken.

¶ For dygeſtyon. A

¶ To conforte dygeſtyon take the poudre of it with poudre of cynamome.

¶ Agaynſt cordiake paſſion or faynteneſſe of the herte, ſethe calamus hole in water and tempre the pacyencis drynke with ye layde lycour.

¶ For coſtyuneſſe. B

¶ Agaynſt coſtyuneſſe or tenaſmon, lay the powdre vpon the foundement that is ſtraned out.

COrallus is corall. It is colde and dyre in the seconde degre. It is a maner of stony substaunce, that is founde in partyes of the se, especially in holowe and caup hylles that ben in the se, & groweth as a maner of a gle wyl gumme, and cleueth to the stones. The wiche by the proper heet of the see is dyred and couerted into a substaunce lyke to a stone and that whiche habounded moste of the partyes of the elemente of fyre is reed. And that whyche habounded moste of the partyes of water is whyte corall. The whyte is colder and not so dyre as the reed. They be bothe good in medeyne, howbe it the whyte corall ought not to be taken but it be expressed in the receyte. That is to be chosen that is smothe, reed and clere, and the redder that it is the better it is. And that that is so reed is to be had in medeyne to make the face clere, but to put in medeyne to be taken at the mouthe it nedeth not to haue so verey clere. It may be kepte as longe as a man wyl without enpayrynge. It hath vertue to cōforte, dystraynt, and to clense the spyrytes, and hath secrete proprete agaynst the fallynge euyll, and some say that the reed corall kepeth the hous that it is in from lyghtenynge, thonder, and tempest. It is good agaynste the payne and dymnesse of the eyen, and wasteth the webbe called pannus, and other cotternesse, and them, yf corall be verey small beten to poudre and medle with other lycour appropryed for the same sayde thynges and put in the eyes. Corall clenseth the tethe, yf they be rubbed ther with, and heleth the gommes fro all corrupcyons. And Galyen sayth, yf corall be brente, and gyue to drynke with colde water it stauncheth blood.

¶ For bledynge at the nose. I

¶ Agaynst flux of blode at the nose put powdre of corall on cotton that is confyrte with iuce of bursa pastoris or calle wede, and make pylles of them and put into the nose.

¶ For bledynge at the mouth. B

¶ Agaynst emeroyde pally, that is whā blode cometh out at the mouth, and yf this blood come fro the partyes of the brest or the membres within, it calles spyrytuall membres, make confeccyon with the two partes of fyne powdre of corall with water of lentyl or with water that bugagle hath ben sode in and make pylles, and let the patyent halde the longe vpon his tongue one after another, and than swalowe them by lytell and lytell as they walle, & it is a generall rule that all medeynes gyuen agaynst the sykenesses of the membres of the brest ought to be holden longe in the mought that they may mengle with the spyrytyll, and make moyst & softe by them selfe, and so lytell and lytell passe into the spyrytuall membres. And yf the blode at the mouthe come from the interyour membres, as the stomake, the lyuer, and the mylt, gyue the powdre with iuce of plantayne. And in thys maner it is good also for flure of the belye or blood caused of the vpper bowelles. And for the same thys powdre taken with a rere egge is good. But yf the flux of the belye be greate by vyce of the nether bowelles, myngle the sayde poudre and iuce of plantayne with a gyster.

¶ For the matrice. L

¶ Agaynst flux of blode that cometh of the matrice, lete the powdre of corall be confyrt with another confeccyon called athanasiall, or onely with iuce of plantayne, and make therof a suppository & put into the conduyte, or the poudre onely layde to the place.

¶ For the mouth. B

¶ Agaynst corrosyon, gnawynge, or festynge of the mouth and of the gommes, fyrst washe them with sale water or with water and gleyre of an egge bete togyder, than make powdre the two partes of corall, & the thyrde of roses, and lay it to the gommes.

¶ For the gommes. E

¶ Agaynst bledynge of the gommes, put

ye wdze of coral, and of anthera that is shepelowe in the myddes of the rose vpō the gommes, or confyct with hony, and ꝑ gommes anoynted therwith. The poudze of coral put into the woūdes closeth and reso wdzeth them.

De Lepe. Onyon. Cap. L. vii.

Lepe domestica, is the commune & tame onyon. It is hote and dzye in the thyrde degre, but Auicen sayth that it is hote in thyrde degre & moyst in the secō de, and the substance is glewy stypcyke & veynmous, And these condycyons hath ꝑ longe onyon more than the rounde, and lyke wyse the reed onyon is more stypcy ke than ꝑ whyte, and the whyte hath mo re wylcolyte than the reed, and hath more rawe than soden or rosted. And he sayth that yf onyōs be often eatē they cause payne & swellyng of the heed. But Dioscoz ides and many other auctours of physyke sayeth that it hath not so yll propzyetees, and be not all of accozde in that he sayth. Onyon eaten causeth grete thurst, taketh away the yll smake of the mouthe, it tendzeth the bely & loseth it. The foundemēt anoynted with iuce of ꝑ blades of onyons dzyeth emozoydes. Also the iuce of onyon medled with oyle loseth the wombe yf the foūdement be anoynted therwith. A mayster named Esculapius sayth that ꝑ onyō confozteth the stomake, causeth good appetyte, and bredeth good colour.

¶ For bytynge of a madde dogge. A ¶ Agaynst bytyng of a dogge, bete ꝑ onyon with hony & vynegre, or be soden with hony & wyne and layde playster wyse helpeth moch. Dioscozides sayth yf an anyō be brayed wt salte & rue and made a playster on the tōgue thze dayes or on ꝑ bely it looseth the bely meruaylously. Also the iuce put in the nose thzylles pourgeth the yll humours that noyeth ꝑ heed. Also this iuce drōken & ordred beneth in cotton causeth the floures retayned to renne.

¶ For swollen sete. ¶ Also onyon beten & layde on sete swollen and harde gyueth greate remedy. Or lete the iuce be medled with greee of a hē ne in maner of an oyntmēt, and anoynte it often.

¶ For the tethe. ¶ Also whoso rubbeth theyr teth with an onyon euery mornynge, or holdeth ꝑ iuce in hys mouthe shall neuer fele the payne of tothe ache. Also yf it be eatē with vzede it healeth the sores, and woundes in the mouth. Also moche eatynge of onyōs causeth appetyte of slepe. Galyen sayth that onyons noyeth colerik persones, and helpeth fleumatykes. Isaac sayth ꝑ an onyō is hote in the fourthe degre, and moyst in ꝑ thyrde. It hath a tarte moystnesse wher by it engendzeth euyll humours in ꝑ stomake, and causeth thyrst, & bredeth wynde and payne in the heed, and dyspoleth to madnesse for the euyll sumpsyheuesse that moūteth to the brayne: And therfore they that vseth it to moche comonly fall in the manyke passyon and in the nyghtes to fere full thynges in theyr slepe and haue melā colyke dzemes, and specially it cometh to them that haue ben lately seke and eate or vse onyons to moche. But yf they be vsed for medecyne reysonably as they ought to be they cause heet in the body, and maketh it sklendze, lanke, and lene, and dyspersleth the glewy humours. They haue vertue to open the endes and extremytees of vaynes, they prouoke vryne and the floures, they appeaseth thyrst and causeth appetyte, Also they rarefye, and open the outwarde partyes of the skynne, and therby cause swete: They lose the wombe bycause theyr tarte heet, and dzynesse constraynech and pzycketh nature, They encrease the sede of generacyō by theyr moystnesse. How be it theyr nourysshyng is yll: who so wyl that they gyue good nourysshynge, must sethe them fyrst in one water thā in another, and specyally yf they be soden wt tarte flesshe in potage with good & swete

smellyng thynges. Garlyke nourysheth lytell and noyeth colerike persones, and them that be naturally hote of complexyō But yf they that be of colde and moyst cō plexyon do eate thē they do prouoke vryn and tempereth the wombe, And be clene contrary for them of hoote complexyon. But who so wyl that they do no harme to any that eateth them, sethe them fyrst in water and than cōfyrct thē with vynegre & brothe of lacte flesh, for garlyke is good in medecyne & profytable. For it is good agaynst bytynge of a woode dogge. And who so eateth them & drynketh good wyne, gyueth remede agaynst bytynge of serpent, and for thē that haue colde sekenesse it is as good as tryacle.

¶ De Cretano. Cap. C. viii

CRetanus is an herbe called Crete marvne. It is hote and dyre in the thyrde degre, and it groweth commonly in watery places or by the see, and is selden fouñde in other places, and therfore it hath vertue dyuretyke & prouocatiue of vryne

¶ For the vryne. A

¶ It is good and profytable agaynst letynge of vryne as straungury and dyssury as Galyen sayth.

¶ For the stone. B

¶ It is also good agaynst the stone in the bladder in this maner, take ꝑ sede of this herbe Cretane with the leues, and about as moche of dragagant, and bete them in a morter, and strayne the iuce and put it in a viole of glasse, or in an erthē pot clos stopped, and gyue the pacyent. ii. or. iii. dragmes at goynge to bedde, and in the mornynge a lytell after hys fyrste vryne, or he eate or drynke any thynge, for it breketh the stone.

¶ For ylyake passyon. C

¶ Agaynst yleake passyō, sethe this herbe in grete quantyte with salt water & with wyne and oyle and lete the pacyent bathe therin to ꝑ naupll. And yf it cā not be had in grete quātyte, sethe this herbe and lay it playster wyse to the paynefull place, vse this herbe or the water that it was soden in, and it prouoketh vryne.

¶ For the bely. D

¶ Agaynst gnawinge of the bely, make a glyster with this herbe soden in salt water with oyle & hony, but fyrst take a glyster mollyfycatyle.

¶ De Costo. Cost mary. Cap. C. ix.

COstus is hote & dryc in the thyrde degre. It is a rote that groweth in Inde and is called cost, and there be two maners. The one groweth in Inde, and hath duskysshe colour, & is ꝑ strongest of operacyon & most vyolēt, The other groweth in Araby and hath a whyte colour, and is more tēpered than ꝑ other. Cost is to be taken that poudreth not whan it is broken & hath no lytell holes, and hath a byter smell with some sournesse. It may be kept. x. yeres. It hath vertue to cōforte by the sauour that drawe to eygrenesse, and it hath vertue dyuretyke by ꝑ qualytes & bytternesse. It deuydeth, and putteth out humours by heuynesse therof.

¶ For the myle. A

¶ Agaynst hardnesse of ꝑ myle and lyuer cause of colde, the wyne ꝑ the electuary called dyacostum hath be soden in profyteth gretely to the myle. It is to be had of apoticaryes. We vse cost also outward for the sekenesse of ꝑ myle in this maner, make an oyntement conuenable of wax and oyle with powdre of cost, Or elles take marrubium that is horehonde and lay it a fourtenyght in wyne and oyle and than sethe it to halfe, and streyne it, and in the streynynge put therto wax and poudre of cost, and make an oyntement therof.

¶ For concepcyon. B

¶ To helpe a woman to conceyue yf the letynge be of coldenesse, lete the powdre of cost be cōfyrct with oyle of muske, or at leest with oyle olyue, in the whyche wete cotton and lay to the place of generacyon, or lete ꝑ woman receyue it with a tonell.

It clenseth and chaufeth the matrice.

¶ For the stomake. L

¶ Against payne of the stomak cause of colde, make a playster of poudre of mastyke, and olybane, and poudre of coll of a lyke moche, and confyet them with ware & oyle of roses, & of mulke yf it may be had and lay it playster wyse on ỹ stomake, yf there be thre vnces of wax and oyle somtyme it put to hyperarde, nuempygges or clawes and such other spyces.

¶ For the heed. D

¶ Against payne of ỹ heed cause of colde be taken the brothe that is soden in.

¶ For wormes in the bely. E

¶ Against wormes in the bely, medle the powdre with hony and vse it.

¶ De galligaria.

¶ Agrague that some call galligaria groweth in laboured & moyst places. It hath vertue colde and drye.

¶ For flur of the wombe. I

¶ Against flur of ỹ wõbe sethe this herbe in rayne water & walshe your fete therwith and it wyll bynde and restrayne the flur.

¶ For ytche in the legges. B

¶ Against ytche cause of sale fleume in the legges, Sethe thys herbe and put the brothe in a sponge and lay it to the place, and it wyll destroy it.

¶ Lantabrum. Brasme. Lap. L. ſ

¶ Antabrum is the hulke of wheete, and is named brasme. It is hote & dry tẽperately. It is dyatorityke that is to say it hath vertue resolutyue in wallynge & deuydyng humours & wyndes, because ỹ it lesseth thẽ & tourneth thẽ into subtyle vapours & so putteth thẽ out. When it is steped in warme water it appeaseth and swageth aches, & causeth them to become moyst & supple by the moystnesse therof.

¶ For ryvake pallyon. I

¶ Against ryvake pallyon, and against payne of the reynes, and lettynge of vryne lete brasme confyce with hony subtyl and whyte, & that it be not to softe nor to hart

or styfe and put therto wyne so that it be not to thynne nor to thycke, and when it hath lode a grete whyle spredde it on a cloth and laye it to the akynge place, and lay it to often and newe so that it ware not cold and it wyll gyue perfyte helth.

¶ For the stomake. B

¶ The same is good for the payne of the stomake comẽ of colde. Mayster platayre proued thys remedy in one that had suche payne in his pappe that he coude not stande vpryght. It was cause of colde, for the pulce was temperate ynough.

¶ For ryvake pallyon. L

¶ Against ryvake pallyõ ỹ water ỹ it is lode in after ỹ it is strayned to be ministre in glyster, for it softeneth suffyciently. And it is vsed for to soften whan there is none other mollyfycatyues.

¶ For dyre cough. D

¶ Against the dyre cough, and against coughe cause of colde, & against plemesy that is an impostume of the rybbes, and against the impostume of the longes and against suche lyke sekenesses do as it sholweth. Sethe barly in water a good while and whan it is strayned put brasme into it and sethe and strayne it againe, and vse it warme.

¶ De Colophonia. La. L. ri.

¶ Colophonia is a gomme of a tree that groweth in great quantyte in greece, & therfore it is called pytche of greke and it is also solde in other places. It is hote in the seconde degree, and drye in ỹ fyrste. That is to be chosen that is blacke and shyneth within. There is somtyme erthe medled with it but that is noughte. It hath vertue to chaufe and to fasten by hys gommosyte and cleuynge.

¶ Against coltynesse. I

¶ Against coltynesse and byndinge of ỹ brest cause of colde medle egally powdre of colophony and powdre of creffes & lay it to the reynes & anoynted with warme hony and than be bounde to with a bende

and a fume of colophony be taken benethe

¶ To take here fro the face. B

¶ For to take here fro the face, & to why te it, take .iii. vnces of colophony, & two of mastyke, and a lytell of armoniake, & iii. of oppyment, and bete them ethe by the selfe and than melte them in a grete clene vessell, but melte the colophony fyrst and than the mastyke, and at last put ȳ droppe of pure armoniake, and the oppyment, and strepned ouer colde water, & lete the layde strepnynge be gadred & chaufed betwene the handes. This oyntement in the begynnynge is blacke, but at last whā it is wel handled it whyteth. And therfore whan ye wyll take a waye ony here take a lytell of this oyntment and melt it at ȳ fyre, and whan it is warme lay it on ȳ face or other place that ye wolde haue away the here, and lete it lye there an houre or ther about, and it wyll take away the here, & clense the face, but let the place be dyre whā ye lay it on, & prelle it vp with your fynger wette that it maye styche the faster and it wyl dryng ȳ here away. A playster layde to ones wyll serue .ix. or .x. tymes. and ȳ playster may be kept harde two yeres.

¶ For the stoppyng of ȳ brethe. L

¶ Agaynst lettige of ȳ brethe called asma cauled of colde after that the mater is dygested, dyspersed, and deuyded, make a fume of colophony, and lete the pacyēt receyue it at ȳ mouth and holde doune his heed and he shall voyde moche fleumee.

¶ De Lozmucuma.

¶ Lozmucuma is an herbe other wyle called stoyna and tartaria. It groweth on stones and spredeth & stretcheth. It is lyke gardyn cresses, and hath a lefe lyke plātayne. It hath vertue to dryue we consume, put out, and spende humours.

¶ Agaynst strangury and dyssury, and a gaynst the stone in ȳ reynes or in ȳ bladder, and agaynst opplacyon in the reynes of the myle and lyuer, dryuke often ȳ iuce of this herbe, for it helpeth moche.

¶ De Cucurbita. I gourde. Cap. C. xii.

¶ Cucurbita is a gourde, and cyerulli is an herbe of the nature of ȳ gourde. They ben colde & moyst, and ben sowē moost comenly in hote regions. The sedes of them ought to be sowen in prymeyme, and they engendre an herbe that bereth fryte that is good for meat & to medecyne. The gourde and the cyerulles ben gadred as they be perfytly rype. The Cyerulles may be eaten rawe as they be rype, but ye may not rawe the gourdes, for they must be sodden in water or fryed. The sedes ben dyuretyques bycause they be of a subtyle and swyfte substaunce, and be better in medecyne than the other partes of the herbes.

¶ For the lyuer. I

¶ Agaynst opplacyon or stoppynge of the lyuer, reynes, or bladder, and agaynst apostume of the reynes, pyl a waye the huskes of the sedes clene and stampe them & lethe them a lytell in water of barly, and make it lyke almōde mylke, and whā it is strepned gyue it to the pacyent. And yf ye can not take it so make a syrope & gyue it hym And it is to be knowen that chefelers haue more vertue whan they be made so in mylke than whan they be sodden. whan the ben put in medecyne they ought to be clensed fro the huskes, and whan the quātyte is wyghed put to the double.

¶ For feuers. B

¶ In very sharpe agues, vse ofte waters or the syrope made therof.

¶ For colerykes. C

¶ The gourde sodē in somer vp kestlde in potage profyte moche to colerycke people.

¶ For the ague. B

¶ Gourdes also sodden in wāre water, & rosted eaten with vergeyce, is meate and medecyne for them that haue the fermeyne ague. And yf they be sodden in water ty ȳ they be as soft as they can be & syrope made therof with sugre is good for the same And it is good for them that spette, as it were lyche of an apostume.

of greater vertue. How be it they be put somtyme one for another as Constantyne sayth. When it is founde in trespes vsen wyne onely, it is the rote and not the herbe Thys rote maye be kepte thre yeares in great vertue. It hath vertue by his qualyte and substaunce to withdrawe, departe, and dewyde humours.

¶ For the teethe. I

¶ Agaynst payne of the teethe cauled of colde. Brule the rote a lytell and let the patyent holde it betwene his teethe.

¶ For the heed. B

¶ To pourge the heed and the pale, bete ꝑ rotes and lethe them in wyne, & let the patyēt receyue ꝑ fume, & make a gargarisme for it dryeth the pale and purgeth the heed

¶ For colyke. L

¶ Agaynst colyke pallyō. Brule this herbe and lethe it in wyne & lay it therto, Or were a sponge in the layd decocteō, or lay therto many tymes the powder of the rote

¶ For the matryce. D

¶ For to clense the matryce, & to prouoke the floures that ben stopped, make a fumentacyon, or take the broth that it was sodden in at the nether partyes.

¶ For canker. E

¶ For the canker in ꝑ mouth or other outwarde partes, or by fretynge when there is a wounde that alwaye spredeth, medle powder of the rote of celendyne, & powder of roses with vynegre & lethe them tyll they be as thycke as mustarde, and there with anoynte the canker and fretyng, for it is good therfore

¶ For fystula. F

¶ Agaynst fystula. The powder conficte with capitellum, and a stronge lye made with dyuers asshes, so stronge that ꝑ an egge be put therin when it is colde it wyl ware somwhat harde, and with a quyll put it into the fystula.

¶ For the eyes. G

¶ Agaynst derkenesse or dymnesse of the eyes or reed apostume in the eyes, make a tolyte of iuce of celendyne with fyne honye and wyne and whyte pepper. It is an experiment proued by dyuers, some put in to the eyen that wyche cometh oute of the rote when it is broken. For the same the iuce of the leues and floures of celendyne with fyne honye put in a vessell of brasse in the hote asshes and kept is good for to clere the syght.

¶ De Coriandro. Coryandre.

Cap. C.lvi.

CORIandrum is the herbe that bereth alsde named Coryandre, and is hote and drye in the seconde degre, and is a comune herbe, when Coryandre is founde in trespes it is ment the sedes. It maye be kepte two yeares. Coryandre hathe vertue to comforte as well for the qualytees, as for ꝑ aromatyke and swete sauour.

¶ For dygestyon. I

¶ To comforte dygestyon, and agaynste payne of the stomake cauled of wyndes. Take this sede with meates and the wyne that it is sodden in. The powder of this sede spredde vpon flesshe that is to be eaten causeth it to haue a good sauoure. Isaac sayth that coryandre is of dyuers natures and vertues, the which is proued bycause it hath dyuers bytter sauours, wherby as Ipocras sayth it hath heet, and hath also a sanke sauoure vpon eygre or sourenelle and therfore it is sayde to be colde. And Ipocras sayth ꝑ grene coryandre is hote and hardeneth the wombe, and ꝑ it be taken after meate it causeth slepe. Dyascorides sayth that it is colde, and that it bynideth, and wasteth the kyrnelles called ꝑ kynges euyll. The which Galyen reporteth in this maner. It is impossyble that soch kyrnelles shulde be wasted by thynges ꝑ cooleth, for they be of grosse & herde substaunce. And therfore holdeth that coryandre is hote, for it is very bytter, and oughte to be medled with vinegre: or iuce of pomgarnettes, & so is it good in vse of medyc-

eyne. The iuce stewyd and ydo medled with cerule, vyneygre, lytargy, and oyle of roses is good agaynst hote impostumes and coleryke blysters or pymples, yf they be medled with crommes of breade, and mele of lentylles. It is good agaynst herysypple cauled of grosse humours. But Galyen sayth that these playsters ought not to be layde on suche impostumes at the begynnynge, for there behoueth colde thynges to appease the payne, and not dyssolvynge and spredynge.

¶ De caule. Coole wortes. Ca. Cvii.

Caules ben colde and dry in ỹ fyrst degre, they engendre melancolyke and thycke bloude that gyueth to the body horryble ayre and smell, and there be two maners, One is lyke to betes, and is called cataby, and is of the same operacyon. But the very cooles ben yet of two maners, for there ben wynter cooles and somer cooles. Thole that be somer cooles engendre bloude more parched and brent lyke to blacke colere cauled by waye of adustion, and that is knowen by sharpenesse that they haue, and ben mondyfycatyues, and lowse the wombe. They that ben cooles of wynter be not so sharpe, & the iuce of these caoles lowseth the belye & prouoketh vryne. The stocke of these cooles ben dry, constryctyue and stoppynge whan the iuce therof is dronken it vnbyndeth ỹ wombe, but whan it is eaten with the iuce it byndeth. And therfore bycause the noyaunce therof be moderated, sethe them fyrst in water and caste that water away, and sethe them agayne in other water with very swete flesshe of moton or porke, and condyte them with coryandre pepper, and comyn, and so lete them be eaten The coole called carambia is of the same kynde with other cooles, but it is harder to dygest, and is yll for the eyes and for ỹ sethe and the partyes of the throte, and by cause of the nayenge sharpenesse it is not good for medecyne.

¶ De Calce. Brent. Chalke or lyme.

Cap. C.lviii.

Calce is lyme, whan it is vnslecked it is hote and dry in the thyrde degre yf it be put to lewer of oyle it healeth the pymples and rotten apostumes, and resolwyth & ioyned al incrysyons & wolides yf it be steped in water .ix. or .x. tymes ere wynge the water, it leseth the bytynge sharpenesse that it hath.

¶ For skaldynge. I

¶ For skaldynge, take a pounde of vnsleked lyme, and put it in a panne & put water therto, and chaunge it .ix. tymes, and lete it lye at euery tyme a quarter of an houre than medle it with oyle olyue, and bete it togyder with oyle olyue to anoynte ment, and lay it vpon the skaldynge with a feder and it wyll heale.

¶ De Cerifolio. Cheruell.

Cap. C.lix.

Cerifolium is cheruell. It is hoote and dry in the seconde degre, and is a conuenable herbe for the kechin, and to eate, and hath leues lyke percely.

¶ For the stomake. I

¶ It is pryncypally good agaynst payne of ỹ stomake in this maner, take thre hãdfull of grene cheruell & a lytell of pouliot, and bete thẽ in a morter of wood and put therto a spone full of hony, and sethe them togyder & make a playster to the stomake.

¶ For a canker. B

¶ yf it be stamped and layde to a canker it healeth it meruayllously.

¶ For the syde. L

¶ Agaynst payne in the syde and agaynst colyke passyon and plyake.

¶ For strangury. D

¶ Agaynst stragury and dyssury, cheruell dronken with wyne helpeth greatly.

¶ For a feuer. E

¶ Also anoynte hym that hath a feuer w water that cheruell is sodden in whan the accesse begynneth, and it wyl take away the coldenesse therof.

¶ For swellynge of the necke. L

¶ And also take away the swellyng that maye come with a feuer about the necke, or other parte. For ꝑ swellyng of ꝑ necke called porocydes medle cheruell with vynegre wate and olde greece, and it wyll take the swellynge away lyghtely.

¶ Agaynst vompte. G

¶ Agaynst vompte, eate cheruell wyth vynegre, and it wyll soone take the vompte awaye and comfort ꝑ stomake ꝑ vnbynd the bely.

¶ For vryne. H

¶ To prouoke vryne, let the iuce be drōken and the herbe be eaten & layde beneth the nauyll, and it wyll prouoke vryne greately.

¶ For the lyuer. I

¶ Also who so eateth often, it eased ꝑ stoppynge of the lyuer and of the mylt, and yf the herbe can not be gotten take the sedes & let the pacyent eate or drynke it in powdre and it easeth moche.

¶ De Canapis. Hempe. La. L. rr

¶ Canapis is hempe, This herbe is in .ii. womaners that is to wyte the cōmune & the wylde, wherof we wyll shewe the vertue. Wylde hempe is hote and dry in the seconde degre. It is otherwyse called Agrypon canabyn.

¶ For brestes. I

¶ For payne and swellyng of the brestes medle the herbe of hempe with greas and laye it playster wyse on the place, and wt out doubt it wyll ceale the ache and swellynge. Also thys same ryppeth apostumes, and breketh them, specially suche as come of colde humours. If it be medled wt nettle sede, it waseth colde apostumes.

¶ For pole or gout. K

¶ Agaynst pole or styche or gout caused of colde in what parte of the body soeuer it be take the iuce of the rote of the hempe and as moche of greas or suet and a lytel vynegre, and anoynte the place and it wyll ceale the payne.

¶ De Camelcenta. Wolues thystle. La. L. rrii

¶ Camelcta is an herbe called blacke camelebe. Some call it camelcon other cocodyllus, other dyphaca, other anacardion, the Egyppeyns, semeric, alfradace locer, other amelita, other labrum veneris, and hath dyuers names after dyuers countrees. It groweth aboute hedges, and in dyches, & maye be gadred at all tymes.

¶ For the lyuer. I

¶ It is chyefly good agaynst payne of the lyuer yf the iuce be dronken, but yf the pacyente haue the feuer take it with water, and yf he haue no feuer let hym take it wt wyne, and it wyll ceale the payne.

¶ Agaynst venym. B

¶ For venym, drynke the powdre wt .vi. vnces of wyne, and it wyll put oute the venym. ¶ For dropsy. L

¶ Agaynst dropsy medle it with powdre of camedreos that is germandre, and camepitheos that is medcracle of eche alyke moche & gyue thre dragmes with wyne yf it be a man, yf it be a woman two dragmes, and to a chylde one dragme, for it expulseth the fleumatyke humours not of ꝑ body, and the moystnesse of dropsy, and all venym, and prouoketh vryne.

¶ De Camomilla camomyll. La. L. rrii.

¶ Camomilla is camomyll, some call it charmiete pertenicon, other dyacoleiac, other tryfolicos elyatos, other aperytos, after dyuers countrees it is called by some of the names of nypreos ieromatenus, alion patres, oleraia, superba, puretos, elyatos, vulcta, sapera, solifacisi, oblada, obulacia, amula, abiana amulusta, alba bona. It groweth in vnlaboured place as in playn, & sometime in wheet or lyne

¶ To knowe yf a seke person shal dye. I

¶ If ye wyll knowe the vertue therof gadre it standynge with the floures, the mone beynge in the tygne of Aries, and seth it in oyle olyue, and anoynt the pacyente and couer hym wyll, and gyue hym good

quantyte of warme water to drynke, and yf he sweate it is a good sygne of healthe, and yf nat it is all yll sygne, and a token that he shall dye. Water wyth ellet it.

¶ For straungury. B

¶ Agaynste stragury and dyssury, and to breke the stone, wyne or water that camomyll is sodē in often tymes dronken easeth greately. It prouoketh greately for stoppynge of the myse and of the syuer yf it be dronken in lyke wyse.

¶ For the stomake. C

¶ For the payne and swellynge of the stomake, and agaynst ache of the wōbe caused of colde humours of wyndes, wyne that camamyll is soden in easeth the payne.

¶ For the floures. D

¶ To puske floures in womē bate them in water that camomyll is soden in.

¶ For chyldynge. E

¶ To kepe that a woman trauayle not a fore her tyme, let her drynke wyne that camomyll is soden in.

¶ For feuer. F

¶ Agaynst feuer cotydyan anoynt the parent with oyle of camomyll, and it wyll chauffe hym and ease the feuer.

¶ For scrufe & kynnelles in ye face. G

¶ To take awaye scrufe & kynnelles that come in the face, sethe grene camomyll & hony and anoynte the face there with.

¶ For bytynge of venymous beastes. H

¶ For byttynge of venymous beastes a dragme of camomyll dronken with two cyates of wyne kepeth the bodye that no venym can come therin.

¶ For the myse. I

¶ Agaynst sekenesses of the myse as Plinius sayth. Take ye space of .xl. dayes euery day in the mornyng a dragme of camomyll in powder with wyne, and it wyll ease and hole the myse.

¶ For the browes. K

¶ Agaynst swellyng of the browes camomyl chawed & layd to them helpeth moche ¶ Agaynst ache of the heed cauled of colde anoynt the forheed with oyle of camomyll and the payne wyll cease anone.

¶ For scalles. L

¶ Agaynst scalles of ye heed ye grekes call crantymates, braise grene camomyll in vynegre, and with the same vynegre washe ye heed often & it wyl heale it without any other medecyn. Also camomyll soden & brayde and layd vpon sores spieleth ye humours yt they be not moche gadred, and therfore it is good at ye begynnynge. And knowe ye ye whā camomyll is solde in recepte it is the floures, and yt ye haue none grene take the dye.

¶ For the flux. M

¶ Agaynst flux of the wōbe yt there be no feuer, take camomyll, roses, hygge leues, poligonia that is swynes gralle of eche a hand full, and sethe them in rayne water or in reinynge water and let the patyent receyue ye fume therof at the foldement & washe his sete & thyghes with the water and it wyll restrayne ye flux & withdraw the payne of the legges and swellynge.

¶ Cicer. Iehery. Cap. Cxvii.

CIcer is the herbe that bereth a sede ye is called chyches. The sede is to be noted but not the other parte of the herbe. Chyches nourysheth grecly & moysteth the wombe, prouoketh dryne, purgeth the floures in women, but neuertheles they brede moch wind, & that causeth swelling and it encreaseth the seed of generacion, & causeth to habound & hyre to lechery. There be two maners of chyches, one maner is grene and hath not their full growyng. And there ben chyches that hath their full growyng, And they haue comparyson as dyre benes and grene, For the grene chyches ben lyke in vertue and operacyō to grene benes and the dyre to ye dyre, but not in all. The dyre chyches ben of two maners, that is to wyte whyte and blacke. The whyte ben hoote in the fyrste degree and moyst in the myddes of the same. And how be it that their kyndynge is more

than ꝑ benes, yet it is not so good, for they be harde to dygeste and brede wyndes in such maner that they swelle and putte the flesshe of ꝑ body & make an operacyon as leuan dooth whan it is cast on ꝑ grounde or whan it is in paste. And therfore they make the flesshe of them layze that dye thē for the flesshe stretche the skynne & maketh it smothe and clere. The helpe that they make to the sede of generacyon is for two causes, one is for they gyue grete quātyte of nourysshynge and so cause the mater to habounde, The other is for the dēcoctyes and inflacyons that they cause. Of them sayth Ypocras. There is in chyches two dyuers and contrary vertues. For whan they be sodē in water they haue alwernesse in taste & a maner of salenesse: By that swernesse they do clense, noury she, and encrease mylke in the brestes, & is good for thē that haue peterye & dropsy, and spreue & kurdē the apostumes of the genytoyres and of the eares behynde or vnder. For ꝑ parte that they haue salte sauour they vnbynde & spreade grosse humours and ꝑ floures in women, and is good for them that haue the ialidys & dropsy & for ache of the heed, and of all the body yf one be washed in water that be soden in.

¶ For tetters.

¶ This is good also for to destroye tetters and ryng wormes, and clēseth the skynne Galyen sayth that they ben operatyues & prouoke cours of restreyned floures, and helpeth the chylde to come soner out of ꝑ moders wombe and putteth out wormes of the bely called cucurbytias charbe lyke barly cornes. It is good also agaynst oppylacyon or stoppynge of the lyuer and of ꝑ gallo and breketh the stones in ꝑ reyns & in the bladder. And is very nayfull to sores and slaynges that be in the reynes & bladder. The black chyches ben hoder & not sodrye as the whyte, and therfore is they bytternesse knowē that passed they swernesse, and they ben better to the seke ne se aboue sayde, and specyally yf they be soden with rape rotes, and dryuke the broth that they be soden in, but the whyte be better for to brede mylke in the brestes, & to encrease the sede of generacyō & to prouoke vryne by cause of the swetenesse.

¶ De Castanets. the nuttes. Ca. xxxiiii.

¶ Castanes ben Chestnuttes, they be hote in the fyrst degre and drye in thy seconde. That they be hoote is shewed by they good odour, and that they be drye is shewed by they tanke beer harde in eygrenesse. But how be it they ben good to dygest as to the regarde of the rotnesse, and not withstandynge that they be fyry kes yet be they but lytell nayfull to thē ꝑ haue not the cough, for they be but lytell pyterynge, and yf they be eaten often they make inflacyon and payne in ꝑ heed, and engendre a close fume in the stomake, and to the ende that these anoyaunces ꝑ they may be put away and they may be lesse fyry kes they muste be rosted that they substaūce maye be ratefyed, and yf they be steped in water they attempre the dyerbe of the brest, and the membres within, and pourged the humours that letteth the vryne by the slupplenesse and moystenesse of water that they be steped in, and moreouer they engendre in the body good and attempre rate humours, but it is good that colryke persones eate them with sugre, and the fleumatykes with hony. They haue also conuenable profyrtes for medycynes, for they put out the dyspolycyon of the stomake that is called abhominacyon, that is whan one may not sele the taste of any mete and the fyrste dompte, and confortē the bowelles called ieiunum.

¶ For dryuynge of a mood dogge.

¶ Yf they be rosted wych a lytell salte & confyct with hony they helpe the bytynge of a madde dogge. Also yf they be steped in soden wyne or vnsoden & make a coold fygure & put it in the naturall conduyt of a woman it styncheth ꝑ blode that yssueth.

¶ For the heeles. ℞

¶ Also yͤ playster be made of chͤ with barly meale and vynegre or wyne, and layde to ꝑ pappes it wasteth ꝑ swellynge

¶ For to haue heere. ℔

¶ Also bꝛẽ chestnuttes with huskes and all made to poudꝛe and confyct with wyne and laybe playster wyle to ꝑ heed wyll make the heere growe, and kepe them fro fallynge, and heale the sekenesse sloppe that causeth them to fall.

¶ De Cotula. Cap. Cxxv.

COtula fetida is an herbe morche lyke to Camomyll, but it hath an yll and stynkynge odour, and camomyll hath a good smell. ¶ this herbe is hooter and dꝛyer than camomylle. And there be two maners of it, the grete and the small ꝑ haue lyke vertue. They be best agaynst strangury and dyssury and to bꝛeke the stone in the bladder. ¶ the dꝛyncke that the floures be soden in is good for the sayde maladyes.

¶ For floures. ℨ

¶ For to cause the floures that be stopped to renne, and to clense the superfluе mosstures and to make them dꝛye, washe the place often with ꝑ lycour that thys herbe was soden in, or sethe it in oyle and make a suppository of cotton and lay to ꝑ place.

¶ De Cotilidion. Cap. C.xxvi.

COtilidion is an herbe, other wyse called Faler and is called cimbalaria, and umbilicus veneris. It hath rounde leues and thycke, and groweth on couerynges of olde buyldyngs. It hath vertue colde and moyste in the thꝛyde degre.

¶ For bocches. ℨ

¶ Against bocches medle this herbe with wepes dunge without salt and lay it playster wyse there to, and ye shall se good effect

¶ For podagre. ℞

¶ Agaynst ache of the fete called podagre bathe this herbe with oyle ꝛ a lytel whyte ware, and make an oynement. It must be gadꝛed in vere and in somer.

¶ De catapucia. Spourge. Ca. C.xxvii.

CAtapucia is spourge, it is hote and dꝛye in the thꝛyde degre, and moyst in the fyrst. It is the frupte or sede of a tree that is called catapucia, and whan catapucia is founde in receptes, it is ment the frupte and not the herbe, and the barke or huske must be take away and that that is within must be taken in requysyte quantyte. It maye be kepte a yere in great vertue. It is to be chosen whan it is grene, ꝛ not ful of holes with, ꝛ that it be not black but haue a whyte colour. It hath vertue to pourge flewmes pꝛyncypally ꝛ second the melancolyke, and colerike humours. It hath might to pourge aboue bycause it causeth wynde that resysteth ꝑ humours vpwarde. It is gyuen to hole folke to pꝛserue theyꝛ helthe, and to seke folke to put away theyꝛ dyseases.

¶ For feuer cotidian. ℨ

¶ Agaynst feuer cotidyane caused of salte fleume ꝛ agaynst scabbes, let grete quantyte of the sedes be stamped and wꝛapped in coole wozte leues, and layde vnder the hoote ewers a good whyle, than let them be well wꝛonge or pꝛessed, and kepe the oyle that cometh therof, and whan nede is gyue some to the pacyent in his meate. And by thys meanes many may be deceyued. For ꝑ same make clarey in this wise Stampe the graynes of Catapuce verye smal and seche them with hony, and with that hony make clarey. And it is to wyte that a pounde of this sede is suffycyent for xx. pounde of wyne, and so maye be made of halfe a dꝛagme of this sede a lytell clarey. This sede may also be soden in broth of flesshe, of fysshe, of egges, and of other meates, and yf it be thus taken it is good for them that be hole as for theym that be seke. Agaynst cotidyan of salt flewme washe the sedes of arache, and of eals in sethynge water ꝛ the thꝛyde parte of an vnce of catapuce, and than gyue them ꝛ a syꝛope, called syꝛopus acetosus,

¶ For fleume. B

¶ Agaynst corydyan of fleume congyled or harde after that ye haue vsed incysyue medecynes of fleume, sethe .ii. or .iii. dragmes of castoreū in wyne, and put therto the thyrde parte of this sede pyched out of the codde or huske and than strayne it and gyue it with oxymel.

¶ For ylyake pallyon. L

¶ Agaynst ylyake pallyon, that is payne of the bely about the naupll, sethe the rote of fenell & cassia lignea in water, and put into the sayd water the thyrde parte of an vnce of catapucia, and so be it gyuen in glysstere, but fyrst make it mollyfycatyke.

¶ For goute. D

¶ Agaynst goute arterytk and pallsy, take a syngle rose of the cōfectyon called benedicta in latyn, and put it in wyne that hermodactes hath be soden in with the thyrd parte of an vnce of catapuce.

¶ To preserue healch. E

¶ For to preserue helch, take the scrupte of grene catapuce, and pyche it clene fro the huske and stampe it and medle it with the whyte of an egge, and than put it to ꝑ bro the or potage, & so it purgeth the vyolence of heupnelle, or elles clense it as it is sayd and stāped & put in wyne and medled wt esula & put therto cynamom or other spyces of good sauour, and gyue it wt wyne.

¶ For vompte. F

¶ To prouoke vompte of colde caused in ꝑ vppereste mouth of the stomake as well to them ꝑ be hole as to them that ben seke bray ꝑ seedes therof in a morter and medle them with an herbe called wylde gourde because it is made of the iuce of gourdes ꝑ is called succidis, some call it oleum succidium, that is to say of ꝑ sayd ople, and lay the sayde ople on ꝑ vppermoste mouthe of the stomak. And ꝑ sayde ople that is made of cathapuche may be kepte the space of a hole yere or there about in grete vertue & strēgth wout corrupcyon, and is as good to the yeares ende as at the begynnynge. But who so vseth thys herbe cathapuce often it bredeth moche wynde, and therfore whan it is taken in medecynes it ought to be medled with other thynges that wasteth & putteth away parte of the strēgth therof.

¶ De Culcasia. Lap. Lxxviii.

CUlcasia is an herbe that groweth moost in Egypte. It hath a sharpe sauour somwhat eatre whereby appeareth that it is hote and drye, and whan it is soden in water it leseth all the sharpenelle, and vyscolyte that was in it and becommeth glewy, and it is of grosse and harde fedynge. How be it by the sayde ranke sauour it confortyth the stomake & fastenyth the wōbe, but yf it be eaten moderatly it bredeth good fedynge. It is good agaynst flur of the bely called dyssentere, by ꝑ vyscolyte and ranke sauour that it hath.

¶ De Canna. I rede. Lap. L. xxix.

CAnna is a rede, and is a commune thynge. It hath temperate vertue betwene hote and colde, and therfore it is in no degre. It is good agaynst all feuer

¶ For to encrease here breke ꝑ rote therof & sethe it in lee & washe ꝑ heed therwt, & it wyll make ꝑ heere to growe & encrease it

¶ To drawe a thorne & arowe, or a spere out of the bely, lay the rote theron, and it wyll come out without payne.

¶ De Canna mellis. A sugre rede. Lap. L. xxx.

CAnna mellis is the plante that bereth the sugre. It shalbe spoke fyrst of in the chapter of sugre hereafter. This plante is lyke to a rede, and is hoote in the myddes of the fyrst degre, and moyst in the ende of the tame, and is good for ꝑ body of mankynde for ꝑ grete swetenelle that is in it. And also it prouoketh vryne and clenseth the reynes and the blaader. It lasteneth & vnbyndeth the wōbe, & appeaseth ꝑ sharpnelle of it & leseth ꝑ thycke humours ꝑ is therin, but yet it cause ꝑ wynde therof ꝑcyally yf it be take after

meat, & yf it be eke rosted it is more profytable agaynst sharpenes of the brest & of ȳ lonȝes. Yf it be eten in grete quãtyte, and warme water with salt dronken after it prouoketh vompte strongly, and therfore it is prouffytable to heale feuers caused of colde humours and rotten yt they be take in maner afore sayde.

¶ Calendula. Mary gowles, or ruddes.

Cap. C.xxxi.

CAlẽdula is an herbe called ruddes. It is very cõmune. It is called Iu rubi, Sollequium, Spõsa solis, Sulicrocisi, Solmaria. And groweth most in gardyns & humorous places. Maydens make garlandes of it whã they go to reasles, and brydeales, bycause it hathe fayre yelowe floures & ruddy. And is called calẽdula bycause it bereth floures all ȳ calendes of euery moneth of the yeare.

¶ For the floures. A

¶ To prouoke floures in women that be staunched. The iuce of this herbe dr̃ken or eaten with a rere egge and meale made in frytours putteth them forth meruayllously, and confortyth the stomake.

¶ For the ache. B

¶ For the payne of the tethe put ȳ iuce in the nose thrylles, & it wyll easle the ache.

¶ De Ceterach. Cap. xxxii.

CEterach is an herbe so named. It groweth agaynst olde walles, and vpon stones & vpon olde edyfyces of stones. Ceterach is moyste and colde in the fyrst degre, and therfore it is put in colde syropes. It is good agaynst longe accesse and agaynst feuer tercyane, and agaynst feuer synoche, that is caused of inflacyon of bloude, and is good agaynst other sharpe agues, and for the ague called pargyte that lesteth at the most but. vii. dayes.

¶ Powder of Ceterach put vpon newe woundes cooleth them meruayllously.

¶ De Candelaria. Cap. C. xxxiii.

CAndelaria is an herbe ȳ is so named bycause it, is lyke a tapre of wax. It groweth in shadowed & humours places. This herbe is reloluryle and whyte substaunce and therfore it is pryncypally good agaynst arterike & creepike gutes, & palsey, and agaynst al colde gutres of any parte of the body in this wyse. Take all the herbe as it groweth with the roces, & bete it with grece of serpentes, of beares, of marmolettes, and lethe them al togyther & than strayne them, & make an oyntmẽt and anoynt the patyent therwith.

¶ De Carabe. Ambre.

CKabe or cacabre is a gomme called ambre, and is a yelow thyng ȳ bedes be made of. It hathe vertue colde & dre in the fyrste degre, halfe a dragme of this gomme dronken stauncheth ȳ blode ȳ rennethfro broken vaynes in the brest or longes, this blouȝ stauncheth thia cacabre stauncheth the bloude of the nose or fro what place that it cometh. Yf it be dr̃ken it prouffyteth to them that haue ouer great habundaunce of hote colerike humours in the stomake.

¶ For payne of the hert. I

¶ It is also good for payne of the herte ȳ reboundeth fro the stomake, for the nere space that is betwene them. ¶ Also it is good for to stoppe the cours of humours that descende fro the heed into ȳ stomake som maysters saye that it is good for them that haue the strangury.

¶ De Consolida maior. Comfrey

Cap. C.xxxiiii.

COnsolida maior, is the more consoulde. And is other wyse called Symphalogicon and symphytum. This herbe hathe a blacke rote outwarde, and whyte within and hath a stronge sent.

¶ For vayne broken in the brest. I

¶ The rote is soden & sypte with a knyfe & hãgeth in the sonne to dre and may be kept. iiii. yeres in goodnesse and vertue, and yf a vayne be broken in the breste or gutres it wyll reioyne or knytte it, and reioyne it maruayllously, so that the po-

dre yf it be cald greene with wyne or water or hyre ȳ rote greene as a sprouse with egges, or meale, and so eaten.

¶ Cõsolida media. Waythen. La. C. xxxv

¶ Consolida media is the myddle cõsoulde, some call it consolalos, it hath leues lyke to borage, but they be not so sharpe ȳ floure is meane betwen yelowe and whyte. The rote is ful of knottes in maner of cockes hallockes and cleue to gyder. And there be many togyther. It groweth in laboured & moyst places. It hath vertue corriopne and knytte as the more consoulde hath.

¶ De consolida minori. Dyaly or bruswort. La. C. xxxvi.

¶ Consolida minor, the dayly is the lesse cõsoulde, some cal it cytalales and some vinee toricum. The leues there of be like to myute. The colour of ȳ floure drawerh somwhat towarde reed, and ben lyke to floures of styrados sarabyke. It groweth in dyches & in moyste & watery places. ¶ For frutures made of this herbe w egges & eaten is good agaynst venym, And is also good to knytte all incylyõ, or cuttes & clenseth all fylth frõ the wounde.

¶ For bytyng of venymous beestes. ¶ It helpeth agaynste bytynge of venymous beestes, yf it be bruled & layd therto

¶ Coronaria. Honysocle. La. C. xxxvii

¶ Coronaria is an herbe lyke to another herbe called paligonia that is knotwort, or swynesgrasse ȳ shalbe spoke of here after. Ther ben two kyndes therof The more and the lesse the more groweth in places nygh to the see vpon the greate hylles, & is rough & whyte. The vertue of thys herbe called Coronaria maior is to knytte wondes in this wyse let ȳ poudre therof be layde often vpon the woundes.

¶ For apostume in the eye. ¶ Coronaria the lesse groweth in stedfast grounde and playnes, and hathe a yelowysshe colour meche vpon whyte. Thys herbe groweth the heyghte of a spanne, & the more groweth the heyghte of a cubyte. Thys lesse coronary hath vertue to knyt & clense, and to comforte. ¶ Agaynst the apostume in ȳ eye & webbe of the same. Put the iuce therof often ther in, or medle wyth pured hony, and strayned, & it wasseth the webbe marueylously & it was proued thus. One take a whelp and a coche and prycked theyr eyes with a croked pyon or nedle, so that they semed ȳ theyr eyen were out and than he bruseth this herbe and put it in theyr eyen & they became asfayre & clere as they were afore wherof he had maruayle, & proued it many tymes on dyuers persones. ¶ It is the good also to knyt and ioyne woundes yf the powdre therof be layde on them.

¶ For the mylt. ¶ Agaynst the vyce & lekenes of the mylt & lyuer, drynke ȳ broth ȳ it was sodden in

¶ De centrerugione. La. C. xxxviii.

¶ Centrerugio is an herbe moche lyke to Celendyne, For the leues and floures be moche lyke to it. The rote therof is somwhat blacke without and whyte within. This herbe groweth in derke dyches and watery places, the stalke therof is of two cubytes. It bereth floures in appyll & Maye. It is chefely good agaynst stoppynge of the lyuer, the mylt, and ray and agaynst stoppyng of the wyne, strangury, dyllurye, and to breake the stone, yf the brothe that it is sodden in be dronken. It is also good agaynste payne of the matryer, and agaynste the kynges euyll, and and causeth to haue good colour.

¶ De ceratis. Cherryes. La. C. xxxix

¶ Ceratis Cherryes. The tree that they growe on is commune. There ben two maners of cherryes that dyffer in vertue and sauoure. For some ben soure and and haue a bitter smake. Those with thas bytternesse bene called damacenes, and ȳ other agryotes. Cherryes be good to ete for colerike and younge persones, they be colde and drye in the seconde degree. They

moue and cause appetyte, and conforte the stomacke, and wasteth the payne caused of heet and moystnesse. There ben other cherys that haue a swete taste, and of them ben many dyfferente maners in taste and goodnesse, as there be of peares and other fruyte. These cherys the swetre they be in taste the better they be, and be colde & moyst in the fyrst degre. They haue vertue to conforte and to brede good bloude, and to quenche the dyrthe of the body, they loose the wombe and prouoke vryne, and cause good colour, & ben good for the lyuer.

¶ For strangury. ℞

¶ The cherystones blanched ben good agaynst strangury and dyssury, and to breke the stone, yf the poudre of them be taken with wyne.

¶ For tetters. ℞

¶ The gõme of the tre is good to destroye tetters yf it be medled with vynegre and the place rubbed therwith. Probatum est

¶ De Caprifolio. Woodbynde. Ca. Crl.

Caprifolium siue Dapyficus that is cheruell of gotes leues, some call it Matrisilua or ozialum, but that is not so, for it is hygher, and matrisilua hath a reed sede, and cheruell blacke sede and grene leues & caprifolium whyterysshe. This herbe groweth in vales and dyches the hyght of two cubytes & hath styffe twygges in maner of stõpes as a tre, and hath yelowe floure. The sede is grene whan it is rype, and wared reed, and whan it is full rype it is blacke as sedes of pyony

¶ For the webbe in the eye. ℞

¶ The iuce therof is good agaynst obtalyme yf it be put in the eyes it healeth the webbe.

¶ For all woundes. ℞

¶ To heale all sores or woundes, lay the leues of this herbe theron hole at morowe and euen, and it heleth without any other apntement. It hath ben often proued.

¶ De Dyagredio. Cap. Crli.

Dyagredii is hote and dry in the fourth degre. It is the iuce of a tree that groweth beyonde the see and and is a spece or kynde of cyntymalum. It is made thus in ỹ cauteler dayes, The toppe of this herbe is broke, & therout cometh myl ke ỹ which is gadred & put in small vessel les & set in ỹ sonne to drye, & whã it is dry it is called dyagredii, Some saye ỹ it is made by decoctiõ. It is counterfayt lomy me by medlynge of another kynde of cyntymall, wherby it is more myghty & exces syue operatyõ, and ỹ which is not counte fayt & is of more fast & lyght operatiõ. Sõ tyme it is counterfayt in makynge by me dlyng of ỹ poudre of colofony, and somy me amõge poudre of dyagredium is solde peces of colophony in stede of diagredium Dyagredii ought to be chosen ỹ is whyte of blacke, or somwhat blacke in colour, haupnge a clere or bryghte substance and bytle, and though ỹ colophony be bytle it is not so bytle as dyagredii. Good dy agredii ought to haue a bytter sauour not to horyble & abhominable for thã it is cõ trefayt by puttynge to mylcke of another spece or kynde of cyntymall, and that that hath no sauour is counterfayt medled with colophony, ỹ which hath one part bryght and the other dymme is to be refused as nought, & it is good that becometh whyte as mylke alloue as it is medled with spat tyll. That is to be chosen that is rounde wyethes or in small loues and harde, For that that is in poudre may be counterfayt lyghtly with poudre of colophony, and it lasteth not so longe in poudre as in wy ethes. It may be kept .x. or .xx. peres. It is put in cõpost medecyne to loose to sharpe and to sore in small quantyte well & con uenably, bycause it is not of so grete vio lent sauour or taste. How be it, it is not gyuen alone, but ỹ volke therof is swa

ged as shall be layde after. ¶ For to sharpen medecynes, take two or .iii. dragmes of Scamony or Dyagredium all is one, sauf as maysters sayeth whan scamony is ꝑparate it is called dyagredium, and afore it is Scamony. Take two or thre dragmes and put it to powdre, but not so fyne and smal as other spyces ought to be, for yf it were poudred so small it wol be cleue to the guttes by ꝑ dyscolyte there of and may be cause of fluxe of the wombe Than put these two or thre dragmes so poudred so ꝑ there be put therto as moche powdre of Mastycke, and put it into the electuary that thou wylt sharpen and put it whyle the electuary is hote by lytel and lytell, for yf it where put all at ones the one wolde cleue to the other & wolde not be well medled with the electuary, Thā put it in hote oyle, for by the heet therof ꝑ violence wyll abate and waste, And yet it may not be gyue sharped vp dyagredii to .xv. or .xx. dayes. Or be it made thus Take two or thre dragmes of scamony, and stepe it a nyght in water that barly was soden in and wyth the sayde water let the medecyne be sharped and sostryped without streynynge yf the patyent be stronge, yf he be weyke streyne it, and in thys maner maye be put more scamony than other wyle, & this electuary ought to be gyue, ix. or .x. dayes. But bycause ꝑ medecyne behoueth to be sharped & strēghted for day to day do in this wyle, Put .ii. or thre dragmes of Scamony in poudre but not to small for the cause afore sayde, and medle mastyke with the sayd poudre and than prepare thy medecyne. Another maner to sharpē thy medecyn and to gyue it ꝑ same day, Take Scamony vnpoudred and close it in past or in a pōme garnet & let it be well baken that the malyce may waste, and thā take it out & poudre it and put mastycke therto and so sharpen ꝑ medecyne, for mastyke is most propre to medle ther with for to to abate the violence, and bedellium is most next & than gomme arabyke. And it is to wyte that I have sayd here afore that it behoueth to take two or thre dragmes of Dyagredii or scamony, for after dyuers regyōs & dyuers tymes or wheter, it must be take more or lesse, for one dragme doth more in an hote regyon thā two in a colde regyō, & one in hote wether than two in colde wether.

¶ To purge fleume.

¶ Dyagredii purgeth coleryk humours fleume and humour melācolyke. ¶ The medecyne that Scamony or dyagredium is in ought not to be gyue with colde water, for by coldenesse of the water it wolde cleue to the sydes of the stomake, and of it may be made brede or meate laxatyke.

¶ To make pyment laxatyke.

¶ Yf thou wyll make clarey or pymēt laxatyke with ꝑ other spyces that gooth to ꝑ sayd recepte in clarey of dyagredium, put poudre of mastyke therto and put it in the panne and sethe it, and it wyll be laxatyke breed. And how be it ꝑ Dyagredium scamonate purgeth pryncypally coleryke humours how be it, it is as it is put ī diuers cōpolycyons. For whan it is put in a medecyne called orpuiell laxatyue or that is called colde electuary or in that is called cyfera sarafenica it purgeth coleryke humours. But yf it be put in a medecyne called blanca, or in benedicta it purgeth fleume. And yf it be put in ꝑ called theodricii anacardii, or dyalene, it purgeth melancoly. And ꝑ vertue therof lasteth moste in in electuary cōpyte vp hony, for it dureth two yeres, whiche it doth not yf it be compyte with sugre. Yf Scamony be wel medled vp oyle of violettes it may be vsed ꝑ same daye without daunger.

¶ De Dragagance. Cap. Clii.

Dragagantum is dragagāt, of the which is mate ꝑ electuary that is called dragagant. It is colde in ꝑ secōde degre and moyst in the fyrst. It is the gōme of a tree growynge beyonde the see.

Out of ꝑ which tree wolleth a moysture ꝑ by the heet of the sonne is thycked, & dyed and tourned to a gommy substaunce.

There bene. iii. maners of it. For there is whyte, and it is beste, yf it be clere. There is also that is browned, and some pelowysshe, but they be not so good as the whyte. It is to be chosen that is not dymme, but clere and none erthe medled therwith, whyte dragagante ought to be put in colde medycyns, and the browne, or pelowe in hote. It maye be kepte. xl. peres. By the coldnesse therof it hathe vertue to cole and to clense, and by the glewygommosyte to knytte and sowde.

¶ For dymnesse in the brest. A

¶ Agaynst dyrthe in the brest, gyue the pacyent brothe that dragagant, gomme arabyke, and barly hath be soden in.

¶ For the cough. B

¶ Agaynst hote and dyre cough, gyue the pacyent lycorice with dragagāt strayned Than put therto powder of dragagant and make pylles, and let hym holde them vnder his tongue tyll they be molten and than swalowe them. The electuary also confycte of two partes of dragagāt with symple syrope, and the thyrde parte of lycorice is good for the same cough.

¶ For thyrste. C

¶ Agaynst thyrst gyue ptysan that dragagant is dyssolued in a nyght. Or make syrope with water that barly and dragagāt is soden in, and it is good gyuen conuenably in feuer'agewes. Or yf dragagant onely be holden vnder the tongue.

¶ For sores in the mouth. D

¶ Agaynst clystes and sores in the mouth stepe dragagāt in cole water, and wryng it throughe a clothe, and with the glewy substaunce that cometh out cōfyct, ꝑ powder ampdum & with a fether were therin anoynte the sores often therwith, and it wyll heale anone.

¶ To clense the face. E

¶ To take away blacknesse of the face & to make it whyte women put dragagant a nyght in rose water, and in ꝑ mornyng put therto bores and cātere in small quātyte and anoynte ther faces.

¶ For hote apostume. F

¶ Agaynst hoote apostumes wrynge the iuce of an herbe called verrycularis, and put dragagant a nyght therin, and wette clothes therin, and lay to the apostume at the begynnyng the same is good agaynst goute arterike cauled of hote maters. And is lyke wyse good agaynst brēnyng yf it be layde to the seconde day and not ꝑ fyrst. For the fyrst daye ought to be layde to brennynge thynges that bene actually hote to put oute the heet of the fyre, & laye lope to the fyrst daye.

¶ For flux of bloude G

¶ Agaynst bloude flux of the wōbe, stepe dragagant in rayne water, and put therto powder of the same, & gyue it to the pacyent to drinke. Or with the same water warme mynystre a glyster yf the cause of the flux be in ꝑ nether guttes, and yf it be in the vpper guttes gyue iuce of plātayne that dragagant hath soked in a nyght, & whan dragagāt ought to be put in medycyne it must fyrst be beaten to powder by it selfe, for it is harde to beate, and in lyke wyse other medycyns that ben put in electuary of dragagant.

¶ De Dauco. Dawke. Ca. C. xliii.

DAucus Dawke is hote & dre in the thyrde degre it is a commune herbe & hath a large floure, & in ꝑ myddle therof a lytell reed pryncke. It groweth in dry places against dyches & pytes, & hath two sortes one is called daucus cretic⁹ by cause it groweth i crete. The other is called daucus asinin⁹, bycause asses & other beestes eate it. Daucus cretic⁹ is best but bycause it is not moch found here, ꝑ other is vsed in stede of it. The mooste vertue is in floure & the herbe, for ꝑ rote is nought it ought to be gadred whā it beareth floures, The rote muste be cast awaye and the

herbe hanged in a shadowed place to dryse It kepeth good one yere. It hat vertue to lyetr, to waste & to dymyshe humours by ꝑ qualytes, and hath vertue dyuretyke by the subtylyte of the substaunce.

¶ For the brethe. A

¶ Agaynst lettynge of the brethe cause of colde humours, and colde cough take drynke that this herbe & dryse hygges is sode in And pose or colde rewme, bynde powdre of this herbe to the hed in a bagge.

¶ For the stomake. B

¶ Agaynst payne of ꝑ stomake cause of wynde. ¶ Agaynst stoppyng of dryne as strangury and dyssury, and agaynst ache of the wombe, Gyue the drynke that it is soden in, and also sethe it in wyne & oyle and lay it to the paynfull places, and for the same take the drynke that the sedes of daucus and saristrage is soden in.

¶ For the lyuer. C

¶ Agaynst stoppynge of ꝑ lyuer and myle cause of colde, and agaynst dropsy, make syrope with the iuce of fenell, and the decoccyon of thys herbe. For the same put thys herbe in wyne and oyle ꝑ space of .x. dayes, and thã sethe it with the oyle onely & wrynge ꝑ herbe & strayne it with oyle & put ware therto, make a playster or cyrop ne. It is also good for harde apostumes.

¶ De Dragancto. Coperose.

Cap. Cxliiii.

DRagantum id est vitriolũ that is coperose or vitriole It is hote and dry in ꝑ fourth degre. It is a vayne of the erthe. And is in foure maners, one is called Indyke bycause it groweth in Inde, and in none other regyon and is whyte, the other Arabycke bycause it groweth in Araby & is yelow, the other cyprike that groweth in the yle of Cypres & is grene, the other is an erth that groweth in fraūce and is called atramentum. The grene is best in vse of medecyne whan it must be occupyed it must be broken small, and ꝑ grene vayne that is founde therin ought to be vsed. It maye be kept .xx. yeres and hath vertue to consume and frete.

¶ For fystula. B

¶ Agaynst fistula take of ꝑ poudre therof with two partes of brane meale, & cõpes them with cappetellum, or with frenche sope, and shape a tente therof and put it in the hole of the fystula. It wyll clense it in suche maner ꝑ yf there be any bones corrupte or broken they maye be taken out.

¶ For polypody of the nose. B

¶ Agaynst the polypody of the nose, make a suppolytory or tente of a plaster called apostolycõ & put poudre of coporose theron and put it in the nose. Or make that tente of cotton and were it in salt water, & laye of the sayd powdre theron and put it in ꝑ nose. The sayd powdre is also good to frete the poudre flesshe of superflue bloode of the nose. Fyrst brenne it and put in powdre of olde wrytten parchement brente & powdre of mastyke, and than make a tente with iuce of sanguinary or burse pastoris with parte of a stone called Emachitas, & put it into the nose.

¶ For the floures. C

¶ Agaynst flur of floures aboue measure in womẽ put all these thynges bylowe in lyke maner sause in stede of sanguinary take iuce of plantayne that the stone of emachytas is also rubbed in ẅ the sayd thynges ben also made suppolytory for emorroydes for it staunchyth, bredeth dryeth, & closeth the swellynges.

¶ For emorroydes. D

¶ And for the emorroides cõpet these poudres with iuce of tapsus barbatus. Thys semeth agaynst reason that it shulde staūche the blode, for it freteth and wasteth which is a thynge cõtrary as to staūche, we saye that the vertue to staunche cometh by ardytyte and crafte, bycause it is brente, for by brennynge the hote substaunce therof is quenched, and so remayned colde and drye, and by the dryneſſe it staunchyth. And it ought to be brent tyll it be as pow

dre in thys wyse, It is put in a newe pot of erth without any lycour vpō hote brēn synge coles, & let it stāde tyll it be blacke whan it is medled with other thynges it becometh blacke.

¶ De Diptano. Dyptany. Cap. Cxlv.

DIptanus is dyptany. It is hote & dry in ꝑ secōde degre. It is an herbe ꝑ rote wherof is named dyptany, some call thys herbe gardyn gynger. It groweth hyghe and hath leues moche lyke to strawberyes, It groweth in stony places bothe hote & colde. yf ꝑ rote be dryed as it is gadred it may be kept .ii. yere in vertue Dyptan ꝑ is harde & styffe in substance & not full of holes is to be chosen ꝑfit powdre not whan it is broken. Dyptan hath strength to put out and waste venym.

¶ For bytyng of venymous beestes.

¶ Agaynst bytynge of venymous beest and all other venym, stampe this herbe w wyne, & yf ꝑ poudre therof be layde vpon the lore with iuce of mynte is very good And of the poudre of dyptan & some other thynges medled with an oppate as with mytrydatum may be made a cōfection hauynge ꝑ vertue of tryacle, Therfore take ꝑ powdre of dyptan of gētyan, of coste, of arystologie and put therto poudre of very good coperose & make it a colour lyke tryacle & medle them all with medrydatum, and it wyll haue vertue of tryacle, but it wyll last but two yeres.

¶ For the brethe. B

¶ Agaynst payne and lettynge of brethe caused of colde, Boyle drye fygges, and raysyne in stronge wyne, and streyne thē and in streynynge put therto halfe an vnce of powdre of dyptany, and gyue it to drynke..

¶ For to delyuer a deed chylde. L

¶ To delyuer a deed chylde out of the mothers wombe, and the webbe that it is in the woman, make an iniection or pessayre of the iuce of thys herbe, and medle the poudre of the rote therwith.

¶ For the fallynge euyll. D

¶ Agaynst the fallynge euyll, Take the poudre of dyptam and of castoreum cōfect with iuce of Rue and streyne it, and put of the same lycour into the pacyentes nose and anoynte hym therwith warmed.

¶ De Veronicis. Cap. Cxlvi

DEronici ben lytell rotes of an herbe so named, and ben hote and dry in ꝑ thyrde degre. These rotes ben whyte & smal full of knottes as the rotes of polypodiō. They be good agaynst paynes caused of wyndes and chefely of the matyre & bytynge of venymous beastes. therfore they be medled with these medrynes, and greate confectyons ordeyned agaynst venym & in the lyke wyse is gallyngale.

¶ De Dactilis. Dates. Cap. C. xlvii

DActili be dates, they be hoote and moyst in the seconde degre. They engēdre grosse or cours blode, & be harde of dygestyon, but they be better of dygestyon than dry figges, and prouoketh better vryne, but who so vsed them moch falleth in applacyon of ꝑ mylt and lyuer w hardnesse and swellynge, they be nouos to the gommes and teth, and be of dyuers accyons after dyuersyte of regiōs where they growe, for some growe in hote regyons, some in colde, & some in meane, they that growe in hote regiōs ben swete and gleymy, & gyueth but lytell nourysshyng and be soone dygested & looseth ꝑ wombe But they that growe in colde regyons abyde in theyr rankenesse and rawenesse, bycause they be lesse nourysshynge of all ꝑ other, and ben harde to dygest. Howbeit they confortth the stomake more than any of the other. They that growe in meane regyons ben not so hote, but they maye be kept lōge yf they be not gadred or they be rype. They haue superfluе lycoure by the whych they fyll the body and cause grosse humours to habounde whiche often be cause of longe agues and accesse bycause they be yll to dyrede and deuyde.

¶ De endiuia. Endyue. Cap. Lxlviii.

Endiuia is endyue. It is colde & dryc in the fyrst degre. It is otherwyse called scorpole. The sedes & the leues ben good in medecyne, and þ rotes haue no vertue, þ grene leues haue vertue and not the dryc the leues haue a lytell byterneſſe, bycause they be dyuretykes & haue pōtycyte or rankneſſe wherby they ben confortatyues, and by theyr coldneſſe they haue vertue to wythdrawe & to coole, and al theſe thinges cōioynte togyder be good agaynſt opylacyon of the lyuer and of the mylte cauſed of heete.

¶ For the Jaundys. ℣

¶ Agaynſt all maner of Jaſſdys & chaufynge of the lyuer & hote apoſtumes, The leues eate rawe or ſode in water helpeth moche, and for the ſame þ iuce medled wt triferа ſaracenica is good, but it behoueth þ the mater of þ ſekeneſſe be fyrſt dygeſted

¶ For vnſauery mouthes. ℣

¶ For them that ſauour not theyr meates make ſyrope of the iuce of endyue with ſugre, & yf the iuce be thycke or troubled clarifye it, & ſo may al other iuces be in this wyſe, Sethe þ iuce of endyue a lytel & let it ſtande, and that þ is thycke wyll go to the botom, than take the thynne lycour, & ſtreyne it oftē throughe a clothe but wryng it not, and with þ iuce clere as water make ſyrope wt ſugre, yf ye wyll make it thynner put þ whyte or gleyre of an egge therto. Thys ſyrope is good agaynſt the iaſſdys. Yf ye wyll make a laxatyfe ſyrope whan it is almoſt ſodē put therto poudre of reubarbe wel bete & ſtreyne it yf ye wil not haue it byttter, but yf it be ſtreyned it is not of ſo good vertue as it is vnſtrayned. This ſyrope laxatyfe is to be gyuē in feuers of humours colerike, the fourth or fyfth daye, but let the mater be fyrſt dygeſted. And for the ſame the iuce of Endyue be gyuen wt Reubarbe & warme water.

¶ For feuers. ℣

¶ Agaynſt feuers cauſed of hoote apoſtumes, the ſayde ſyrope and iuce is good as it is ſayde with iuce of eupatory or wyld ſawge. And for the ſame maye be taken triferа ſaracenica.

¶ For the lyuer. ℣

¶ Agaynſt chaufynge of the lyuer, & hote apoſtumes, the ſayde herbe is good layde therto: and yf ye can gete no leues of this herbe, boyle the ſedes therof in water and dryc the ſayde brothe.

¶ De Epithimis. Cap. Lxlix.

Epithimium is an herbe hoote and dryc in the thyrde degre. It is an herbe that groweth in places that be hote or warm. Thys herbe is ſometyme founde about an herbe called tymus & his floure, & therfore it is called Epithimie bycauſe it groweth about this herbe thimus. The floure is put in medecyne, and not the herbe. It hath vertue principally to purge melancolyke humours, and ſecondely flewme, and is not put by it ſelfe but it is conuenably put in medecynes that purgeth melancolyke humours. Sometyme an herbe called cuſcuta or bodyr is taken for it. It is good for feuer quartayne in this maner, Sethe a dragme therof in water tyll there be but a lytel left, and in the ſame brothe put two dragmes of azure or ſtone armenyke and gyue to the pacyent, But let the mater or ſekeneſſe be fyrſt dygeſted, and it is good agaynſt emorroydes cauſed of melancolyke bloude.

¶ For cardyake paſſyon. ℣

¶ Agaynſt cardyake paſſyon and yelles choppe epithyme, and lay on the mylt and it wyll ſoften it. And yf it be ſoden in wyne and oyle and layde to the reynes and bladdre it waſteth the lettynge of dyrne.

¶ De Enula cāpana. Elfe docke, Scabwort or horſhele. Cap. Lxl.

Enula is an herbe called canne. It is hote in the ende of þ thyrde degre & moyſt in þ fyrſt, and there be .ii. maners

ckit, one is called ortulana & groweth in gardyns, the other is Enula campana, & groweth in ꝑ fyldes & is ꝑ best, & specially the rote. The rote ought to be gadred in ꝑ begynnyng of Iomer & dryed in the sonne bycause that it corrupt not ꝑ rote bycause of the moystnesse. And it may be kept two yeares. It hath vertue to soupple to soften & to clense, and therfore it is good for fynewes shronken with colde.

¶ For payne of the stomake.

¶ Agaynst payne of the stomak caused of colde or wynde, drynke the wyne that the rote therof is soden in, or take powdre of the sayde rote.

¶ Agaynst payne of the brest and ꝑ mure membres therof called the spyrytuall mẽbres, yf the payne be caused of colde or of ventosyes, take the lycour that it is soden in for it helpeth moche, and therfore this verse was made. Enula campana reddit precordia sana. That is to say enula of ꝑ felde yeldeth the entrayles health.

¶ Agaynst colde cough.

¶ Agaynst colde cough the sayde lycour is good. The poudre of this rote and of cynamome is good for them that haue no lyste of theyr meate. It looseth the wombe and dystroyeth the paynes of the mẽbres in the brest. This herbe soden with leues in wyne & oyle, and layde on the wombe appeaseth ꝑ payne of the ryuake & colyke passyon, and wasteth the lettyng of vryne

¶ Agaynst lettynge of the brech called asma yf it be caused of colde. Sethe barly in water with lycorice as a ptysane tyl it be somwhat stycke, and than sethe ꝑ rote of enula in the same water & make in poudre and gyuen to the pacyent.

¶ De Euforbio. Cap. Li

Euforbium is hoote and dryein the fourthe degree. It is the gomme of a tree that groweth in Inde ꝑ in somer tyme causeth a gummynesse that cleueth to ꝑ tree & hardeneth therto, & anone it falleth on the grounde and medled with erthe and than it is nought nor that is small.

¶ Euforbium is to be chosen ꝑ is chycke and bryght in substaunce, and is somwhat browne or yelow but ꝑ whyte is nought It maye be kept .xl. yeres. It hath vertue to dyssolue, to sprede, withdraw, loose, & waste humours and pryncypally to purge fleume, and melãcolyke humours and purgeth the heed and ioyntes.

¶ Agaynst gout.

¶ Agaynst all maner of gout be it arteryde, syatyke, or podagre, & agaynst ryuake passyon medle the medecyne called benedicta, with two or thre other dragmes of euforbiũ, and of bedelium or mastyke, and gyue it sufficyently with decocyon of fenell, or fenell alone, or the rote therof.

¶ Agaynst ryuake passyon.

¶ Agay. all ryuake passyon the same mixyd in glystere helpeth greatly, & agaynst all suche sekenesses, yf they be caused of flewme.

¶ For the fystule.

¶ For the fystule, take euforbiũ with mastycke and medle them well togeder, and than sethe them well wyth trenchelope & and make a tente, and put in the fistula & it wyll consume the euyll mopsture.

¶ For the heed.

¶ Agaynst payne in the heed and flumatyke applence. Sharpen and enforce or strength. Gerologodiõ or ꝑ medecyne called Bianca, in lyke wyse as it is sayde of benedicta afore, and gyue it to the pacient that he fall not in these maladyes, or yf he haue them to heale hym.

¶ For lytargye.

¶ Agaynst lytargye. Bynde the poudre of euforbium in a fyne cloth and holde it so to the nose ꝑ the powdre may ascende into the nose that he be constrayned to nese or elles conuert euforbium in this maner with oyle of roses, and in that oyle wette a fether and put it fayre into the nose, and cõstreyne or prouoke sneesynge to them that ben in appoplexi, and in accesse of applẽce

For lytargy and eppilence. F

¶ Agaynst lytargy and eppilepsie make an oyntment of euforbium, of peper, and of castoreum with oyle of muske or comune oyle, or confyet these poudre with iuce of wylde goudes, and anoynte and rubbe ꝑ hynde parte of the pacyentes heed.

¶ To recouer the mynde. G

¶ To recouer the mynde, make electuary of two partes of lignum aloes and of cassia lignea, and the thyrde parte of euforbium, and anacardy, and confyet it with hony, and gyue a dragme of it to the pacyēt Or elles do thus, shaue or clyppe ꝑ hynder parte of the heed, and washe it well with warme wyne, and than let it be tasted or bored & rubbed with iuce of wylde sue that euforbium is in & the substaunce within the anacardes.

¶ For forgetfulnesse. H

¶ For them that ben forgetful, and for thē that lose theyr speche of feuers bycause of the matter in the hynder parte of the heed, make an oyntmēt of oppoponac, labdane & euforbium medle togyder, & rubbe the same place so shauen therwith.

¶ For the brethe. I

¶ Agaynst payne of ꝑ brethe called almayt it be cauled of colde, Take the powder of euforbium with a lytell mastyche, and a rere egge.

¶ For the mylt. K

¶ Agaynst payne of the mylt, sharpen the electuary called dyalene with euforbium myrr with mastyke, and make dyuers dygestyons. The poudre of euforbiū fretteth & eateth the superflue flesshe in what place so euer it be layde to.

¶ De Euparorio. Wylde sawge.
Cap. L.lii.

EUparorium is an herbe other wyse called saluia agrestis. It is hote in the fyrst degre and drye in the secende. It hath more vertue greme than drye.

¶ For palsey. A

¶ It is good agaynst ꝑ palsey that holeth ouerall in this wyse, Boyle castoreum in the iuce of wyldesawge or a flag, & make pylles therof with sugre, and lay vnder ꝑ tongue. Also make a gargarysme with ꝑ decoccyon of the forsayde thynges: But fyrst it behoueth to lete blouꝛ on the two vaynes vnder the tongue, and this same is also good for them that haue lost theyr speche by feuers.

¶ For dropsy. B

¶ Agaynst dropsy, peterye or Jaundys cauled by stoppynge of the lyuer or of the mylte, sethe a dragme of wylde sawge in half an vnce of iuce of malache, & drynke the brothe therof.

¶ For wormes in the bely. L

¶ Agaynst wormes in ꝑ bely, the nuttes of pynes w iuce of wylde sawge is good yf it be dronken.

¶ De Emblicis. Cap. L.liii.

EMblici ben fruytes that growe beyonde the see. They purge the fleumes of melācolyke, and be good agaynst sekenesses comynge of the same as feuer quartayne, yf an vnce or half vnce be put in decoccyon with Tasle barbe.

¶ For heeres. I

¶ To kepe heere fro fallynge, tempre poudre of them w poudre of lignum aloes in oyle, & anoynt the heed: yf ꝑ heere fall by cause ꝑ pooꝛes be to opē or by ꝑ grete heet it is good, for the oyle cloleth the pooꝛes.

¶ De epatica. Lyuerwoꝛt. Ca. Liiii.

EPatica is colde & drye in the fyrste degre. It groweth in watery place and specialy yf it be stony, and the bygger that ꝑ leues be the better it is. It is called epatyke bycause it cōforteth the lyuer. It hath vertue to hele, and is dyuretyke and aperatyue by the swyftnesse of ꝑ substaūce therof, and therfore it is good agaynst oppylacyon of the mylt & lyuer cauled of heet or of hote humour: and it ought to be put in all waters & syropes made agaynst the heet of the lyuer, for it helpeth greatly.

¶ For hote apostumes. I

¶ Agaynst hoote apostumes, thys herbe brused layde theron putreth the mater out and suffreth not the apostume to growe. The syrope of the water that Lyuer wort is soden in: Ye reubarbe be put therto in the ende of the decoccyon is good agaynst Jaundys.

¶ De ere vsto. Brent brasse. Cap. Clv.

Aes vstum is brent brasse. It is hote and dyre in the fourth degre. It is called calcecumenon. This bras is made by crafte and so moche brent that it maye be put to powdre in thys maner, Thys brasse is taken reed hoote as it commeth out of the forge and is put in a newe pot of erthe, and is put into a furneys where as is a grete fyre cõtynually the space of .xv dayes, and than is put to poudre. By this brennynge the earthy partyes groweth & the grosse or cours dymynysheth. Thys brent brasse hath vertue to dyssolue, consume and waste and also to purge humours of melancoly, and to deuyde and vnbynde as apostolycon dooth, and in playster for the mylt it freteth the preude flesshe.

¶ For fistula.

¶ Agaynst fistule, the poudre therof couered with spatarent sope or frenche sope & made as tentes or put in ye afterher dooth open the entrynge of the sore.

¶ Agaynst polype.

¶ Agaynst polype, make a tente of apostolycon and strewe of thys powdre theron, and put into the nose.

¶ For yll colour.

¶ For them that haue yll colour causeth of melancolycke humours in the mylt or by cause of rawe humours in ye stomake of longe sesson made thus Take the powdre of brent brasse and washe it .ix. or .x. tymes in water as ye asur stone is washed and vse it in sufficyent quantyte with iuce of fenell or oxymel and warme water, And it wyll purge the melancolycke humours downwarde, but it wyll be with greate vyolence.

¶ De Electeria. Cap. Clvi.

Electerium is the iuce of wylde cowcumers called asininos. And there is differẽce betwene electerides and electerium, for electerides is the sedes of cathapucia spurge, but electerium is the iuce of wylde cowcumers. It is hoote and dyre in the fourth degre, and is made in ye canicular dayes, sethe wylde cowcumers and stampe them and wrynge out the iuce and set it in the sonne to dyre.

¶ Purgacyon.

¶ Some sethe the iuce on the fyre wyth hony vyll the iuce be almoste wasted, and gyueth thys hony in maner of electuary, it loseth vpwarde and downeward. Electerij may be kept .ij. yeres it is good to purge melancolyke humours.

¶ For goutes.

¶ Agaynst gout artetyke, podagre, chyragre, and plyake passyon. Electerium and mirre put in poudre of eche two dragmes and be well chaufed and handled in oyle of roses be gyuen with iuce of fenell warmed. Howbeit, agaynst plyake passyon ought fyrst to be gyuen a glystre mollyfycatyue, and than one made of malowe water, oyle, and hony, with .v. or .vi. dragmȝ of electerium, and masstycke, and warme water put therto.

¶ For floures.

¶ To prouoke floures in women, cõfyct the poudre of electerium wt oyle of muske or oyue and with cotton make a tente.

¶ To rype botches.

¶ To rype colde apostumes, confect .v. or vi. dragmes of electerij with barly meale and whyte of an egge and lay it therto. It is also good agaynst hote apostumes, and there ought no remedy to be gyuen at the begynnyng of an apostume for to breke it Also electerium with terebyntyne is good

¶ For wormes in ye eares.

¶ Agaynst wormes of the eares, confyct two graynes weyght of electery with hyneygre, and put it warme into the eares.

¶ For the stomake. S

¶ Agaynst all paynes of the stomake caused of colde, anoynte ꝑ stomake with electerium and vynegre.

¶ For pymples. O

¶ Agaynst pymples of the face and other thynges that dyscolour it, take serule and camfer, and put as moch as of them bothe of electerium, and confyer them with vynegre in a morter of leed and beate them with a pestell of leed in maner of oynte men, and put them in a glasse. xv. dayes, & than put it into the sayde morter agayne, & beate it with vynegre ꝑ it be hardened and anoynte the face, for it taketh away all inflexyons.

¶ De elleboro albo. Lyngwort, or peleter of Spayne. La. Clviii.

ELleborus is hoote and dyre in the thyrd degre. There be two maners of it, one is called whyte elleboze, bycause the rote is whyte, and bycause it purgeth whyte humours, as fleume. The other is called blacke elleboze that is pedelion, bycause it purgeth the colerycke blacke humours. Whan elleboze is founde in receptes it is to wete the rote. In olde tyme it was commenlye vsed in medcynes as we vse scamony. For ꝑ body of man was stronger than it is nowe, and myght better endure the vyolence of elleboze, for mā is weyker at this tyme of nature, & therfore the medcyne that elleboze is put in ought to be gyuen by greate discrecion, & slerght. Whan elleboze onely is founde in receptes it is the whyte. And it ought not to be gyuē to hym that hath a streyt breste and is leane, for it purgeth vpwarde by vomyte, but to hym that is fatte & strong and dyspoled to vomyte.

¶ For feuers. I

¶ Agaynst feuer tercyan or daylye, caused of naturall fleume, or of coure, and grosse fleume congeled as arterycke, podagre or cyragre it is good with orimell this wyse. Take the rotes of fenell, and of capers and perce them throughe with an alle or bodkyn, and put therin rotes of whyte elleboze, and let them lye. xxx. or. xl. dayes ꝑ the vertue of the elleboze maye be incorporate and holden in the sayde rotes. And thys maye be done wyth other rotes, but beware that ye breake thē not in takyng the erthles them, and couer them agayne with the same erth whan they be so dressed, than pylle these rotes, and put them in vynegre. iii. or. iiii. dayes, & than lethe thē in vynegre and hony and make orimell therof for the goutes afore sayde.

¶ De elleboro nigro. Petrlyon, or lyons rote. La. Clviii.

AND in lyke wyse maye orimell be with the rote of blacke elleboze in fourme afore sayde. The whyche is good agaynst feuer quartayn, & humours of melancoly. But it ought not to be vsed tyl ꝑ mater be dygested. And it is to wyte that whyte elleboze is more vsed thā ꝑ blacke.

¶ For gout. A

¶ Agaynst gout arterycke, cyragre, & podagre. Sethe this herbe in lake water & make fomentacio or bathe vpon ꝑ place, and laye the herbe so sodden & stamped therto.

¶ For wormes in the eares. B

¶ Agaynst wormes in the eares. Cōfyer a lytle powder of elleboze with the iuce of an herbe called quilicaria, and put it in ꝑ eare, and anone they wyll come out. The powder of elleboze layde vpon deed flesshe fereth deed flesshe.

¶ For scrufe of the heed. E

¶ Agaynst the scrufe of the heed, and habounda unce of lyes. Sethe the rote of bitter lupins in vynegre & put therto powder of elleboze & make a confection thycke as mustarde & anoynt the heed therwith and wasshe it in warme water.

¶ Agaynst scabbes. B

¶ Agaynst scabbes make poudre of whyte elleboze beaten by it selfe. and one or two vnces of lytargy or frommē of syluer also beaten alone with nut oyle, and cōfyer, &

lytargy in vynegre, and than boyle it in oyle, and at the last put to it poudre of ele bore, and there with anoynte the patyent in the bathe.

¶ For lytargye. ℔

¶ Agaynst lytargye or epilence, cõstreyne the patyent to nese with poudre of elebore put in his nose. ¶ Dialcorides sayth yt a cake be made with meale and water, and poudre of elebore put therin it wyll sle all the mice that eate of it.

¶ De Elula. Cap. Clix.

Elula is hote and dre in the thyrde degre. It is an herbe, the rote of it is good in medecyne. It muste be gadred in vere, And may be kept two yeares in vertue, but it is better euery yeare newe. It hath vertue to purge fleume, & therfore it is good for dyseases cauled of flewme. Elula is best nere scamony of al thyng yt purgeth by their sharpnesse, & may be best vsed, for the taste is not to abhaminable.

¶ For feuers & goutes. ℣

¶ Agaynst feuer cotydiã of natural fleume, and agaynst goute artetyke, chyragre palsey, ylyake passyon, and dropsy, called leucoflegmance, make a poudre that was ordeyned by one named Petrus as it folowyth. Take. iii. dragmes of elula, and a quantyte of cynamome, fenell sede, anys sede, and mastyke. This poudre is good with warme wyne or water or vb a tere egge, or in thynne potage or brothe of flesshe. Yf the medecyne named benet or benedicta be sharpened or fortyfyed with elula it easeth the sayde dyseasons, and specialy ylyake passyon, so it be mynystred in glyster with salt water, or oyle, and hony, and helpeth specyally agaynst dropsy cauled of colde, or yf all the body be swollen do thus. Sethe the iuce of fenell a lytell and than let it settyll and take the clereste aboue and put therto poudre of elula and sugre, and so vse it. And for them that be so deynty make a syrope: And for them yt wyll take no medecyne, sethe the powdre of elula or ꝑ barke therof vnpoudred vb flesshe, and eate the flesshe and suppe ꝑ bro the and it is good also for the aboue sayd dyseases, or make clarey with powdre of elula, and lyne, or hony with other spyces Also ꝑ medecynes called theodoricõ, anacardium, and ꝑ named geralogodiũ may be confyct & sharped with poudre of elula

¶ De Eruca. Skyr wort, or wylde caules that bereth mustarde sede. Cap. Clx.

Eruca is hote & dre in the thyrde degre. There is. ii. maners the wylde and the tame. For vse of medecyne the sedes be chyef & the leues nert. It hath vertue to consume and moeue lechery.

¶ For lechery. ℣

¶ To moeue lechery, agaynst strangury and dyssury, and palsey, it is good yf it be sodẽ with flesshe. The poudre of the sedes soden vb onyõs also for the same. The hers be sodẽ in wyne & layd on the reynes moeueth lechery. The poudre of ꝑ sedes with wyne & hony confyct in maner of a playster layde to the reynes dooth the same.

¶ De Emachite. Cap. Clxi.

Emachites is a lyttell stone that is foundr in orient and occident. It is colde & dre of the complexyon, and hath vertue restrayne ꝑ bloudy flux and therfore it is called Emachites, for emach in he brew is blod in englysshe, and chytes is flux. It maye be kept longe.

¶ For flux of the nose. ℣

¶ Agaynst flux of blode at the nose, rubbe this stone vpõ another stone of marble vb iuce sanguynary called bursa pastoris, & that ꝑ droppeth fro the layd rubbynge be mixt with cotton and put in the nose.

¶ For spettynge of blode. ℬ

¶ Agaynst emoptoyke passyõ ꝑ is whan any spytteth blode by brusynge of the mẽbres of ꝑ brest, rubbe the sayde stone vpon marble with rose water medled with dragagantum in the sayde frotynge, and confyct vb poudre of gõme arabycke, & make pylles, and lay them vnder the patyentes

tongue, and swalowe them whan they be molten: But yf the spytte blode by vyce of the nourysshynge membres, rubbe the stone with iuce of plantayne, and put to poudre of consolida maior that is confrey and gyue it the patyent.

¶ For bloody flux. L

¶ Agaynst flux of blode of the wombe do the same. And it were good to make a glyster and a playster layd to the reynes and benethe the bely made with gleyre of an egge, oyle of roses vynegre, and poudre of the same stone.

¶ For excessyue flux of blode in womē rub be the sayd stone with iuce of plantyne, & put therto poudre of bistorte. ¶ This stone clenseth the eyes greatly yf it be medled with hony. It wasted the pyrckynge and ache of the eyes lyddes and fasteneth the heere of them. Yf it be tempred with womans mylcke it helpeth the apostume in the eye & wasted it. And yf it be tempered with whyte of an egge it is good agaynst hote apostumes.

¶ De Ebulo. walwode. Cap. Clxii.

EBulus is an herbe hote and dyre. Some call it cameatus. The rote the barke & the buddes ben chefely good in medecynes, the rote and barkes ought to be gadred in vere and dryed in ꝑ sonne It may be kept a yere in honte, and hath vertue to consume and to waste, to sperde to dyssolue and to purge fleume.

¶ For feuer cotydyan. I

¶ Agaynst feuer cotydyan cauled of fleume naturall, and also agaynst gout arretyke, podagre or chyragre, take the iuce herof with poudre of esula with sugre, or at leest ꝑ iuce of the buddes or croppes wt sugre, or the poudre of the rote with iuce of fenell, and in this wyse it is pryncypal good agaynst dropsy called leucoflemacice

¶ For swellynge. B

¶ Agaynst ache and swellyng of the extreme membres, as the handes & fete & other outwarde partes, make fomētacyon with salt water that the rote and all the herbs is soden in.

¶ For gout. L

¶ Yf a bathe be made with salt water and this herbe soden therin it helpeth agaynst gout arretyke, dropsy & leucoflemacice.

¶ De Edera magna. Yuy. Cap. Clxiii.

EDera magna is blacke yuy that ꝑ greckes call cissomelle, the Italyens edera magna, other arborea: and groweth agaynst trees.

¶ For the stone. I

¶ To breke ꝑ stone in the bladder, take the sedes of yuy. viii. or. ix. tymes, and bete them with warme water and dryncke them, it is meruayllous good.

¶ For the heed ache. B

¶ For the heed ache, medle yuy sede with lytell vynegre & oyle of roses and anoynt the heed, and it wyll waste the payne.

¶ For the mylt. L

¶ For payne of the mylt, the iuce of yuy or wyne that is sodē in helpeth greetely, also ꝑ leues soden in wyne & thesyde washed often therwith is good. D

¶ Agaynst payne of the eares, streyn the iuce through a clothe, & put it in the eares

¶ For pollype of the nose. E

¶ Agaynst polype the iuce put in the nose thrylles is good. The gomme of yuy made in oyntemēt is called dyalthea, and hath power to chauffe and to consume.

¶ De Spatula fetida. Yelowe flagge. Cap. Clxiiii.

EXtiolon is an herbe that some call glais sacygall. It is comōly called sparula fetida, and growed in shadowed plades & is lyke to yuy leues. It is good agaynst fystula in any parte of the body. Take ꝑ rote therof. vii. vnces of vynegre and thre of for greke & medle theym togyder and make a playster & bynde it on wt a clothe morynynge and euenynge.

¶ For a broken heed. I

¶ For a broken heed, Take the poudre of croppes of this herbe and put it in wyne,

and laye it on plaster wyse, & it wyll heale it. And yf there be any bone broke it wyll drawe it out, and put out any splynter of it and in such maner it is good for any wounde in all partes of that body. Also the lese therof dronken breaketh the stone in the blader.

¶ For flewme. B

¶ Also iuce of ꝑ rote droken ſ quātite purgeth ꝑ fleumatyke humours of ꝑ stomake

¶ De Elitropio. Chycory. La. C. lxv.

ELitropium is an herbe called spōsa solis. And hath many maners after dyuers countrees, as cuidia rostiōs vraltropium, vylcene and many other. It groweth in kast grosides and medes, and is a dyuyne herbe of the body of the sonne and hath croked braunches, as the floure is coloured as the skye and is colde in the seconde degre. Thys herbe is good agaynste venym of bytynge, yf the iuce be put therto. It is also good for ꝑ stoppyng of the mylte caused of colde, and agaynste opylacyon of the reynes.

¶ Agaynst venym the iuce made wt pow dre and dronken put out venym lyghtely

¶ For lechery. B

¶ Agaynst brēnyng of lechery bruse thys herbe and laye it to the coddes and it wyl quenche the heet.

¶ De eufragia. Eufrace. La. C. lxvi.

EUfragia is an herbe ꝑ some call lu minelle. It hath fyue vertues The fyrst for the rednelle and dymnesse of the eyen, and for these thynges it must be gadred of him that is dyseased and than put to dye, and the rednelle and payne wyll go awaye.

¶ For the syght. A

The seconde yf the rote & leues be steped or soked in wyne and the patyent drynke the wyne, it wyll clere the syght,

¶ For the stone. B

¶ The thyrde, it wyl breke ꝑ stone yf the roses and the iuce be medled with an herbe called Gramen, yf it be droncken.

¶ For colyake passyon. L

¶ Therto the, yf eufragye and buglosse be egally medled in oyle olyue it helpeth the colyake passyon. ¶ The. v. Take water of eufragye stylled and put therto the thyrde parte of vygne water, so that there be an vnce of bothe and a dragme of thutie of alexandry well quenched, and of these togyder a droppe put into the eyes helpeth the syght.

¶ Agaynst the fallynge euyll. L

¶ And yf in the layde water compoled of the layde two waters be soden a dragme of castoreum. It wolde be a mertuayous thynge agaynst the fallynge euyl and is a specialy proprete. ¶ This thynge sayth Aristotle in ꝑ quātyte of vertues of thynges. Mayster Peter of Spayne that was a solempne clerke sayth that yf eufragye be meddled with fenell, rue, veruayne, celydony, bethony, and capilli veneris, and all togyder it helpeth mertuaylously to preserue and conforte the syght, and wasteth the rednelle and payne of the eyes.

¶ De flāmula. Sere wort. Cap. Clxvii.

FLammula is an herbe so named because it is hote & brēneth as flāme. It is hote & dry in ꝑ. iiii. degre whā it is grene, but whā it is drye it is nought.

¶ To perce ꝑ skyn without blodr. A

¶ To make a cautere without blodr shape this herbe & lay to ꝑ parte ꝑ ye wyll haue it and leue it there a day & a nyght and ye shal fynde ꝑ skynne brent & frette a sonder

¶ To breke apostume. B

¶ To breke an apostume full of tylche ꝑ hath a hardr skynne ouer it, bruse this herbe with oyle, and lay it therto. This oyle is medled therwt to moyst it, because the herbe shall not moyst the place to mochc.

¶ For feuer quartayne. L

¶ Agaynst feuer quartayne and gout acterykesome worke in wardr, and agaynst

plyake paſſyon w in this maner, let it ly
some .xxx. or .xl. dayes. This must be vſed
in meates, or other wyse to the quātyte of
thre dragmes: and this oyle is good out-
warde agaynst gout artetyke, plyake paſ-
syon and strāgury & dyssury, and agaynst
the stone yf it be mynystred wyth glyster.

¶ De ferrugine. Cap. Clxviii.

HErrugo is the scomme of yren and
the scales, and ben of one vertue.
This scomme of yren is hote and dyre in
seconde degre. The scales of yren is called
squama ferri in latin It is that that fleeth
of the yren whan it is forged, But ꝑ scō-
me of yren called ferrugo is that that aby
deth & cleueth in the furneyse where yren
is herte and forged. It hath vertue to ſof
ten and to dyre.

¶ For to ſoften the mylte. I

¶ To ſoften and vnbynde the mylt, dryn
ke the wyne that hoote yren is quenched
in whan it is reede.

¶ For opplacyon of the mylt. B

¶ Agaynst opplacion of ꝑ mylte of longe
contynuaſice, take two dragmes of very
ſmal poudre of scomme of yren with war
me wyne and it wyll ſuoke wyne in gre
te quantyte & vomyte ſo muche that deeth
folo weth. And to delay this strength wa
ter that dyamāt hath ben tempred a nyght
abateth and reſtreyned the vomyte. This
wytneſſeth Diaſcorides: but this maner
of vomyte is to perylous.

¶ For Emorroydes. L

¶ Agaynſt emorroydes, conſyct very fyne
poudre of scōme of yren with iuce of cap-
ſebarbe, and let the pacyent take cotton &
wete it therin, and lay it to the ſore, It is
a good remedy.

¶ For coſtyuneſſe. D

¶ Agaynſt tenaſmon that is coſtyuneſſe, &
agaynſt bloudy flux of the wōbe, heete the
scomme of yren very hote and droppe vp-
negre theron, and let the pacyent receyue
the fume or ſmoke at the foūdement. Dia-
ſcorides ſayth, that hoote drenchynge yren
ſwerdes in wyne or vynegre, ye lay of wa-
ter or wyne ben good for longe flux of the
wombe, and for ſores of ꝑ bowelles, and
apoſtume of the longes and remolycyō of
the ſtomake. Galyen ſayth that it helpeth
gretely. The ſcomme ſtoppeth the exceſſy
ue flowtes in women, but it cauſeth payne
of the ſtomake.

¶ For to growe heere. E

¶ Yt oyntmēt of it be made vpon the pla-
ce that the heere falleth it cauſeth them to
growe agayne.

¶ De fumo terre. Fumyterre.
Cap. Clxix.

HUmuſterre is hote in ꝑ fyrſt degre
and dyre in the ſecōde. It is called
Fumus terre, fume or ſmoke of the earthe
bycauſe it is engendred of a cours fumoſy
te ryſynge from the erthe & bycauſe it co-
meth out of the erthe in grete quātyte lyke
ſmoke, this groſſe or cours fumoſyte of ꝑ
erthe wyndeth & wyeth out, and by wor-
kynge of the ayre & ſonne it coureth into
this herbe. The more it is grene ꝑ better
it is, and whan it is dryed hath vertu. It
purgeth humours of melancholy ſalte fleu
me, and colet, and is dyuretyque.

¶ For ſcabbes. I

¶ For ſcabbes, Take oyle of nuttes and
poudre of sene, and put therto a good quā
tyte of iuce of fumyterre, and anoynte the
ſcabbes therwith: And yche iuce be dron
ken with ſugre and warme water or iuce
of fenell e wyle thyſle in the weke it pur-
geth the humours that cauſeth ſcabbes

¶ For dropſy. B

¶ Agaynſt dropſy called leucoflemaſies
The iuce of this herbe medled with two
dragmes of the poudre of Elula and dron
ken with warme water, or a ſyrope made
of the iuce of fenell or the iuce of elula ſo-
den with wyne is very good.

¶ For goutte. L

¶ For goute artetyke, take two vnces of
hermodates with iuce of fumyterre, and
this herbe ſoden & layde on ꝑ fete is good

¶ For the stomake. D

¶ For humours of melancoly in the stomake, and for applacyon of the mylt and lyuer cauled of colde, take this iuce with sugre & drynke it wt warme water, and it is to wete that some take this iuce at euē & some in the morynge, and some take it alone wout any thynge medled therwith & some put somthynge therto, but it ought to be taken at nyght, and some what put to it that wasteth wynde as fenell sede or mastyke. Fumiterre wasteth & dyssoluyth wyndy humours, It cōforteth ꝑ stomake and causeth appetyte & vnstoppeth ꝑ oplacyon of the lyuer ꝑ mylt and prouoketh floures reteyned in womē. The iuce therof clenseth ꝑ bloude and specyally ꝑ it be medled wt mirabolani. Diascorides sayth that fumiterre healeth the body of all rotennesse by the proprete therof.

¶ De Filipēdula. Dropwort. Cap. Clxx

Filipēdula is an herbe other wyse called tisalitis. It is hote & dyre in ꝑ thyrde degre The rote is chefely good in medecyne, & ought to be gadred in herueft tyme, and may be kept .x. yeres in strēgth It hath dyuretyke vertue by the qualytes and substaunce.

¶ For payne in the bladder. I

¶ Agaynst payne in the bladder and lete of dryne, for strangury dyssury, and ylyake passyon, drynke wyne that the poudre therof is soden, or electuary of two parts of it and the thyrde of saxifrage.

¶ For the stomake & fallyng euyll. B

¶ Agaynst payne of the stomak cauled of colde, take the poudre therof in meates & the same is good agaynst fallynge euyll.

¶ For payne of the brethe. L

¶ Agaynst payne of ꝑ brethe called asma cauled of colde, take ꝑ poudre therof with poudre of gencyan in meats and drynkes And for the same take the poudre of filipē dula and poudre of orpymēt on the coles and let the patyent take the smoke at the mouthe. It is very good.

¶ For ylyake passyon. B

¶ For ylyake passyō make a glyster with lait water that the poudre therof is soden in with oyle and hony.

¶ De Fraxino. Asshe tre. Cap. Clxxi.

Fraxinus is an asshe tre. It is colde and dry in the seconde degre. The barke and the sedes, and a glewy thynge ꝑ groweth out of it in maner of a musheron is good for medecyne.

¶ For flux. I

¶ Agaynst flux of the wōbe after that ye haue taken purgacyon, make fomentacyō with rayne water that the barke and this glewy thynge is soden in.

¶ For vompte. B

¶ Agaynst vompte cauled of weykenesse of the vertue retayne, take ꝑ poudre therof with rayne water: yf it be by sharpenesse of humours, take ꝑ barke of the mulberō of it soden in vynegre and wete a sponge therin, and lay it vnder the stomak.

¶ For the mylte. L

¶ For payne of hardenesse of the mylte let the patyent vse the wyne or water that the bark of asshe is soden in, and without doubte it wyll heale hym.

¶ For lecherye. D

¶ To stryre lecherye, the sedes of asshe put in electuaries, and ꝑ same sedes pylled put in dyalacryon for the same cause, or yf they be eaten by them selfe, it helpeth and comforteth. Yf braunches of asshe be bruled & layde vpon longe sores and pymples healeth them. Yf a dragme and a halfe of the barke be bruled in wyne it purgeth flewmatycke humours. And yf it be layde on brokē bones it retayneth & knytteth them.

¶ Feniculus latine. Halienis vel hatalnieth arabice. Fenell. Ca. Clxxii.

Fenell is hote & dyre in the seconde degre. It hath dyuretyke vertue by the swyftnesse of substaunce and qualytes The leues ꝑ rynden & the rote is good in medecyne, but whan maratrum is foūde in receptes it is the sedes of fenell. In co-

lyres & meltrymes for ꝑ eyes, the iuce of ꝑ rote rynde is best. The rotes be not put but ꝑ they be layde erpellely. The rynde of the rotes ben gadred in the begynnyng of vere, & be kept halfe a yere. The sedes be gadred in the begynnynge of harueſt, and may be kept thre yeres.

¶ For the mylte. ℟

¶ Agaynſt ſtoppynge of the mylte and lete of vryne and the ſtone cauſed of hoote humours, Take water that the rynde of fenell rotes is ſode in: And ꝑ the dyſeales be of colde cauſe, ſethe the layde ryndes in wyne, and dryuke it. Fenell in all maner is good for ꝑ layde dyſeales ſoden or rawe layde to in maner of a plaſter.

¶ For the ſtomake. ℣

¶ The ſame water or wyne ealeth ꝑ payne of ꝑ ſtomake cauſed of colde or wyndes and conforteth dygeſtyon, and lyke wyſe doth the poudre of the ſede.

¶ For dropſy. ℒ

¶ Agaynſt leucoflegmaunce dropſy, take iii. dragmes of hermodates and as moche eſula ſoden in the iuce of fenell rotes, and ſtrayne it and vſe it at euen or the ſtomak be fylled, or laſtynge in the morynge.

¶ For the webbe in the eye. ℣

¶ Agaynſt the webbe in the eye or perche of it, ſeth the iuce of fenell a fourtenyght in the ſonne in a veſſel of braſſe, and than be made in maner of colyre: And for ꝑ perche make this certayn experyment, take good aloen and conſyct it wyth iuce of fenell, and vſe it in the eyes.

¶ De fenugreco. Fenegreke or Herwall Lap. Clxxiii.

FEnegreke is hote and drye, but it is leſſe drye than hoote, and hath vertue to rype and looſe.

¶ For to rype apoſtumes ℒ

¶ To rype apoſtumes, take the meale of fenegreke conſyct with whyte of an egge & lay therto. For to rype & breke it, take ꝑ meale therof with terpentyne. the herbe alſo ſoden in oyle layde theron ryppeth it.

¶ For the mylte. ℣

¶ Agaynſt hardneſſe of the mylte, lay the herbe .v. dayes in oyle, and than ſethe it & ſtreyne it, and put ware and meale therof to the layde ſtreynyng, and make an oynt ment, And ꝑ ſame is good to rype botches

¶ For the breſt. ℒ

¶ For apoſtumes in the breſt, fyll a bagge with meale of fenegreke & ſethe it in water that byſmachie, holyhocke was ſoden in, and lay it often on the place.

¶ For the ſtomake. ℣

¶ Agaynſt apoſtume of the ſtomake, and of the bowelles, ſethe meale of fenegreke with water that malowes was ſoden in and lay to it. This is not good for apoſtumes of the breſt, becauſe it is to hote.

¶ De filice. Ferne. Cap. Clxxiiii.

FIlex is ferne. It is a cõmune herbe, The grekes call it pterigum.

¶ For ſtynkynge in ꝑ body.

¶ Agaynſt all rottynelle or ſtynkynge in the body, ſethe rotes of ferne, and agrymony in wyne of eche two dragmes, and it wyll hele meruayloully.

¶ For dyſeaſe of chyldren. ℣

¶ For ſekenelle that chyldren haue that is whan they be lare, and that ſom what fall to they fondement, bruſe the rotes of ferne with grece, and lay it to playſter wyſe on a lynen clothe, and he ſhalbe hole in. v. dayes.

¶ For the mylt. ℒ

¶ For hardnelle of the mylt, the drynke ꝑ the rote of ferne is ſoden in often take ſoftneth the mylte and aſwageth the payne.

¶ For lyne wes. ℣

¶ Agaynſt ache of the lyne wes & ioyntes medled the rote of ferne it with grece, and layd playſter wyſe theron.

¶ For ſtytches. ℒ

¶ For tenaſmõ, colyk nelle, or ſtytche ſethe the rotes of ferne, of caſtel barbe, and malowes ſoden togyder in wyne or in water & let the pacyent take the ſmoke therof at the foundement or in any other paſſyon

place, & walshe it with the same lycour.

¶ For the flur. F

¶ Agaynst flur of the wombe, take the rotes of ferne, roses, wylde cresses, rygge tre leues, and floures of camomylle, of eche alyke moch, and beten togyder, and seche them in reyne water tyll ꝑ water be halfe wasted, and than receyue the smoke, and walshe the fete in the sayde water.

¶ To drawe out yren or thorne. G

¶ To drawe out yrē, thorne or other thynge pyrcked in ꝑ flesshe, take ꝑ rote of ferne & the rynde of a fenell rote medled wt hony and soden a panne tyll it be thycke, & lay it therto, and it wyll drawe it out.

¶ De Fragraria. Strawberyes.

Cap. C.lxxv.

FRagraria is an herbe called strabery. It groweth in woodes and grenes and shadowy places, And is pryncypally good agaynst al euylles of the mylt The iuce therof dronken with hony prosyteth meruaylously.

¶ For the brethe. A

¶ For them that take brethe with payne as it were sygbynge, the iuce therof takē in drinke wt whyte peper helpeth it. strawberyes eatē helpeth colerike persones, cōforteth the stomake, and quenched thyrst.

¶ De Fistularia. Cap. C.lxxvi.

FIstularia is an herbe, some call it Taglossana. Thys herbe is lyke maioryane, but it is grener, and hath a pelowe sede as. v. leued grasse. the rote therof is smal and browne. It is pryncipally good to heale fystules, yf the herbe be bruised and layde therto, or the iuce put in the hole of the sore. The poudre of this herbe layde vpon woundes byndeth and relowdreth myghtely,

¶ De Faseolis. Cap. C.lxxvii

FAseoly ben graynes so called, and be hote in the mydle of the seconde degre and moyste in the ende of the same They be knowen to be moyste bycause they dyge not as other graynes, & though they dyge yet they may not be kepte longe and therfore they brede cours and grosse humours, and swellynge wyndes and engendre horryble dremes, and troublous. There be of them whyte and broune, and the whyte ben moyster and lesse hote, and therfore they be of grosse nourysshynge, & of harde dygestyon, and engēdre cours humours of fleume. And to make them softe they must be soden in water and braysched out of ꝑ huskes, and than soden in water and oyle, and comyn, and peper put therto and so be eaten. Whan the whyte faseoles ben grene they oughte to be purged fro theyr huskes, & eatē wt salt some, oxygan, calament, comyn, and peper, & pure strōge wyne drōken therto. The broune faseoles be of lesse moystnesse than the whyte, and therfore they do greate operacyon.

¶ De faba inuersa. Cap. C.lxxviii.

FAba inuersa is an herbe that hath thycke & bygge leues & fatte and a whyte rote. It is hote and dyge.

¶ For apostumes. A

¶ For hote apostumes stampe thefe leues with freshe perkes grece, & make a plaster and lay to it. It easeth the payne, ryperth it, and wasteth the heet.

¶ For brennynge. B

¶ To heale a brennyng, medle the iuce of this herbe medled with oyle of roses, and anoynte the place.

¶ De faba communi. Beanes.

Cap. C.lxxix.

FAba be cōmune beanes. There be dyuers maner in kynde of colde & heate. For some be eaten grene, and other dyge whan they be olde and wydred. The grene be colde and moyste in the fyrst degre, they brede nourysshynge of very grosse and rawe humours and cause wyndes in the vpper partes of ꝑ wombe, and therfore they greue the stomake. Dyge beanes ben colde dyge in the fyrste degre. They engendre bloude not so yll and nourysshe better than barly, for two causes, One

cause is, for they be of grosse and thycke substaunce, and abydeth longer in the mē bres, and bacly hath a swyfte substaunce and lyghe, and departed anone fro the mē bres, and therfore it nourysshe but lytell The seconde cause is bycause the beanes cause many grete wyndes they swelle ꝑ flesshe as leueyn dooth the paste. And ther fore bredeth fume in the wombe that mou teth into the heed and brayne and greueth them, and causeth many straunge dremes And for bycause that beanes of theyr natu re do brede wyndes, It can not be taken away by artyfyce or craft of sethynge nor other wyse. Galyen sayth that beanes vsed in meates cause swellynge, and be harde to dygest, but by medecyne they helpe to sperte out the humours of the brest & longes, for they haue vertue to rēne: and ther fore they abyde not so longe in ꝑ stomake as other cours meates do. They haue all vertue to clense and to scoure, for they clē se the skynne outwarde yf it be washed often with beane meale.

¶ For apostumes. A

¶ Yf they be layde to apostume of the bre stes, or genytoryes in maner of a playster they wyll sprede and dyssolue the mater. And all this that we haue of theyr vertue is in theyr pyth, for the rynde is styptyke & hath no renning vertue. And therfore we sethe ꝑ leues with the rynde in vynegre & gyue them to suche as haue symple flux of the wombe by defaulte of vertue cōtē tyue of the bowelles. The beanes that be whyte & thycke and not to olde ought to be taken and be dressed in dyuers maners for they be of dyuers accyons. They may be soden or rosted, they that be sodē in wa ter be best, for the water bereueth them moche wynde and boystousnesse specyally yf the water be chaūged in sethynge, and this maner of sethynge may be done in ꝑ huskes or coddes, & without them. They that be soden or dressed with the huskes or coddes swelleth and be hard to dygest for the styptycyte and dryenesse of the huskes letteth them to auoyde lyghtly out of the bely, & the lōge abydynge there necessary ly bredeth wyndes. ¶ They ꝑ be dressed without ꝑ huskes swelleth not so moche and be soone dygested, and yf they be dres sed with hoote thynges as peper, gynger, or oyle of almondes, it is a parfyte mede cyne to prouoke ꝑ worke of lechery: And yf they be put in potage with mynte cala ment or comyn, theyr ventosyte is lessed. ¶ They that be rosted be lesse wyndy, but they be harde to dygest: But yf they be put in water after that they be rosted, & eaten with myntes, origan, and comyn, they lesse parte of theyr ventosytes. Diascor ides sayth yonge beanes noye the stomake more than the olde.

¶ For apostume. B

¶ Yf beanes be medled with meale of fe negreke it helpeth the apostume that co meth behynde the eares yf it be layde ther to playsterwyse.

¶ For the eyes. L

¶ Yf they be bruised or chawed and layde to the temples they lete ꝑ humours to fall into ꝑ eyes. ¶ If a beane be parted in two and lay one halfe of it to the place that a horsleche hath souked it, wyll staunche the bloude. They soften the brestes that be to harde by mylke that is crudded in them.

¶ For kyrnylles. D

¶ Yf they be medled wt glayre of an egge & olde oyle they dyssolue & waste kyrnelles

¶ For the foundement. E

¶ For the foundement that cometh out a soueraygne remedy, take al blacke beanes and grynde thē verey small & sarche them well and powdre it on the foundement & than put it in agayne, than sethe the layde meale i a pāne & medle it wt whyte wyne & lete it sethe tyll it be thyck, and thā spre de it on a lynen cloche playsterwyse & lay it as hote on ꝑ foūdement as may be suffe red, and remeue it twyse or thryse a daye & renewe it alwaye, and ye shalbe hole.

¶ De fungis. Mushrooms.

Cap. C.lxxx.

FUngi ben mushrōs. They be colde and moyste in the thyrde degre, and that is shewed by theyr vyolent moysture. There be two maners of them, one maner is deedly & sleeth them that eateth of them, & be called rode stoles, & the other dooth not. They that be not deedly haue a grosse gleymy moysture ꝑ is dyslobedīēt to nature & digestyon, & be perylous & dredfull to eate, and therfore it is good to elche we them, suche as eate them and feare not to fall in incōuenience lethe thē in water and medle them with gynger, pepir, carup, calamēt, or organ and such other, and than drynke olde wyne pure & stroge: And they that be of colde complexyon, after them take grene gynger, dyatetyon, pyperyon, socergenne, and tryacle. The deedly mushrons ben of dyuers actyons after theyr dyuersyte, and sleeth by theyr exceadynge grete colde and moysture that is in the fourth degre: Some slee, for by theyr gleymynesse cause oppylacyon and stoppynge in the vaynes and pores, and brede boystous humours that renne from one membre to another: some slee by the cupl qualyte of the place ꝑ they growe in, as by rusty yren, rotten clothe or wood or nyghthe hole that serpētes brede in, or they ꝑ growe by the grete trees that haue gleymy humours, & frothe. The sygnes of them that be deedly is a slymy softnesse as they were puffed and be of thycke substaunce, and yf they lye a whyle broken they wyll rotte. Yf any eate of them vnwetynge, the best remedy is to eate peper, or drynke nytre with oyle, or asshes wt vynegre, or cockes dyte or hennes dyte wt vynegre and hony. The decocyon of calament, of organ, of hysope, and other lyke is good, and lyke wyse cappres, rue, commyn, plylle, peper, carup, oyle camomyll and mastyche, for they helpe greetly.

¶ De Ferula. Cap. C.lxxi.

FErula is an herbe moch lyke fenel but it is hygher, and groweth in grete quantyte in a lande called Calabre

¶ De Filice dicto olmunda. Heferne.

Cap. C.lxxii.

FIler masculus is heferne. It groweth not so hye as the other. The rote therof is sothed in dyuers twygges and brasiches and spredeth on the earthe. ¶ For fallynge of the heare stampe the rote and lethe it in water tyl the thyrde parte of the water be wasted and make lye therwith and wasshe the heed often, and it wyll cause the heare to growe.

¶ De Fuligine. Soote. Cap. C.lxxiii.

FUligo is the soote that cleueth and fastneth to the chymney of the smoke of woode. Yf thys soote be put in powdre & crybled or farced and conserct wt oyle of nuttes & quicke syluer put therto quenched with mānes spattle and an oyntmēt made therwith, it healeth salt fleume and spredynge tetters. Probatum est.

¶ De Ficu. Frygges. Cap. C.lxxiiii.

FIcus ben frygges, some call them coryces. There be whyte and blacke. Ysaac sayth that the frygge is the best frupt of all fruytes and that nourysheth best: neuertheles by theyr moystnes they engendre grosse humoures. The frygge is hote & drye of nature. But there is grete dyuersyte in ꝑ heet & dryth of frygges after theyr dyuers natures, for some be wylde & some tame, ꝑ tame is in .ii. maners bothe grene & dry. also grene frygges be in two maners Some be perfytely rype & some not: that whiche is rawe and not perfytely rype is lesse hote and more drye because the erthy places hath most might, and yet they haue hydde humoura, they gyueth them a sharpnesse and drythe in the secōde degree. And Ypocras sayeth, that the longer the frygge is or it be rype the bygger it is and lesse hote. Yf they be soden and layde vpō kyrnelles and harde knoppes they dyssolue and sprede them. Yf they be medled with nutes

and vynegre they be good to sprulle and bleynes in ꝑ heed, ꝑt they be medled with hony they wyll heale ꝑ byrnyng of a bogge & slymy sores, ꝑt they be medled wꝑ braun ches of wylde popy they draw broken bo nes out of wolides, ꝑt they be medled wꝑ ware, they sprede and waste apostumes.

¶ The bygge partyely rype ches is yet grene & not dry is hote in the myddes of the fyrst degre. It is cõpoled of thre thyng the ryude or skynne, the sede, and the ppth or meates. The sede is of no more nourysshyng thã grauell or stones, the ryude ve ry dry, & is hard to dygest, the ppth called the meate of ꝑ bygge is the nourysshynge parte. And Dialcorides sayth ꝑ they quẽ che superfluyte heat & thyrst, and puoketh sweate. ¶ Dry bygges ben hote in the be gynnynge of the secõde degre and dry in the myddle of the fyrst, and therfore they chauffe & cause thyrst, and tourne into co lerycke humours, And neuertheleſſe they be moost nourysshyng of all other fruytes & swelleth leſt, but ꝑt they fynde humours in the stomake they dygest it lyghtly and tourneth it to good humours, and clenseth the body of all yll humours. They proue ke vryne, and clense the brest and the lon gues the raynes and the bladder of grosse humours, yet neuertheleſſe they be not ex cmctro inflacyon and vẽtolytes, but they breedde some or lytell. And who so wyll eſchewe that they do no impedyment, eate them faſtyng and after them eate calamẽt ameos, or gynger, or plope, and such other ꝑt ye be of moyst complexyon, but ꝑt ye be colerycke eate after them orizaccara. And ꝑt ye haue them better nourysshynge, and brede clener blode, eate bygges with small nuttes or wall nuttes.

¶ For the longes I

¶ Yꝑt they be loden with plope they clenſe the longes, and heale the olde cough.

¶ For apostumes. B

¶ Gargarysme made with the decoction of bygges sprydeth & wasteth apostumes in the pypes of the longes and in the sydes of the tongue, ꝑt they be loden in wyne & eaten in a gryſtre they appeaſe acrue of the wombe cauſed of grosse humoures, ꝑt they be sode with gourdes and lene gregke and layde to apostume they loose & waste it.

¶ De gariofilis. Cloues. Cap. C. lxxv.

Gariofili or cla wes be hote & dry in ꝑ. iii. degre some sayth in the secõde degre, and to agre in one wel say that there be clowes ꝑ in swetenesse, nature, and growth be partyte & of a sharpe sauour, & they be hote & dry in ꝑ. iii. degre, but there be some ꝑ be weyker in theyr qualytes & may be layde hote in the secõde degre. Clo wes is ꝑ frupt of a tre ꝑ groweth in Inde wher they be rype they may be kept. v. ye res in grete vertue, and x. yeares without corrupcyon, & they muſt be kept in places not to moyſt nor to dry, for into moyſt pla ces they wyl rotte, & into dry places they shrynke & wydre. They ought to be chose ꝑ haue flat sydes, for it is sygne that they haue some substaũce all & natural moyſtu re, they that be somwhat smothe & holowe of theyr nature and that purgeth out any moyſture whan they be prelled wꝑ the nay les of ꝑ fyngers be crakked and rolitre layn in this maner, they be put in a moyſt vel ſell or in a were cloche, and than dryed in the ayre bycause that moyſtneſſe ſhall not appere, but they be knowe by theyr sauour and by that they put out more lycour than the good, and be not smothe nor flatte also they be countrefayt thus, small poudre of good clowes is confyet with vynegre & swete wyne, and than bynde nought clo wes in a cloche and put them in the layde confreccõ all nyght, & they take humour of the wyne and sharpe sauour of the good clowes, and they can be scarcely knowen but at the begynnynge, for the sharpe sa uour is more without than within, for ꝑ

ye tele the inner parte with your tongue ye shall tele but lytell or none of sharpnesse, & also they can not lasse pallynge. xx dayes Clowes haue vertue to conforte by their good odour, and haue vertue to deuyde & waste humours by their qualytes.

¶ For dygestyon. ℣

¶ To conforte dygestyon, take the wyne that clowes and fenell sede is soden in.

¶ For the brethe. ℬ

¶ Agaynst lettyng of the brethe cansed of colde, lay dragagant a nygt in barly water tyll the water become gleymy, than cō fyrst poudre of clowes & gomme arabycke in the same water, and make pylles, and holde them a good whyle vnder the tongue, and than swalowe them.

¶ For the brayne. ℒ

¶ To conforte the brayne, vse the brothe that they be soden in and put into the nose

¶ For flur. ℬ

¶ Agaynst flur of the wombe cansed by sharpnesse of medecynes, and whan scamony cleueth to the sydes and synewes of the stomake, and agaynst colerike vomyt put. ir. or. x. clowes in a pyolle of glasse wt rose water and mastycke, and let the pacyent vse it blode warme.

¶ For the herte ℰ

¶ Agaynst payne of ꝑ herte & swoumynge vse ꝑ poudre of clowes wt iuce of borage The leues of ꝑ tre ꝑ clowes growe on, & the woode therof, & galyngale haue ꝑ vertue of clowes, but the clowes be stronger and the leues nert, and than galyngale, and than the wood of clowes.

¶ De Genciana. Felwort or baldymony Cap. ℒ.lxxxvi.

Gencian is hote & dry in the thyrde degre. It is an herbe so named, the rote therof is good in medecyne & not the herbe. It is gadred in ꝑ ende of vere & dryed in ꝑ sonne, and may be kept good thre yeres. That is to be chosen that is styffe & smothe, and hath a yelow colour, and that poudreth not whan it is broken, and is not full of small holes. It hath vertue to wra we consume & waste humours, and to open the paynes, for it is dyuretyke.

¶ For the brethe. ℣

¶ Agaynst the payne of the brethe called asma yt it be of lōge contynuallce, take ꝑ poudre therof wt wyne & barly water, or els vse it with meates or wt new brede

¶ For fallynge euyll. ℬ

¶ Agaynst epylence, take the poudre ther of with iuce of wylde lawge. ℒ

¶ Agaynst bytynge of venymous beastes syrst poudre of gencian vpon the lore, & drynke the same with iuce of mynte.

¶ De galāga. Galingale. Ca. ℒ.lxxvii.

Galyngale is hote and dry in the seconde degre. Some saye that it is a tre & some say ꝑ it is a bulbe or a shrubbe Dialcorides sayth it is a rote that is found de belyde a tre in Inde and in Perse, that hath in it a maner of rote laden with erth. It maye be kepte .v. yeares without corrupcyon. Galyngale is to be taken that hath a browne colour and heuy after the mater therof & hath a sharpe sauour. That that is whyte and lyghte is to be refused. It hath vertue to cōforte by ꝑ softe sauour therof, and hath myght to syrst, consume and waste humours by the qualytes ther of. It is counterfayt by medlynge of the rotes of Bystorte, and reedes, but they be soone knowen, for the rote of reedes is werysshe of sauour, and the rote of bystorte is ranke, but galyngale is sharpe and of softe sauour.

¶ For the stomacke. ℣

¶ To cōforte dygestyon, and agaynst payne of ꝑ stomake cansed of colde or wynde drynke the wyne that it is soden in.

¶ For the brayne. ℬ

¶ To conforte the brayne, put it into the nosethyrlles.

¶ For the herte. ℒ

¶ For passyon of the herte and swoumyng take poudre of galyngale with iuce of borage. It is very good.

¶ De Galbano. Cap. C. lxxvi.

Galbanum is hote & drye in the thyrde degre, and moyst in ye fyrst, some say that it is a gõme, but as Dialcorides sayth it is the teeres of a tre called ferula In somer there dropeth a lycour out of ye plãtes that hardeneth agaynst them, and some cleue ye twygge because it shall dryue the more, some medle it thus, they put lyttell stryckes amonge it. Some medle good galbanũ with moche poudre of colophony and with blanched beanes shaped. Galbanũ that is whyte pure as armonyake is best & it may be kept longe. It hath vertue to drawe and waste humours, and to swage, soften rype, and vnbynde.

¶ For the brethe. A

¶ Agaynst letynge of the brethe called asmatyke, take two dragmes of galbanum with a rere egge or with hatly water.

¶ For lytargy. B

¶ Agaynst lytargy, put galbanũ on hote cooles and let the patyent take the smoke at his nether ende with a fonnell.

¶ For the mylte. C

¶ Agaynst hardnesse of ye mylt, lay it .iiii. nyghtes in vynegre, and make a decoccyon and streyne it, and put the layde streynynge in a clene vessell with ware & oyle and make a playster that galbanum surmounteth or make a cyronye that warsurmounteth in quantyte of galbanum. but the best is to make an oyntement meane betwene ceronye and playster.

¶ To breke apostume. D

¶ To breke and rype apostumes lay it on them. ¶ For tothe ache. E

¶ For the tothe ache, wrappe galbanum in ware and lay it about the tethe, but let the ware be outwarde because of the taste of galbanũ: but or it be put to vse it ought to be clensed in this maner. Fyrst cleue it and sharpe it within and take away ye barkes, & to make it clener streyne it through a lynnen clothe. Dialcorides sayth that it ought to be soden in warme water, & that that fleeteth aboue be taken away. Or other wyse put galbanũ in a lynnen clothe and sethe it in water, and that ye is good wyll come out and the badde abyde in ye clothe.

¶ For wormes in the wõbe. F

¶ For wormes in ye wõbe, make pylles of galbanũ and anoynt them & hony, and vse them. maye vse .iii. or .iiii.

¶ De gummi arabico. Gomme arabyke. Cap. C. lxxvii.

Gomme arabyke is hote & moyst in the fyrste degre, and hath the complexyon and nature of dragagant. Thys is a comon gomme called arabyke because grete quantyte therof is solde in araby And there be .iii. maners of it, one is whyte and clere and that is the best and ought to be put in colde medecyne, and specyally in an electuary called colix dragagãt, the other two maners of gomme arabyke is, one is yelowe and the other broune, and the clereste is best: These two maners of gõme arabyke is to be vsed in hote medecyne that gõmme arabyke is wryten in or gõme saralyne. It may be kept lõge. yf it be solde in receptes ye ye take gõme without other thynge put therto, it is to wyte gomme arabike. It hath vertue to release to moyste, to swage, and to ioyne.

¶ For the tongue. A

¶ Agaynst sharpnesse and drythe of ye tongue, put this gomme in water tyll the water be slymy, and with that slyme moyste & rubbe the tongue, or bynde the gõme in a thynne lynẽ clothe, and put it in water tyll it begynne to melte and with ye same clothe rubbe ye tongue it wyll take away the vyce therof.

¶ For vomyte. B

¶ For vomyte caused of retentyte weyhnesse, take the poudre of gomme and poudre of canell.

¶ For spettynge of blode. C

¶ For them that spet blode yf it come of ye membres in the bulke, sethe very small poudre of this gomme in iuce of plãtayne

and withall togyder make pylles and let the pacyent holde them vnder his tongue tyll they be releued & lofte, and than swalowe them, and let these pylles be cõpycte in water ꝑ dragagãt hath lyen in, in such quantyte that the water become glewy & thycke, and put therto poudre of campydõ or penettes. But yf this blody come of ꝑ nourysshynge mẽbres, as the stomake, ꝑ lyuer the mylte, and the bowelles, this poudre ought to be taken wt iuce of plantayne or with water that dragagãt hath loked in.

¶ For blody flur. D

¶ Agaynst blody flur of the wombe sethe this poudre in rose water or rayne water and drynke it, or gyue this poudre in meates with poudre of mõmye. Mommye is the poudre that abydeth in the sepultures of corples that haue ben cõpycte wt spyces after ꝑ custome of the Jewes and as we kepe ꝑ bodyes of grete lordes fro rottynge For the same flur put of this gõme with a turtyll or a pygeon in poudre, and gyue ꝑ same poudre to the pacyẽt in meates. And yf the flur be cauled of ꝑ nether bowelles, tak this poudre in glyster.

¶ For bledynge at the nose. E

¶ For bledynge at the nose, medle thys poudre & poudre of bole armenyke wt rose water, and make a playster to the temples And it is also good for flur of the nose medle poudre of this gomme with poudre of mommye and put it into the nose.

¶ For the brest. F

¶ Agaynst all colde & drynesse of the brest the water that the poudre of gõme arabyke is soden in is good.

¶ De Gariofilata. Auens. Ca. C. rC.

Gariofilata is an herbe that is hoote and dry in the secõde degre. There is dyfference betwene gariofilatum, and gariofilata: for gariofilatum is confecc yon that cloues is put in, but gariofilata is an herbe comune ynough, and is called gerofle or lanemõde. The rote therof hath lent of cloues. Howe be it, it hath more vertue in the leues than in the rote, and ꝑ leues ought to be put in medecynes but not ꝑ rote. It hath more vertue grene thã dry, and may be kept but one yere, and it hath strẽgth to dryede, waste, & releale humours, & also to opẽ the veynes of ꝑ body.

¶ For colyke. I

¶ Agaynst colyke passyon, sethe it in salte water and lay it playster wyse to the bely behynde and before.

¶ For the floures. B

¶ To cause menstrue to flowe washe the naturall partes with wyne that this herbe is soden in. And with the same herbe soden in oyle of muscat make a suppolytory.

¶ For dygestyon. L

¶ To conforte dygestyon, and for payne in the stomake and bowelles cauled of cõlde humours or wyndes, drynke the wyne that it is soden in.

¶ De herba indica, Gith. Lokyll. Cap. C.rCi.

Gith is an herbe hoote & dry in the seconde degre. It groweth in the wheet and hath blacke sedes tryangled or syded, and is called herba Jndica, but the maysters call it Nigella, as is shewed hereafter in N. This sede hath vertue to prouoke vryne bycause it is somwhat byttet and it hath vertue to dyspare, and waste humours.

¶ For the vaynes. I

¶ For stoppynge of the vaynes of ꝑ mylt and lyuer and lettynge of vryne as strangury and dyssury, and for ylyake passyon, or gnawynge of the bely, & agaynst payne of the stomacke cauled of wynde, For all these thynges take the wyne ꝑ it is soden in, and also of the poudre in meates.

¶ For Emorroydes. M

¶ For swollen emorroydes, sethe ꝑ poudre therof in iuce of taplebarbe, and wete cotton therin, and lay it on them.

¶ For wormes in the wombe. L

¶ For wormes in the wombe, take thys poudre wyth hony and of the same pou-

dre with iuce of wormwood make a plaster, and lay it about the nauyll.

¶ For wormes in the eares. ℞

¶ For wormes in the eares, confecte it with iuce of artlmert or perlycaria, and put it in the eares.

¶ De Milio solis. Gromyll, or lych wale Lap. L.xcii.

GRanum solis is an herbe so called and so is the seed, and is also called Milium solis, that is all one milij solis and granū solis. This sede is called grawmyll in frenshe and gromyll in englyshe and it is clere & whyte shynynge and therfore it is called grayne of the sonne, and it may be kepte.x. peares. And hath vertue to cause wyne, and to vnstoppe the cōduytes of it. The wyne that it is soden in healeth strangury and dyssury, and lyke wyse dooth ꝑ poudre therof only put in meates and helpeth agaynst ylyake palsyon, and it is a sede greately vsed.

¶ De gallitrico. Clarey. Lap. L.xciii.

GAllitricū is an herbe that groweth in sandy & drye places, and is also named centrum galli. It is good to mūdyfye & clēse the matrice of the womā make a bathe ofte with it or washe her often wt the water ꝑ it is soden in, and is good for to cause mēstrue to rēne ꝑ be reteyned.

¶ For the stone. ℣

¶ For the stone ꝑ iuce of this herbe gyue to drynke breketh it meruaylously. The sede therof confyet with iuce of fenell cleseth the eyes that be full of tyche.

¶ For the sete. ℞

¶ For the payne of the sete and the legges and for shronken synewes, let the pacyēt be often anoynted with iuce of this herbe for it helpeth moche.

¶ De galla. Galle nuttes. Lap. Lxciiii.

GAlle nuttes be colde and drye in ꝑ seconde degre, they be the fruyte of okes. There be some that be bygge & smothe without and full of holes, and they be nought. But there be other founde in the regyon of Aspe that be small and not full of hooles, and of them the byggest be best they haue vertue to restrayne and close.

¶ For the flux. ℞

¶ For the flux of the wombe, make a plaster of the poudre of galles with ꝑ glevre of an egge & vynegre and lay to ꝑ reynes & to the nether parte of the bely. Also galle nuttes soden in rayne water and ꝑ pacyēt es bely bathe therwith is very good, and yf the flux were bloody yt it came by vyce of the nether bowelles, the water of barly that poudre of galles is soden in and myngled with a glyster helpeth moche.

¶ For vomyt caused by weyknesse of vertue retentyue or by haboundaūce of colerycke humours, sethe gall nuttes in vynegre and were a spōge in the same & lay it to the stomake. To cease menstrue that ꝛ neth to moche, bathe the persone in rayne water that galles be sodē in, or medle the poudre with iuce of plantayne, and put it in ꝑ cōduyte with an instrumēt propre therfore, or make a supposytory of tyffe sub stance and put it in, or wete cotton in the sayde iuce and put it into the place.

¶ For bledynge at the nose. ℞

¶ For bledynge at the nose, confecte this poudre wt iuce of bursa pastoris, and make a tēte therof & put into ꝑ nose and lay a playster to the tēples made of galles with whyte of an egge. Poudre of galles layde vpon wodes closeth & reclowdreth them.

¶ For to dye heare blacke. L

¶ To dye here in blacke that is whyte or gray, take the heuy galles & not full of holes and seth them in oyle & wrynge them well betwen two clothes tyl they be well swollen & that they seyne blacke thā take them out of the oyle & let them dry, and make syne poudre of them, than take the barke of the blacke rotes and stampe the well and put it in rayne water, and set it to seche & put therto the poudre that was made of the galles, and with the same decoccyon anoynt the herde or heare, and let

them dry̆e alone, and than walshe them with warme water that ꝑ skynne be not steyned nor thy handes.

¶ De genestula. Woodyp. Cap. Lrcv

OGenestula is an herbe lyke to bro-me, but it is lesse and hath smaller braunches & twygges and hath a whyte floure & a reed sede as brust or dragon or kneholme whyche be alone but genesta hath a yelowe floure. It is colde & dry̆, and hath myghte to restrayne and close.

¶ For menstrues. ℟

¶ To restrayne excessyue menstrues, the woman must be bathed with water that this herbe is soden in, or medle genestula wyth iuce of plantayne and make a suppository, or make a pessary̆ of the sayde poudre and iuce.

¶ For bloudy flur. ℟

¶ Agaynst bloudy flur the forsayde bathe is good. And the rendes ought also to be put in medecynes.

¶ De Genesta. Brome. Cap. Lrcvi.

OGenesta is a comō herbe. The leues the floures and the sedes ben good in medecyne. It is hote and dry̆e in the seconde degre, and hath dyuretyke vertue. This herbe prouoketh vryne, openeth the conduytes of the same, because it is bytter and by the qualytes of complexyon.

¶ For the stone. ℟

¶ Agaynst the stone, and other lettynge of vryne as strangury, and ylyake passyon or gnawynge in the bely, Take two dragmes of poudre of brome soden in olde whyte wyne lasty̆nge, and it breketh the stone & purgeth the grauell of the reynes, and swageth let of vryne, and ache of the wombe.

¶ For kynnelles or kynges euyll ℟

¶ Agaynst kynnelles, gyue the pacyēt in the mornynge lasty̆nge to dry̆nke two vnces of water of brome floures stylled, and it wyll purge the humoures doun wardē, & wasketh & healeth them without brekyng outward, & also small kynnelles in what place they be, or take floures of brome grene or dry̆e, and medle them with meale, & make cakes in a freynge panne and eate them. Or sethe the floures of bromme in water, and put the sayde water in the pacyentes wyne, and it wyll do hym greate ease.

¶ De Gramine. Quekes. Cap. L.rcvii.

OGramen is a comon herbe, and hath leues lyke grasse of the felde, but it is somwhat sharper, and hath a rote that spredeth ferre on the earthe, and hath dyuers names. It hath vertue agaynst the payne of the mylte, yf it be stamped with the floures and a plaster made, and layd to the mylte, it wyll heale it.

¶ For wormes in the bely. ℟

¶ For wormes in the bely, sethe this herbe wyth the rote in water or stylle it, and dry̆nke it, and it is good for lytell chyldre that maye take no bytter thynges. Also auctours sayeth that it vncloseth the cōduytes of the mylte, of the lyuer, and of the reynes: and specyally the rote. And it is not greately hote nor colde.

¶ De Galia muscata. Cap. L.rcviii.

OGalia muscata is of hoote and dry̆e complexyon. Some say̆ that it is a frupte, but it is a cōfectyon made of swet smellynge thynges wyth muske: and is counterfayet now in many maners.

¶ For the stomake. ℟

¶ To conforte the stomake, and to voyde the payne cauled of wyndes, dry̆ncke the wyne that it is sode in, and it wyll heale. Probatum est.

¶ De Scias. Cap. L.rcix

OScias is an herbe that groweth in a cōtre called Lucane, and it hath a marble colour, and .iiii. reed leues.

¶ For the goute. ℟

¶ It is good for them that haue goute sy̆atyke. Yf this herbe be soden with beates grene, and layde therto, he shalbe hole in thre dayes.

¶ De gummi elempni. Ca.LL.

Gomme elempni is the gomme of a tree that the zaralyns call elempni. They call it also gomme dolore, or of lymons, some say that it is a gomme of fenell, but that is not trewe. For it is the gomme of a tre ꝑ bereth lymons beyonde the see. In somer season there droppeth a substaunce out of the trees, as rosyn droppeth oute of pyne trees, but these droppe but lytell, and therfore it is skant. And therfore the zaralyns counterfayte it by mengynge of other gõmes, & make it in roundr fygures. This gommi elempni hath grete vertue and good odour, whan it is broke or crakede it is clere & bryghte within & is lyke male frankencense. It hath vertu to reioyse, reflowdre, and kepe members fro rotynge.

¶ For olde sore and newe. ¶ To heale sores olde or newe, and to reioyne them make thys ointement. Take gommi elempni, bores greece, and turpentyne, and ware and medle them, & vse it.

¶ For newe wounded. ¶ And for newe woũdes medle this gomme, turpentyne, oyle of roses, and fyrst put them in vynegre, and chaufe and handle them well thre houres, and than put it into the mylke of a reed cowe and than handle and chaufe it agayne an houre, & clense it fro the mylke, and put it in a vessell of glasse to kepe, and vse it whan nede is.

¶ De grano fracto. Broken grayne. Cap. LL.i.

Grayne that is broken or bruised as wheate or other that is not put in breade or palte. Suche graynes sodden in mylke as frumenti is made of whence, engendred good blood. But yf they be vsed to moche they brede opylacyon, and stoppynge in the vaynes of the lyuer, and the mylc, and causeth stone in the reynes and bladder, & specially in them that haue theyr reynes of hote nature, or other wyse as by alteracyon. And all graynes that be sodden, the bygger they be broke or grounde & more stoppig they be, & therfore it is good to eschewe ouermoche cõtynuynge of the.

¶ De gryssomulis. Ca.LL.ii

Grysomules bene scruptes lyke peches and be colde and moyste in the seconde degre. They tourne into cours, & gle wyl flewme ꝑ cleueth & fasteneth in ꝑ holownesse of the vaynes and in ꝑ lyuer, and therfore cometh often longe feuers. They be yll in all maners. And yf they be vsed they ought to be take afore all other meates, and whan the stomake is empty. For yf they be taken after meates whan ꝑ stomake is full they wyl nope it, & forth with be conuerted into sowre humours, & torrennesse. And therfore they that wyll eate them, to eschewe all inconuenyentes take them fastynge, and vse mastyke, and anys sede, & stronge olde wyne after them

¶ For Emorroydes. ¶ Oyle that is made of theyr kynelles. It proued agaynst emorroydes, and healeth them.

¶ De gracia dei. Ca.LL.iii

Gracia dei, that is the grace of God is an herbe that groweth in medowes and moyst places. And hath stalkes lyke the squate and bereth a whyte floure and groweth vpryghte as a braunche. It hath vertue hote and dyre in the thyrde degre, and hath pyncipally myght to purge flewme, and nert colerike humours and melancolyke, yf two vnces of the powdre of the leues be taken with warme water And it causeth blody flur of the bely by the violence therof. The remedy is ꝑ as sone as he that hath taken it hath ben sufficiently at the chambre to wasshe his face with colde water and anone it wyl stynte, and he shall be hole. And therfore is called the grace of god for the benefyte therof. But he that mynistreth it ought to knowe the strenghe of hym that taketh it, his age regyon, and tyme. This herbe is lyke the medycyne cenotre.

¶ De Golgemma. Cap. LC.liiii.

Of Olgemma is an herbe that is hote & drye. The leues & stalke is lyke thystedos cyprym, but þ floure is like floure of rosmary. The floure & the sede be good in medecynes. It hath dyuersyke vertue

¶ For lettynge of vryne. A

¶ For lettynge of vryne be it dyssury, stragury, and agaynst pysake passyon, The wyne that the sedes or the leues that it is soden in profyteth moche.

¶ For the mylte. B

¶ Agaynst payne of the mattyre caused of colde, and agaynst opplacyon of the mylte and lyuer, Take the wyne that the sedes is soden in.

¶ For the heed. C

¶ For colde of the heed comyng of age as by to grete quantyte of humours, sethe all thys herbe in water, and make lye of the same, and wasshe the heed therwith. It is meruayle that it hath that propyrte. It groweth on hylles and specyally in Prouaunce, and about montpellier.

¶ De Gelatia. Cap. LC.v.

Of Elatia is an herbe lyke to betes but þ leues be of thre colours, reed, grene, and yelow. Some women gadreth it and set it in gardyns.

¶ For lunatyke persones, It is good for them þ haue the fallyng euyll, and for lunatykes. Take thre handful of the rynds of gelatia rotes, of organ. and of centory of eche a handfull, and bruse them togydre and put therto. xxx. graynes of peper, and dryncke it thre dayes, and he shalbe hole.

¶ Hermodactilus latine, Achymerō vel Colinticon greece, Scuragen vel furumē Arabice Cap. LC.vi.

Hermodates ben hote and drye in the thyrde degre. Hermodates is an herbe about the rotes of it groweth a maner of rounde thynges, the whyche be properly called hermodates, and be vsed in medecynes. They be gadred in somer and be rene wed euery yere. They be good that be whyte and shyne. They haue dercie to waste humours, to dewyde and spre de them, and haue power to withdrawe, and purge fleume.

¶ For all aches. I

¶ Agaynst goute artetyke, podagre, and pysake passyon or wryngyng of the wōde and agaynst all euylles cauled of fleume so that there be no feuer ague, the mixtyon called Benet sharpped or stregthed with hermodates, and so doeth geralodion and theodoricon anacardium.

¶ For all goutes. B

¶ Agaynst all goutes sethe þ iuce of fenel with hony, and with the layde hony take two dragmes of hermodates.

¶ For the bely. C

¶ Against payne of the bely called pysake passyon, sethe hony and put water therto that it do not cleue, or go out of the vessell and of þ hony with two vnces of hermodates, and an vnce of fenell sede make an electuary, and vse it in stede of þ medecyne benet. And it is to wyte that two or iii. dragmes of hermodates layde at ones vpon sores kreteth the deed flesshe.

¶ Agaynst fystula. D

¶ Agaynst fystula confyct the poudre of hermodates with sope, and make a tente therof and put it in the fystula or anoynte a tente therwith and put it in.

¶ De herba squinancia. Cap. LC.vii.

Herba or gralle of vine is other wyse called herbe squinantyke. It groweth on hylles and chyefly on the see syde and is small as gralle for hey. It bereth floures at all tymes. The floure therof is small and of colour as þ rosemarye floure, but it is lesse. It ought to be gadred in the begynnynge of herueste, and hangeth in the shadowe to drye. It may be kept a yeare in strenth, but þ newer it is the better it is. It hath power to smoche to soupple and to softyn, to withdrawe, to walke

and consume humours.

¶ For quynsy.

¶ Against apostume or swellynge in the throte called squynancy, and also against all sekenesses caused of ouer grete quãtyte of moysture, sethe this herbe in good olde whyte wyne in a new pot tyll it be halfe wasted, and let the pot be couered and make a gargarysme therof, that is to say to holde it in ꝑ mouth and dobble it vp & do wne without swolowynge. This gargarysme vsed dyuers tymes drawyth vp a gleymy fleume lyke the gleyre of an egge It hath ben proued by dyuers persones.

¶ De Herucaria. Wartwort

Cap. CC.viii.

HErbe rabious that some call wart wortes or ryng wormes is called ofsome faceolare, bycause it hath leues lyke faceoles but ꝑ leues be more whytisher It groweth in gardyns & comõly among lekes, and hath a lyteli whyte flouer.

¶ For the bely.

¶ Against wyndynge of the bely, be it flyake or colyke drynke a pynte that is an vnce and a halfe with as moche wyne, & it wyll swage the payne anone.

For warres.

¶ Anoynt warres or ryng wormes with iuce of this herbe and they wyll go away

¶ For canker or fystula.

¶ Against canker or fystule lay it theron and cast poudre of this herbe on the canker, and it wyl heale it wonderously, and also the iuce put into the fystula, clenseth and healeth it meruaylously.

¶ De Herpillo. Cap. CC.ix.

HErpillus is an herbe lyke to peletter, but the rote dyggeth in ꝑ grounde and is longe. This herbe is resolutyue and spredeth & wasteth humours. There be two sortes of it: one groweth in gardyns; and the other on hylles and stony places: And it hath greate vertue when it is dryed and grouen to drynke it causeth menstrue stopped to flowe as yf it had come

mislidement so to do. It easeth to pysse well, and swageth the wyndynge of the bely, and healeth swellynge of the entrayles, and appeaseth the ache, of the lyuer, ꝑ poudre therof in drynke is for all the foresayde thynges, and the iuce dronken also.

¶ For bytynge of venymous beestes.

¶ For bytynge of venymous beastes it is good, not onely in poudre or in iuce, but also the herbe soden and layde therto.

¶ For heed ache.

¶ For heed ache anoynte it with vynegre that this herbe is soden in, and oyle of roses put therto.

¶ For frenesy.

¶ Against lytargy or frenesy it is good in the same maner. For dompte of bloude the quantyte of.iiii. dragmes taken with wyne prouffyteth moche.

¶ De Herba Incensaria.

Cap. CC.x.

HErba Incensaria hath a blacke rote outwarde and wythin whyte, and gommy, and odour of encense. It groweth on hyghe mountaynes. The wyne that it is soden in is good against lette of vryne, as straungury and dyssury, And also properly against the payne of the matryce and of the stomake yt the causes come of colde. as it appeareth in the chapter CC.xxv.

¶ De herba paralisi. Cowslyp or pagle.

Cap. CC.xi.

HErbe paralysy that some call arteryke groweth at the fete or sydes of hylles in watery places. The leues therof be lyke leues of rewe: and groweth in maner of a tre.

¶ For goutes.

¶ It is propurpally good for palsy, arteryke, and gowty folke, and for them that fall of the hye euyll called Epylence, yf it be eaten w the iuce with hony made in syrope, or syrope made and dronken with the decoccyon of an herbe called yue.

¶ De Iusquiamo. Henbane. Ca. LL. xii

Iusquiame that is Henbane is of colde cõplexiõ in the thyrde degre, & dry in ꝑ seconde. It is also called cassilago, and symphoniaca. The seedes therof is called Iusquiamo, henbane, or cassilago, and be in three maners, whyte, reede, & blacke. The blacke mortifyeth. The white and the reed (reasonably) maye be put in medycynes. Yf Iusquiame be founde in medycynes. It is to be knowen whether it shall be vsed in warde or without. For yf it be in warde the seedes is to be had, and outwarde the herbe. It hath vertue to restrayne to close, to mortifye, and to cause slepe: The sede maye be kept. x. yeres.

¶ To cause slepe. A

¶ To cause slepe, sethe thys herbe in water, and wt the same water bathe the fete ꝑ browes and the temples, and lay the herbe to them plaster wyse. Take small powdre of the sede, and confyect it wyth whyte of an egge, womans mylke and vynegre and make a playster and laye to ꝑ forehed and temples.

¶ For apostumes. B

¶ For hote apostumes, make a playster of thys herbe, and at the begynnynge lay it to them, or let the sede be confyect with hony and a playster made therof.

¶ For bloudy flur. C

¶ For bloudy flux of the wombe. Make a playster of ꝑ seedes with whyte of an egge and vynegre and lay to the nether parte of the bely, and to the reynes.

¶ For hote caules. D

¶ Against wlour caused of heat, bruse this herbe & lay it to the place, & it wyll ease it

¶ For tothe ache. E

¶ This herbe bruised and holden betwen the tetheand than layde on the tothe that aketh swageth the payne anone.

¶ For tothe ache. F

¶ Against the tothe ache put ꝑ seedes vpon hote coles, and let the pacyent receyue the smoke at his mouth, and holde his mouth ouer water, and ye shalse as it were smal wormes on the water. Also put this sede in a lytell holowe ware, and lay it on so that ꝑ poudre lye to the tothe, and it wyll slee the ache.

¶ For the eares. G

¶ Yf iuce of this herbe be put into the eares it swageth the ache of them, and sleeth the wormes in them.

¶ For swellynges. H

¶ A playster made of this herbe with shepes dongue and a lytell vynegre abateth all maner of swellynges.

¶ For tothe ache. I

¶ Yf the rote be sodē wt vynegre to ꝑ thyrde dele, and the vynegre holden hote in the mouth it taketh away ꝑ tothe ache anone

¶ Bynde the rote of henbane to ꝑ tōge or holde it therin, and it wyll ease the payne

¶ For podagre goute. K

¶ For podagre goute in ꝑ fete, this herbe grene bounde to the fete swage the payne shortly, and prouffyteth mervaylously.

¶ De Yopo. Yope. Cap. LL. xiii.

Isope is hoote and dry in the thyrde degre: And is of two sortes, the greate and ꝑ lesse, but they haue one effect Yope is also called aloe oneal. This herbe is comune, and hath vertue in the floure, leues and rotes, and ought to be gadred whan it beareth floures, and dryed in the shade, that no smoke come to it. Whan it shulde be vsed take, the floures and leues and drawe the stalkes away. And it may be kept a yeare. It hath myght to dysperse & waste humours, and hath dyuretyke vertue to vnstoppe the conduytes of vryne, and hath attractyue power.

¶ For colde cough. A

¶ For colde cough take ꝑ wyne that yope and drye frygges is sodē in. For the same electuary of this herbe called dyasopus is good. The wyne that yope and fenel seed

soden in wageth payne in ꝑ bowelles
Bathe made of water that yssope is soden
in clenseth the matryce of superflue colde
humours. Or for the same a suppository
or a cent made of powdre of yssope and oyle
of muscates.

¶ For colde rewme. B

¶ Agaynst colde rewme or pose, take of
the powdre and all the herbe warmed on a
tyle, and lay it playsterwyse on the heed.
Ytye vse powdre vse it in a lytell bagge, &
yf ye vse the herbe vse it in a lynen clothe.

¶ For bygge. C

¶ For the bygge or bewlappe in ꝑ throte
yf it be fallen, seche yssope in vynegre &
bobble it in ꝑ throte without swalowyng
Also lyfte the bygge vp with your fynger
& than put powdre of yssope floures theron
Of thys herbe is made these versus.
Yssop⁹ est herba purgãs de pectore flegma,
Ad pulmonis opus ꝑstat medicamẽ yssop⁹
The fyrst verse sayth that yssope purgeth ꝑ
membres of the bulke, the seconde sayth
that yssope gyueth remedy to the longes.

¶ De Iaro. Cuckowe pyntyll.
Cap. CC.xiiii.

IArus is an herbe so named. It is
hoote and dyre in the thyrde degre.
It is also named aaron, and calues fote.
Some call it prestes hode, for it hath as it
were a cape & a cõgue in it lyke serpẽtyne
of dragons, but serpẽtyne is lõger. It gro
weth in moyst places & dry and on hylles
and vnder hedges, and may be gadred in
wynter & somer. It hath grete vertue in ꝑ
leues, but more in the rote, but yet it hath
moste vertue in ꝑ knottes that be about
the rote. It is gadred & clouen in the mydes and dryed. And it hath powers to lose
and purge to waste & spryde humours.

¶ For the eares. I

¶ For swellynge of the eares, seche thys
herbe with the knottes of the rote and put
it in wyne and oyle with comyn and play
sterwyse lay to the eares.

¶ For colde apostumes. B

¶ For colde apostume lay this herbe with
ꝑ rote & knottes stamped with olde grece
warme to the place, yf the apostumes be
newe it wyll heale them.

¶ For kyrnelles. C

¶ For gret kyrnelles called kynges euyll
whyle they be new, stape this herbe with
olde grese or beares grease, & lay to them.

¶ For emoroydes. D

¶ For emoroydes or pyles, and agaynst
all euyll of the foundement, seche this her
be and taplebarbe, and bathe the patyent
in the same to ꝑ naurll: or bynde ꝑ herbes
hote in a clothe and let hym syt theron.

¶ To cause menstrues to flowe put ꝑ iuce
of this herbe into the conduyte with an in
strument propre for it, or medle it with ꝑ
medecyne called benet, and than vse, or
with coton wete therin and so mynystred

¶ To clense the face. E

¶ To clẽse & scoure the face and to smothe
the skynne make fyne powdre of ꝑ knottes
that growe about ꝑ rote of this herbe and
confyce it with rosewater all wasted in ꝑ
sonne. iiii. or. v. tymes, and than medle it
with rosewater, and anoynte the face ther
with. The powdre of thys herbe or of the
knottes aboute the rote layde vpon sores
freteth the deed flesshe.

¶ De Ire. Blewe flour delyce
Cap. CC. xv.

IRis or ireos is hote and dyre in the
seconde degre. Iris and Ireos be
lyke of vertue, of leues and facyon of flou
res, but Iris hath a blewysshe reed flour,
and Ireos a whyte: But gladiolus and
spatula be also lyke them, but gladiolus
hath a yelow floure, and spatula hath no
ne. Whytte Ireos hath many names, as
gladiolus, sisolikus, Iris atryke, cratiõ
and matricilon. The rote of Iris is vsed
and ought to be gadred in the ende of vere
and may be kept two peres in bolite. The
rote of Iris & ireos be put one for another
in medecyne, for they be lyke in strength
and propriete. This rote hath dyuerse de

pertue & vnstoppeth ꝑ obstructes of vryne and deuydeth and dyspereth humours ther of, and also of the lyuer and mylte.

¶ For the bulke. ℞

¶ Agaynst payne of the membres in the bulke as the longes & other ꝑ serue to the breth, and agaynst opplacyon of the lyuer and mylte, of the bladder, and payne of the stomake, drynke the wyne that this rote is sode in. The rote of pieos dryed and put to poudre stereth deed flesshe of woundes ꝑ it be layde theron.

¶ For webbe in the eyes. ℣

¶ For the greate webbe of the eyes called pannus, make a colyre that is a thynne thynge to droppe in the eyes.

¶ For payne of the herte. ℒ

¶ For payne of the herte, take the sedes of pieos wt mylke of an asse or of a gote, and drynke it warme, & it wyll wage ꝑ payne

¶ De Ipoquistidis. Tode stoles. Lap. LLrvi.

IPoquistidos is colde & drye of complexyon in the seconde degre. It is a maner of mussheron ꝑ groweth at trees rotes, & is called rose canine that is dogges rose. They be gadred in vere, and the gleymy iuce is wronge out and set in the sonne to dry, and is styred twyse or thryse euery daye. It ought to be kept in a place not ouer moyst nor dry for fere of corruptynge. It may be kept .ii. yeres in stregth and hath vertue to restrayne and fasten.

¶ For flux. ℨ

¶ Agaynst flux of the wombe cause of colerycke humour or feblenesse of retentyue vertue, confyct and medle Ipoquistidos with rose water and gyue it to the pacyēt to drynke, Or make a playster of Ipoquistidos and iuce of plantayn and gleyre of an egge and lay it to ꝑ reynes and nether parte of the bely.

¶ For vomyte. ℣

¶ To restreyne vomyte, lay the same to the stomake.

¶ To restreyne ouerflowynge of mēstrue

Make a suppolytory of the iuce of plantayne medled with Ipoquistidos.

¶ De Junipero. Jenepre. Lu. LLrvii.

IEnepre is hote and dry in the thyrde degre. It is also called annisecoutes or arceotides. Yt Jenepre be founde in receptes it is ꝑ sedes. This sede ought to be gadred in herueste, and may be kepte two yeares. It hath vertue to deuyde spyrde, and dyssolue humours, and to waste, and consume them.

¶ For flux. ℨ

¶ Agaynst flux of the wōbe caused because ꝑ scamony dyes sleueth on the synewes & synes of the stomake and bowelles, sethe Jenepre sedes in water and bathe the parynes to the naupll, and rubbe the greued partes therin.

¶ For strangury. ℣

¶ For letynge of vryne as strangury dysfure, and wryngyng of the wombe called plyake pallyon, take the wyne that these sedes be soden. Of this herbe is made oyle in this maner, set a pot in the erth and fasten a quyll of brasse or tyen in ꝑ mouth of it & stoppe it so close that there may nothyng come out but through the quyl thā take another pot & fasten ꝑ quyll close wt clay in the botom therof surely & fyll this vpper pot with Jenepre woodde & couer & stoppe it so close ꝑ nothynge maye passe but through the quyll that is in the botome, thā make fyre about ꝑ potte so fyllech with woode, and it wyll droppe oyle into the nether potte: But though there be but lytell, yet it is in greate vertue. This oyle prouffyteth moche agaynst feuer quartayne in this maner, gyue it to the pacyēt with his meates or other wyse whan the mater of ꝑ feuer is fyrst dygested & ealed of grosse humour, And also the feuer must be caused of melancolycke humour naturall and not by adustyon, or brennynge of other humours.

¶ For plyake pallyon. ℒ

¶ Agaynst plyake pallyon, gyue of thys

ofleto the pacyent with wyne, & anoynte the place agaynste the payne.

¶ For fallynge euyll. B

¶ Agaynst the fallynge euyll anoynt the ryne of ꝑ pacyentes backe with this oyle

¶ To breake the stone. E

¶ To breke the stone, put this oyle into ꝑ rowell of the eerde with an instrument called lyppynge.

¶ For the brethe. F

¶ Agaynst lettynge of brethe of longe tyme caused of colde, put this oyle in to the pacyentes meates or other wyse, or gyue hi wyne that ꝑ leues is sode in with lyggys

¶ De Iperyco. Herbe Johñ, or layne Johannis worte. Lap. LL.rix

IPericō is called layne Johñs worte the herbe is comune and groweth in playne feldes and bushes, and hath many small holes in the leues; and bereth a yelow floure. It ought to be gadred in June or July whan it floureth and hanged a shade to dyse. ¶ it be founde in receptes to take ypericon to be bled at ꝑ mouth ꝑ floure is to be had. And ¶ it be to make a playster or oynteꝰt, all the herbe is to be hadde wout the rotes, for they be nought.

¶ For the lyuer. I

¶ To vnstoppe all the conduytes of the lyuer & the mylte & to take away lettynge of wyne as strangury or dyssury, gyue the pacyent wyne that it is soden.

¶ For Jaundys. B

¶ For Jaundyse or payne in the stomake caused of longe lekenesse the wyne that is is soden in. Or medle this herbe grene with meale and let the pacyent eate it. Or eate the herbe with an egge and let the pacyēt contynue it. xl. dayes.

¶ De Iparis vel cauda equina. Lap. LL.rx.

IPEricum is an herbe that is called mares tayle. Some call it tricamathio, other anabilis, other equilis erium, other equicialis, and other yperis. This herbe is hote and dyse, and is restrayny-

ue, and lasatyue.

¶ For flux. I

¶ Agaynst bloody flux of the wombe, dyssolue the iuce of this herbe and it wyll stanche it anone.

¶ For spettynge of blode. B

¶ For them that spette blode the iuce dyssolued is good, but it is better to chawe the herbe and to swalowe it by lyttell & lytell

¶ De Lambsuca. Wylde wyne. Lap. LL.xrii

INantes and lambsuke is all one whan Inantes or ꝑnanti is founde in receptes it is the floure. It ought to be gadred in the begynnynge of Iune, and dyssolued in the same and thys herbe may be kept two yeres in a dyse place.

¶ For cough. I

¶ For great cough, sethe the floure therof in water or wyne, & let the pacient drynke the sayde brothe, Or make powder of the floures and drynke it with wyne.

¶ For cough. D

¶ For stronge cough of the stomake sethe the floures of Inantes or the rotes in wyne & let it be dronken fastynge to the quantyte of thre vnces.

¶ De Iuiubes. La.LL.xrii

IUiubes be fruytes that be hote and dyse in the fyrst degree they nourysshe but lyttell, and be of harde dygestyon they noye the stomake and they brede flewme But neuertheles whā they be grene they quenche and put out hete of the bloude, & they ꝑ ben rype take away ꝑ sharpenesse and dryeth the bulke, and conforteth it, & the longes, & Galyen sayth ꝑ Iuiubes rather helpe maladyes then preserue healthy

¶ De herba fullonum. La.LL.xriii.

INdacus is an herbe that hath floures lyke coales wortes, and is the same that men wyth dye in ble we colour There is solde moche of it in dyuers places. This herbe layde grene vpon woldes reioyneth & wrethe clenseth them.

¶ To stawnche bloud at the nose. I

¶ To stanche the flux of blode at the nose, stamps this herbe and lay it to the temples, and it wyll cease the blode.

¶ De Jua. Cap. CC.xviii.

IVa is an herbe that hath rough and small lyues nere togyder almoost wythoute stace, & wexeth on the erthe, and hath a yelowe floure, & groweth on hylly and sandy dry places, and bereth al waye floures. It is hote & dry in ꝑ thyrde degre and hath aperatyue and dyuretyke vertue by a better substaunce that it hath.

¶ For dropsy. ℣

¶ Agaynst dropsy at ꝑ fyrst, and agaynst opplacyon of the lyuer caused of colde make poudre of this herbe, and gyue ꝑ pacyēt two dragmes fastyng ꝺ warme wyne.

¶ For many dyseases. ℣

¶ For arcetyke goute, and agaynst palsy, and the fallynge euyll called epplēce, and agaynst letteyng of vryne, & ryake pallyō let the pacyēt drynke the poudre fastynge with warme wyne, or drynke the iuce of the herbe, and that is better.

¶ For feuer quartayne. ℒ

¶ Agaynst feuer quartayne, and for ꝑ fallynge euyll called the malady cyall, make syrope of the iuce of thys herbe wyth as moch whyte hony, and let ꝑ pacyent take it with water the herbe is soden in. This syrope also is good agaynst all reume caused of colde.

¶ De Incensaria. Cap. CC.xcv.

INcensaria is an herbe so called by cause it smelleth lyke frankencens. It hath leues lyke the herbe amarusca or borage. It spredeth on the grounde, and bereth the nombre of. vi. floures in ꝑ mydes, and they be yelowe with a specke of whyte in the myddle, and ꝑ floure growe not passynge a fynger length in heyghte, and haue a swete taste as hony, and it groweth in clene places and couertes.

¶ For the stomake. ℣

¶ For payne of the matrye & the stomake and agaynst stoppynge of the vaynes of lyuer and the mylte, bruse the floures and leues of this herbe, & medled with meale or comfyry with iuce of ꝑ same herbe, and make therof fryttures or cakes, and so be vsed. Yf the iuce be dronke of the herbe eaten it helpeth agaynst strangury.

¶ De Jerubulis. Cap. CC.xcvi.

IErubule is an herbe lyke to onyōs and groweth in wylde places and hedges.

¶ For the ioyntes. ℣

¶ For payne of the ioyntes lethe this herbe & the onyon of the rote in goten talowe with oyle, & heate them togyder & anoynt the place of ꝑ ache, and ye shall se the experyence. It is good agaynst fetters and tre bens in the face, yf the rote be stamped & medled with floure of meale of ꝑ grayn̄ called lupyns, hereafter reherced and chet with anoynte the face.

¶ De Jmmolo albo. Cap. CC.xcvii.

IMmolum album is an herbe so named. It is clerer than Jerubule as Homer a certayn mayster sayth that a mā named Mercury fonde this herbe. It hath a rote blacke and rosīde and thycke in maner of an onyon.

¶ For the matrye. ℣

¶ The herbe and routes therof stamped, and layde to the matrye taketh away the payne meruaylously.

¶ De Lapdano. Cap. CC.xcviii.

IApdane is hote and drye in ꝑ thyrde degre. Some saye that it is the gomme of a tree, but it is not so: But it is a partye of fatnesse ꝑ falleth in maner of a dewe vpon the trees and cleueth to them, and waxeth thycke as lyme. They ꝑ of the countre here it dawne ꝺ thonges or cordes, and take it of and wryngeth or pressyth it, and put in the sonne to drye. It is often medled with gotes treycles or tordes, and other blacke pouders, And it

is counterfayt in so many maners þ scarcely in a pounde is commenly founde two vnces of true labdane. ¶ That is to be chosen that is heuye and blake and slyeth to the handes as wax. Labdane that is to blacke and powdreth whan it is handled is corrupt for oldnesse or there be as many thinges medled therwith. It hath vertue to restrayne, to cõforte, & to chausse by þ gleymynesse therof, and hath vertue to comforte by the swete odour of it.

¶ For rewme. I

¶ For rewme or pose caused of colde that descendeth to the nose. Bake a tente of labdane & put it in the nose. For þ same, sethe labdane and roses togyder in rayne water and stoppe the mouth of the vessell and whan it is colde ynoughe, let the patyent receyue the fume of the water at hys mouthe, and with the same water washe his fete, for it comforteth greatlye all the synewes.

¶ For the teth. B

¶ For payne of þ teethe whã they be lose or wagge in the Jawe bone, conuert labdane and mastycke togyder, and anoynte the gõmes without, and it comforteth and swageth the payne.

¶ For the matrice. L

¶ For coldnesse of þ matrice, and for suffocacyon of the same, that is whan þ women semeth as dede & in swoune, for cause of fume of the matrice that moueth to the herte, let her receyue the smoke of labdane beneth, and than put it to the place. It comforteth moch, & helpeth conceyuyng. ¶ To reyse the matrice that is auayled. Let the woman receyue the smoke of labdane at her mouth or nose.

¶ For the stomake. D

¶ For payne of þ stomake caused of colde take at euen. v. pylles of labdane & a plaster of powdre of cost.

¶ De Liquiricia. Lycorice. Ca. LC. rrix

Licorice is hote and moyst temperately. It is the rote of a tyrell tree that is to sholde rushe that is nut to bygge nor to slender and is yelowe, and that powdreth not whan it is broke, and that hath grene vaynes. The iuce of lycorice hathe a stronge vertue yf it be made thus, whã þ rote is grene, beate it wel, & sethe it in water tyl þ water be wasted, thã quese or presse out the iuce of the soden rotes, & set the iuce to drye in the sonne, and make rounde balles or pelletes, some cõuert layt þ iuce in this maner, they make very fyne powdre of lycorice, and put powdre of the iuce afore layd therto & sethe thẽ in water and hony, and than drye it in þ sonne, but thys maner of doynge is not so delicyous in taste nor so blacke.

¶ For the brest. I

water that lycorice or the iuce is sodden in is good agaynst all sekenesses of þ brest & for þ apostume of þ ribbes called pleurefy

¶ For the cough. B

¶ The wyne that it is sodden in is good agaynst all coughes, and for the same electuary cõpert of iuce of lycorice with hony Licorice chawed & holden in þ mouth on the tõgue, taketh away þ roughnesse of þ throte and stomake, appeaseth thyrst.

¶ De lapide lazaro. Alute. Lap. LC. rrr.

The stone of alute is of dyuers cõplexiõ & so is the stone armenyake but it is not determined in what degree, þ alure stone is a payne of þ erth þ alure is made of & so is the armonyake stone. Because moche is solde in Armeny it is not counterfayt. The alure stone is to be chosen that hath colour of the skye, and hath some colours of golde wtin it. And þ which hath a paler colour thã þ skye is erthy. The stone of armeny is more erthy, lyghe, and more whyter ishe. They maye be kept lõge wout corrupcyon. These two stones purge and waste melancolyke humours.

¶ For melancoly. I

¶ For melãcoly gyue the two stones sufficyently to drynke with water & sene is soden in.

¶ For feuer quartayne. B

¶ For feuer quartayne, take them with the same decoccyon that purgeth melancolyke humours.

¶ For emorroydes. L

¶ Agaynst payne of the mylte and emorroydes, take them with that that fenell sede is soden in.

¶ For the herte. D

¶ For payne of the herte called corydyake pallyon, gyue them with iuce of borage & poudre of the bone of the harte of a herte. These stones be good agaynst all paynes & dyseases of melancolyke humours. And the poudre of ꝑ sayd stones ought to be medled in medecyns after ꝑ the decoccyõs be made, but not in ꝑ decoccyons. And these stones must be washed or they be put in medecynes in this maner, Put two dragmes of poudre of one of these stones in a styffe vessell, as a pyece of syluer, and put water therto and styre the sayde poudre in the water tyll the water be troubled, and than cast the water out and put clene water to it and styre it agayne in the water, and chaunge the water so.x.or.xii. tymes tyll the water chaūge colour lyttell or nothyng for the poudre: and this ought not to be gyuē in decoccyon, for it wyll synke to the botome, nor before ꝑ decoccyõ: but it may be medled with ẏ ye wyll gyue in a spone wᵗ syrope or other drynke or decoccyon. It may be gyuē by another maner ꝑ is better, and specyally whan it is gyuen to purge or voyde melancolyke humours

¶ To purge melācolyke humours. E

¶ Gyue the decoccyon ordeyned to purge or voyde humours, and whan the pacyēt hath ben at ꝑ stole two or thre tymes, take the poudre of one of these stones as the cale requyreth in suffycyēce. And in this maner the asure stone purgeth melancolyke humours mernayloully.

¶ De Lilio. Lylly. Cap. ¶ Crrrii.

LIlies be hote and moyst: there be two maners, the wylde & the tame There be lylyes that haue reed floures, and that is best, and hath moost vertue. Other haue yelowe floures, And ꝑ tame haue whyte floures.

¶ To type apostumes. I

¶ Yf they be medled with grese and oyle, and layde on colde apostumes, they wyll type them.

¶ For hardnesse. B

¶ Agaynst the hardnesse, take grete quantyte of a lylly rote wᵗ an herbe called bryan chaylina, spoken of afore, and with the rote of malowes or holyhocke, and tēpre them all in wyne and oyle. xii. dayes, and than strened and war and oyle put to the streynynge, and an oyntmēt made therof

¶ For colour in the face. L

¶ To make good colour in the face, take the knottes that growe aboute the rote of wylde lylyes, and drye them, and make poudre of them, and tempre the poudre in rose water, and than dryed, and serue it so thre or .iiii. tymes, and than with the same poudre in rose water anoynte the face.

¶ For reednesse. D

¶ To take away ouermoch reednesse, take ꝑ knottes aboute the wylde lylly rote, yᵗ ye may let them be grene, & stampe thē, and medle ther with chachume that is scōme of golde, and put poudre of cāphere in oyle, and at the last put quenched quycke syluer, and make an oyntement, and anoynte the pacyent ther with.

¶ De Licio. Cap. ¶ Crrriii.

LIcium is hote and drye in the secōde degre. Some sayth that it is a gomme, but it is the iuce of an herbe called licium ꝑ is woodbynde. This herbe is gadred in the begynnynge of somer, & is beten & the iuce wronge out and dryed in the sonne, and than it is called licium. Licium is to be chosen that is pure, clere, and shynynge within, and that whiche is sotte & dymme is nothyng worth. It may be kept. v. yeres. It is also called oculus lucidus, bycause it clereth the eyes.

¶ For webbe in the eye. ℣

¶ For ꝑ webbe in ꝑ eye whyle it is new & agaynst cācker of ꝑ eye cauled of thyck flewme in the eye. Make licium in small powdre & conſyrre it with roſe water & let it ſtande tyll the water is walled & dryed vp, & thā put it in roſe water agayne tyll it be drye as it was afore, & ſo .iiii. or .v. tymes, & than conſycre ꝑ layde powdre in roſe water & put it into ꝑ eye or ꝑ poudre onely. And yf the webbe be olde, put with ꝑ layde poudre of a gōme called ſarcocole. Alſo conſycre licium with iuce of fenell & put in a brallen veſſell. It wyll cleare the eyes and is ſpecially good yf ꝑ dymneſſe come within forth.

¶ For chyppynge of the lyppes ℬ

¶ For chyppynge, or clyftes of the tonge or lyppes, and for the woundes, or hurtes in the mouth conſyrt licium penetres, and amidum in roſe water and anoynt ꝑ places therwith. It is a thynge often proued by womē of Salerne. A ſuppoſitory made of licium in a feuer, agew ſofteneth and departeth it fro ꝑ feuer of the wombe, yf it be to harde.

¶ For the gommes. ℒ

¶ Agaynſt ſwellynge of the gōmes waſſhe and rubbe them often̄ with lycour that licium is medled with.

¶ For frekens. ℱ

¶ Agaynſt frekens in the face, medle lycium and cerule in egall quantyte togyder and anoynte the face therwith.

¶ Agaynſt maladye of the matryce cauſed of colde. Make ſuppoſitory or tente of a medycyne called tryfera magna & vpon ꝑ ſuppoſytory or tente put the powdre of lycium, and laye it to the place whan ſuperfluytees of humours habounde in the matryce, for it purgeth and dryeth it.

¶ De lingua auis, Aſſhe ſede. Lap.

LL. rrriiii.

LIngua auis is the ſede of aſſhe tre that hath leues in maner of dryes tonges, and ſome call them kepes. It is hote and moyſt in the fyrſte degre, and whyle it is grene it hath grete vertue and whan it is drye it hath none. This herbe hath vertue to moyſte or quenche & mouelechery yf it be ſodē with fleſſhe and eatē. For the ſame make electuary that the rote of ſatyrion, dares and fruce called ſiſticis is put in, and cōfyrt it with hony, and the iuce of aſſhe ſedes. This herbe ſodē in bare ly water, and peyſane made therof is good for eryſe, or conſumed, and leane perſons and for the ſame, water that they be ſoden in is good, and yf ſugre be put therto it is good for them that be drye in the breſte, & is good to clenſe woundes and to reſo wdre and tyll the fleſſhe, and ſome ſaye that it is an herbe that hath leues lyke brydes tonge but in ſtede of it aſſhe ſedes is vſed.

¶ De mercuriali, Mercury, La. LL. rrrv

LInotis is an herbe called mercuriall, & hath many names after dyuers cōtrees. It is called alguras, paſtemon, agilioces, alcanens. It is hote and and is comynly ſoden with fleſſhe, & ſoupe the brothe. To cleanſe the wombe glyſter made with iuce of it or the water that it is ſoden in with oyle ſalt, and hony.

¶ For webbe in the eye. ℳ

¶ Agaynſte the webbe medle iuce of mercuryall .ꝯ. gleyre of an egge and whyte wyne, and wete cotton in it and laye therto and waſſhe it often therwith.

¶ For the eares. ℬ

¶ The iuce dropped in ꝑ eares aſſwageth the payne therof.

¶ De Lapacio. Reed docke. La. LL rrr vi

LApacium is an herbe called docke and hath many names. Some cal the ſede ematiphonos. It is hote and dryeAnd it is in thre maners, for there is lapacium docke that hath rough leues and is of moſt vertue, there is another ꝑ hath rounde leues & is of leſſe vertue, And there is another that is came ꝑ hath blacke ſpeckeled leues, and ꝑ is beſt for medeynes that is taken within it. This herbe hath power

to ſpyll humoures and to open ꝑ paſſages.

For ſcabbes. A

¶ For the ſcabbe make this oyntmēt Seth the iuce of this herbe with nutte oyle and clere or lyquyde pytche, and whan they be ſoden ſtrayne them and in the ſtreynyng the powder of grauell of wyne & of chymney ſoote, and it is competent for ſcabbes or tetters.

For tyng wormes. B

¶ For tyng wormes, and tetters, anoynt them with powder of orpyment and iuce of the docke.

To rype apoſtumes. C

¶ To rype apoſtumes, ſtāpe ꝑ rotid wcke and put it in oyle, or in greſe & lay to thē.

For the mylt. D

¶ For hardenelle of the mylte, medle iuce of the docke wyth ſtorax lyquyde or clere and with gomme armoniake & vyneygre and let them lye togyder .iii. dayes & than ſeche them and ſtrayne it, and in the ſtreynynge put therto ware, and oyle & make an oyntment and vſe it.

For vryne. E

¶ For combre of vryne as ſtrāgury & dyſſury, ſethe the wcke in wyne and oyle and laye it to the nether parte of the bely, and it wyll prouoke vryne plenteouſly. The wyne or water that it is ſoden in vnſtoppeth the conduytes of the mylt and lyuer.

For dropſy. F

¶ Agaynſt dropſy called leucoflemaunce make cōfectyons of two vnces of the iuce of dockes wyth .ii. dragmes of Elula, & ſethe thē togyder wyth hony & gyue it to ꝑ patiēt.

For the kynges euyll. G

¶ For newe great kernelles make a plaſter of ſharpe docke ſtampe with greſe,

For wormes. H

¶ For wormes in the bely drynke ꝑ iuce with hony.

For flewme in the brayne. I

¶ For flewme that flowech in the brayne medle the iuce of docke with iuce of rue & put a lytell in the nole thyrlle, and wyth this in a flewe or a very warme place.

For the brethe. K

¶ Pancakes made of wetes with meale or eggres is good for lettyng of the brethe called alma, it is good ꝑ they be eaten, & thys herbe eaten raw or ſode is good agaynſt all ſcabbes.

¶ De lytargie. Ca. LL. fol. xxvii.

Litargiū is lytargy. There be dyuers lytargyes, For there is lytargie of golde, & whan it is broken there is colour of golde in it. Allothere is that of lyluer, and there is lytargye that is cōmely vſed and that is of tynne, which whan tynne is pured, it is made of the ſame vayne that tynne is. Some ſaye that there is lytargye of leed, but that that we do occupy is of tynne. Lytargy is of tēperate coldnes as ſome ſay, & as other ſay it is colde, and dryye in the ſeconde degre. But by the wordes of Diaſcorides it ſhulde be tēperat in colde & dryneſſe, & ſayth alſo litargie is colde & ſtyptyke. And ꝑ it is ſtyptyke it appereth in ꝑ it is dryye, & neuertheleſſe it is tēperate & mouerate in his qualytes. And for as moche as the auctores haue not determyned what excelle there is bycauſe it is ſo lytel that it is not appereeyuable the lytargye of golde is moſt colde and moyſt Lytargye hath vertue to ſtaūche, to clenſe woundes, and reſoudre. The poudre of litargye layde vpō byles or ſores that hath matter clēſeth thē & cloſeth, & healeth thē.

For the ſcabbes. J

¶ Agaynſte ſcabbes & ſpecially for ꝑ that is of ſalt flewme, and colerike humours. Set nutte oyle ouer ꝑ fyre, & ſethe it & put therto poudre of lytargye confycte wyth vyneygre & than medle them all togyder in maner of an oyntment. B

¶ For flux of the bely cauſed of the nether bowelles, lay litargy all hole vpon ꝑ hote coles, & ſprynge vyneygre often theron, & take poudre of it very ſmall ꝑ which ſhal be vſed in gliſter with oyle of roſes or water that barly is ſoden in.

¶ For the yerde. L

¶ For the sleynge of the yerde ley-
ge with oyle of roses and anoynte ꝑ place
and it wyll clese the hyddynesse, and clos
the woundes or sore therof.

¶ For hote apostumes. B

¶ To abate the excessyue heate of apostu-
mes as of ꝑ apostume called erisipile let ꝑ
poudres of lytarge & cerusse be cõfect with
rose water & anoynt all about ꝑ apostume
The lytarge of golde ꝑ is called tachume
is good for dyseases of the eyes in this ma
ner, make fyne poudre therof, and washe
it. v. or. vi. tymes in rose water tyl it trou
ble not the water, and vse ꝑ sayde poudre
in the eyes with rose water onely.

¶ For the vplage. E

¶ To clense ꝑ vplage, & to voyde ꝑ dym-
nesse & euyll colour called pãnus ꝑ wom̃
haue after theyr chyldynge, Take hennes
fe were or of a goos, and myll it at ꝑ fyre &
put poudre of lytarge of golde, and make
an oyntement and vse it.

¶ De Lactuca. Letuse. Cap. CLxxviii.

LEtuse is colde & moyst immodera-
tely & the sede is colder thã ꝑ herbe
but the auctours tel not in what excesse it
is. This herbe is good to eate and the sede
for medecynes. Letuse is reputed of Au-
ctours the moost temperate herbe that is,
and that bredeth best blode and most cau-
seth habundaunce of mylke. It is a cõue-
nable meate for colerike persones yf they
eate it sodẽ or other wyse. It is good in fe-
uer eyther raw or sodẽ. Yf it be sodẽ in vy
negre & saffron put therto & eatẽ it vnstop
peth the condyctes of ꝑ lyuer & the mylte.

¶ To cause slepe. I

¶ To cause slepe, bruse the sede smal with
womans mylcke and whyte of an egge &
lay it to the tẽples. ¶ The poudre also of
ꝑ sede takẽ w̃ milke causeth a body to slepe
and for thẽ ꝑ haue the feuer do the same.

¶ For hote apostumes. B

¶ Agaynst hote apostumes at the begyn-
nynge, Conuerte the sede with oyle of Ro
ses, and layde to the sores.

¶ De Lactuca siluestri. Wylde letuse.
Cap. CLxxix.

LActuca siluestris is wylde letuse,
and is moche lyke the tame in fy-
gure of leues, but yet the stalkes or clyp
ges of wylde letuse is longer and slender
& sharper, and be not so grene as the tame,
because they haue lesse of moysture: And
that appeareth in that the wylde letuse is
bytter, and it is more ranke of humours
than ꝑ tame, and therfore it is not so colde

¶ Dioscorides sayth that a dragme of the
mylke of wylde letuse medled with iuce of
the tame and vynegre dryngeth out raw
humours.

¶ To cause slepe. I

¶ The mylke therof alone causeth slepe,
some say ꝑ they haue vertue to cause flou-
res in women to flowe. Yf they be staun-
ched by theyr bytternesse And though that
ꝑ tame be colde and moyste, neuertheles
it is not exceadynge: For yf the qualytes
had maystry ouer all, it shulde haue no na
ture no propyete to dye as it hath, but by
the coldenesse that is attrybued to it that
it is good in medecyne, and in it selfe by la
synge longe tyme, than it is not good for
meate. And auncyent men compared it to
the water of a standynge lake or ponde, ꝑ
whiche water is hoter than water of ren-
nynge ryuers because of the stone that ly-
eth on them, and gooth to ꝑ botome, and
causeth the mudde to medle with the wa-
ter. Bycause letuse is colde and moyst mo
deratly it is the best of all herbes, and en-
gẽdreth good bloud and in grete quãtyte
and yf it be eaten vnwasshed it is better
For water encreaseth the colde and may-
sture therof. Letuse is of good dygestyon
and prouoketh vryn, and ceaseth ꝑ payne
of the stomake, of the heade, and the cough
caused of colerike humours, and coleth ꝑ
oppylacyon of the blode. It causeth slepe &
yf it be layde to the temples for all the
sayde dyseases, neuertheles to eate it is

blacke morfe we, tetters, canker, or leyne called leonine or elefume: But neuerthe lesse they may profyte to thē ꝑ be of moyst cōplexyon, and therfore yf they be eate wt out theyr huskes they be good for thē that haue the dropsy, but they be noysom with theyr huskes because they brede wyndes & cause the wombe to swell. Lentylles ꝑ be greteſt be beſt in medecynes, to cōforte the vertue retentyke, and to warme the ſtomacke, and to slake and put out the heate of cours humours that causeth flux of the wombe: But who that wyll vſe them to conforte the vertue retentyke, or to eſchew flux of the wombe caused by sharpneſſe of colerike humours, muſt take away the huskes and ſethe them in water and caſt away the fyrſt water and ſethe them in an other water, and whan they be ſoden put therto good vynegre, plantayn, and the leues and ſede of quynces, and of medlers and other lyke thynges, but for to confort & warme the ſtomake in ſtede of vynegre take good ſtrōge wyne, and for to slacke ꝑ bely ſethe thē with arache, beres or gourdes or other thynges ꝑ be laratyke Alſo lentylles taken in meates as with poudred beſe ben of euyll nourysshynge & euyll meate. For ꝑ dyre fleſſhe ꝑ is cours of his nature, whan it is myxt with lēty lles doubleth the euyll of it, and is cauſe to enflambe and brenne, and to brede melancolyke humours, And therfore they be yll in this maner, ſpecyally with the huskes But who ſo wyll take the vyce for them ſethe them in two waters, and in ꝑ ſeconde medled vynegre with myntc, oregan, comyn, oyle of almondes or of ſyſanie. Diaſcorides ſayth that a playſter made of mellylot, & celendyne, with oyle of roſes, and lentylles, waſteth the hoote apoſtumes of the eyes.

¶ For pymples in the face.

¶ Alſo yf they be medled wt pomegarnet lyke a playſter it healeth the bygge pymples or puſſhes in ꝑ face, and they be good for colde thrynge of the fete.

¶ For crudded mylke in ꝑ breſtes.

¶ Alſo yf they be medled with water of ꝑ ſee they be good for mylke that is crudded in womens breſtes.

¶ De laureola. Ryb wort. Ca. LC. xliiii

Laureole is an herbe that hath dyuers names. It is called meſſeron laureil terreſtre, muſtilage, vlilien, and altpuados, after dyuers cāterees. Laureole bereth fruyte or ſede that may be kepte ii. yeres in ſtrength. Laureole hath chyefe vertue to purge fleume & colere, and may be vſed of ſeke and hole, and to them that be lykely to fall ſeke, ſo that they ꝑ wyll vſe it haue no ſtrōge feuer, who that wyll purge fleume may sharpen or ſtrengthe the medecyne called benet or gerologodiū wt laureole, but to purge colerike humours may be sharpened or ſtrengthed the medecyne called oximel, or triera ſaraſenica, and at moſt yt not but. v. dragmes and myxe maſtycke or gōme called benzoin or gōme arabyke. Yf the sharpneſſe be away it purgeth aboue and beneth. Small poudre of ꝑ ſede ſoden in oyle and the nether parte of the bely rubbed & anoynted therwith is good agaynſt ſtrāgury & dyſſury and in lykewyſe anoynte the raynes of theym that ben coſtyke cauſed of colde and gleymy humours. Or make a ſuppoſytory or tente of cotton wete in the ſayd oyle and put in the foundement.

¶ For the hearynge.

¶ For them that heare not well, Put in theyr eares, and yf there be any rotten humours it wyll dryue them.

¶ For cours humours.

¶ Yf there be any cours humours in the outwarde partyes, make an oyntment in this maner, ſtampe laureole well & put it in compa oyle or in any other hote oyle. x. or. xv. dayes, & put what wyne ſkye wyll and ſethe it tyll the wyne be all waſted, & thā ſtrayne it & anoynte ꝑ greuous places. Thys oyle is called Catholycon.

¶ De Leuistico. Louage. Cap. LC. lvi.

LOuage is an herbe that is hote & drye in the thyrde degre. The sede therof is called leuisticus as the herbe is, and it is called ketnt. Ypetynit leuisticus & louage in receptes it is ꝑ seve and not the herbe nor the roote. It may be kepte iii. yeres, and hath powere to prouoke and vnstoppe the conduytes of vryne, and is diuretyke, and hath vertue to soften and delay cours humours.

¶ For the lyuer. ℟

¶ Water ꝑ it is soden in is good agaynst opplacyon of the lyuer and mylte.

¶ For the stomake. ℟

¶ For payne of the stomake & bowelles cauled of wynde, make poudre therof and take it with poudre of cynamome vle it.

¶ De Lolio. Lokyll.

LOlium is cockle. It is hote & dry in the thyrde degre, and groweth amonge wheet. It hath vertue to departe humours, and therfore it is good for them that be gowty, and for them that haue the dropsy or saundys cauled of opplacyon of the lyuer, mylte and bowelles.

¶ For wormes in the wombe. ℟

¶ Water ꝑ it is soden in sleeth all maner of wormes of the wombe: smoke made of lokyll dryueth venimous beestes out of ꝑ house. It causeth ache in the heed & noyeth the stomake, as Macer sayth.

¶ For the canker. ℟

¶ The powdre of the sedes medled with rapes, and a lytell salte beten all togyder is good for ꝑ canker layde therto. Also it is good for knottes & sores that cometh in lepre yf quyksyluer be put therto. Yf it be soden in wyne and layde on apostumes it breketh them and dryeth kynnelles, and softeneth all hardnesse where so euer it be

¶ For goutes. ℒ

¶ Also agaynst all goute sciatyke or payne in the ioyntes, make a playster of this herbe with frankencense and saffron and lay to it. Also women make smoke therof to be the sooner delyuered.

¶ De lupulo. Hoppes.

LUpid is an herbe that groweth on hedges and rampeth in maner of an herbe called bryony or white vyne & is called hoppes, ꝑ leues therof be like nettles, & hath sharpe sauour & taste, and they be put in a drynke called dowble beare, hoppes purgeth reed & adust colerike humours and be good for dyseale of ꝑ lyuer & spleeth & wasteth apostumes & looseth the wombe. And healeth the dropsy, ꝑ iuce of hoppes taken is more exacyte than soden but stoppeth lesse, whoso medled ꝑ iuce of the herbe wt ꝑ iuce of mogell is good for apostumes in the lyuer and mylt, & for Jaundys, and keepeth the wombe moyste, and wasteth the heet of the body.

¶ For the mylte. ℟

¶ To take away payne of the mylt, lay a playster theron wt water & vynegre. The iuce of this herbe dropped in ꝑ eares dryeth al dyrth. and put in ꝑ nole thrylles dryeth ꝑ sorenes marueloully

¶ De lapide magnete. Cap. LC. lvii.

LApis magnes is the adamant stone that draweth yren. It is hote and drye in ꝑ thyrde degre, & hath myght to drawe yren, as Aristotle sayth. And is foundr in ꝑ byrnmes of ꝑ occyan se. And there be dyuers of it, & the dyuers draweth ꝑ shyppes that haue nayles of yren to the, and breke the shyppes by drawynge of ꝑ nayles out. This stone is principally good for them that be wounded, in this maner

¶ For woundes. ℟

¶ Take the powdre of magnete contryte with the apostolycon playster, and forme a tente and put it in ꝑ wounde, & it wyll drawe out ꝑ yren, and drynke the poudre therof or take it with meat. And specially it ought to be taken with the iuce of consolde. ¶ The powdre therwith iuce of fenell in quantyte of two dragmes is good agaynst dropsy, and dyseale of the mylte & agaynst fallynge of ꝑ here, and it wyth

drawyth fleume & melancolyke humours That is to be chosen ꝑ drawyth ꝑ grettest pece of yre, & that ꝑ drawyth not is naught It is other wyse called calaminta.

¶ De Lapide agapide. Cap. CC. xlvii.

Lapis agapis is the stone of Inde that is lyke ꝑ genytory of a cocke and is spraled within and without, and is harde & clere as glasse. Agaynst letyng of the vryne, and to breke the stone in the bladder it is good.

¶ To breke the stone. 1

¶ Yf poudre be made thus, take very fyne poudre of thys stone agapide in certayne quãtite & put therto the lefys of melõs, cytrulles, cowcomers, & gowrds clẽlyth fro the rynde, and the halfe lesse of lartrage, gromell, fenelsede, & the fourth parte of sugre, and in ꝑ mornynge take a spone full of this poudre with whyte wyne warme This poudre is profytable for them that haue colyke passyon, & stone in ꝑ reynes.

¶ De lapide Lynce. Cap. CC. xlviii.

Lapis lyncis is made of ꝑ vryne of the he wolfe, ꝑ which vryne thycketh togyder in maner of a stone, & is founde on mountaygnes. It is hote & drye of complexyon, and is good for dyseases in the cõduytes of the vryne as the stone agapide. It wasteth and breketh the stone in the reynes.

¶ De lapide armenico. Cap. CC. xlix.

Lapis Armenicus is the stone of Armeny. It is spoken ynough of in the chapter of Asure afore.

¶ De lapide Emachyte. Cap. CC. l.

Lapis Emachytes is a lytell stone that hath vertue to staunche blode As is afore sayd in litera. E. cap. C. lxi.

¶ De lapide lychodemonis. Cap. CCli.

Lapis demonis or lychodemonis is a stone ꝑ drawyth a strawe as the ambre dooth yf it be rubbe. It is good for ꝑ dyseases of the longes & clenseth it of all cours humours of fleume, and helpeth lytargy yf the smoke be taken at the nose.

¶ For grauell. 2

¶ Also the poudre therof causeth to pysse, and clenseth the grauell yf it be take with whyte wyne.

¶ De Lapide spongie. Cap. CC. lii.

Lapis spongie is a stone ꝑ is founde in the sponges of ꝑ see. It hath vertue to vnstoppe the conduytes of vryne. and is dyuretyke.

¶ De pede leonis. Pedelion. Ca. CCliii.

Entropedon is an herbe called pedelion or lyons fote & hath dyuers names, as oculus cõdulis, & pes leonis It growyth in playne feldes by dyches syde

¶ De Lactuca agresti. Wylde letuse. Cap. CC. liiii.

Wylde letuse hath dyuers names which I leue, and growyth in sandy places

¶ For the eyes. 3

¶ For dymnesse of the eyes, medle the iuce of thys herbe with wyne or hony, with gall of an Iustour or other foule of praye and put it all medled in a glasse, and put it in ꝑ eyes thre tymes in a day or more. It is a souerayne medecyne. And because this herbe is good for to clere the lyght some saye that the egle eateth thys herbe whan he wyll see hye.

¶ De Linola.. Lynesede. Cap. CC. lvi.

Linola, lynesede is hote and moyste. It hath vertu to dyge, to slyde humours, to soften, to lose, and to breke gleymynesse.

¶ To dryge apostumes. 1

¶ To dryge and breke the apostumes that be outwarde, make a playster of meale of lynesede, of the malowe roote, and of the lylly rote sode in water and porkes grese put to them & layde to the sore. Isaac sayth that lynesede is hote in the fyrst degre and moyste in the myddes of the same. It nourysheth lytell, and is harde and stronge to dygest, and causeth wellyng, and be noysome to ꝑ stomake. Whan they be roysted they haue vertue dyuretyke & aperatyue. Yf they be taken with hony they be good

agaynst cough cauled of colde, and clenseth the brest of flewme there gadred.

¶ For costyuenesse. B

¶ If they be eaten with hony & peper they encrease lechery. ¶ If they be sode in water and oyle of roses put in the same, and gyuen in glysters, they be good agaynst costyuenesse, and payne of the bely cauled of sharpenesse of humours.

¶ If a woman haue apostume in the matrice or ye orifyce, bathe her in water that it is soden in, and it wyll spriede the apostume, and rype it.

¶ De Lignaria. Lap. LL. lvii.

LIgnaria is an herbe lyke lyne or flaxe, but it hath a yelowe floure, and is whyteshe vnder & hath wyder leues than lyne, It is all cogyder lyke eſula, but it hath no mylke as eſula. It is chefely good agaynst lettyng of the cõduytes of ye lyuer that cometh of colde or of colde humours, and for the same sethe lignaria or saynt Johns worte in water, and let the pacyent drynke it that hath Jaundys, and it wyl recouer his colour, yf he haue none excesse, but it is better soden in wyne.

¶ For the stomacke. I

¶ The wyne that lignaria is soden in is good for payne of the stomake and hardenesse of the mylte.

¶ De lenticula aque. Grenes, or ducke meate. Lap. LL. lviii.

LEntylles of the water ben called frogges sore. It is a lyteil rosine wede that groweth swymmynge on the water in pondes and styll waters.

¶ For canker. I

¶ It hath vertue agaynst canker, yf it be stamped the iuce and all medled with pores grese, and layde playster wyse on the canker, it fleeth and healeth it.

¶ De Lynoglosſa. Houndestongue. Lap. LL. lix.

LIngua canis is an herbe called cynoglosſa. It hath hote vertue in the seconde degre, and moyste in the fyrste.

¶ For bytynge of venymous beastes. I

¶ For bytynge of a venymous beaste the iuce of it prouffyteth moche.

¶ For the eyes. B

¶ Agaynst redenesse, swellyng, and dymnesse of the eyes, put the iuce in the eyes, and the herbe stamped on them.

¶ To rype apostumes. C

¶ To rype or breke an apostume, thys herbe soden and medled wt swynes grese breketh and purgeth it.

¶ To drawe out thornes. D

¶ If it be bruled & layde on the prykynge of a thorne it wyll drawe it out.

¶ For fystula. E

¶ For fystula, thys herbe layde playsterwyse theron wydeth the hole & healeth it.

¶ For shakynge of the heed. F

¶ This herbe eaten is good for shakynge of the heed, and maketh the throte and the brethe smothe and souple.

¶ For the flur. G

¶ This herbe is good for flur of the wõbe yf the fete be washed in the water that it is soden in.

¶ De lingua hircina. Buckesthorne Lap. LL. lx.

LIngua hircina is an herbe ye hath leues lyke langdebefe, but it is lyteil & of a fynger lenght, & hath a browne floure, or of violet colour.

¶ For the stomake. I

¶ It clenseth the stomake and restreyneth the great heate, and healeth brennynge of fyre yf it be soden and layde therto.

¶ De gomma lacca. La. LL. lxi.

LIcca is a gomme hote and dype in the secõde degre. It is the gomme of a tre that groweth beyonde the see and it vnstoppeth the opylacyon of the lyuer, and conforteth it.

¶ For Jaundys. I

¶ It is good agaynst Jaundys and dropsy. But it must be discretely take. If it be washed it is better, and therfore it is had

in electuary called dyalthea, or deyned for thole opiciales.

¶Lanceolata. Lege plantayn. Ca. LC.lvii

LAnceolata is called lytell plantayn. It is good for bytynge of venymous beestes, the iuce dronken and ꝑ he be layde on the lore.

¶To close woundes. ℣

¶To restayne and close woundes. Make ointemen of the iuce therof with porkes grese, shepes talowe, terpentyne, frankencence and waxe all molten togyder.

¶De Lactuca leporina. Hares letuse.

Cap. LC.lviii.

HAres letuse hathe leues lyke cicore, and groweth in sandy places, and spredeth on the grounde, and in the myddes therof springeth a floure.

¶For venym. ℣

¶This herbe taken and dronken is good agaynst bytynge of venymous beestes, & for thē ꝑ haue take ony venymous thyng.

¶De Lapacrola. Lytell burre or clyuer.

Cap. LC.lviiii.

LApacrola is the lesse burre, and it bereth no floures, but it bereth a sede that cleueth lyghtly as ꝑ great burre called bardane. It groweth in moyst places and dyches. It staunceth the wombe yt the sede be bathed longe therin.

¶For grauell and stone. ℣

¶It is also good agaynst grauel, the water stylled is good to breake the stone in ꝑ bladder.

¶De limacis rubeis. Reed snayles

Cap. LC.lx.

LImace or reede snayle, is a slymye kynde of vermyn of the erth so called bycause it is of slyme, or bycause it bredeth and abydeth in slymy places. It is cold and moyst of complexyon, and is good in vse of medycynes.

¶For brustennelle. ℣

¶For al brustēnelle in olde folke or yong whyther it be olde or newe. Take .ix. reed snayles betwene two tyles of clay, so that they crepe not flyee away, and bake them so in the hote embres, or in an ouen tyl they be poudre. Than take the poudre of one of the snayles, and put in whyte wyne & let the patyent drynke it in the morynge at hys rysynge, and talke two houres after, & drynke these .ix. snayles in .xviii. dayes that is to wyte euery other daye. And yf the lekenesse be so olde that it wyll not heale in .xviii. dayes, begyn agayne, and drynke other .ix. snayles as it is layd and he hall be hole. It is a thynge proued. Probatum est.

¶De Myrto. Cap. LC.lxi

MYrte is a lytell tre so called, the which tre bereth a fruyte ꝑ is named Myrtylles. The which fruyte is conuenable for medecyns & thā ꝑ leues, & floures. Myrte is colde in the fyrst degre, and moyst in the seconde, and the newer that the leues and floures be ꝑ better they are. The fruyte ought to be gadred whā they be rype, and may be kept two yeres.

¶For vompte and
dyuers flures, ℣

¶Agaynst vompt and flur of the wombe and agaynst excedynge flur of menstrue. Late the fruyte called Myrtylles or makelyrope wit the iuce of them and sugre or wyth hony competently for drenynge, for that syrope made wyth hony is not so good as it that is made with sugre, but it kepeth lōger. Also playsters may be made of the newe fruyte, or yf they be drye make powdre of them & conserue it with whyte of an egge, and laye the layde playster to the mouthe of the stomake ryght agaynste the bought of the brest.

¶To staunche flur. ℣

¶And to staunche flur of ꝑ wombe lay it to the reynes benethe the bely, and to the naupl, and to staunche mēstrue lay it to ꝑ

rayne and vnder the hely. Also lethe the leues of thys herbe in rayne water, & bathe the lower partyes therin. Ye wyll staunche the flux of the wombe or mestrue with the same water bathe the temples, the forehed, and the fete.

¶ For the pose. L

¶ For pose cauled of heate, receyue the fume at the mouth, and bathe the temples & the forhed. And yf they be layde to the reynes in feuer ague they appeale the payne of the sharpenesse and heate therof.

¶ For stenche of the mouthe. B

¶ Yf poudre of the fruyte & leues be taken in the morninge it put away stenche of the mouthe that cometh of the stomake.

¶ De Manna. Cap. CC. lxvii.

Manna is hote and moyst moderately. It is a dewe that falleth on herbes (that be dyuretyke) in a partye of greece. And by daye thys dewe cleueth aboute the herbes, and is gadred as hony. Yf it be pure it is of greete efficace and vertue: But bycause there is but lytell it is contrefayt, Some put rawe hony therto as it cometh fro the hyue, Other cõtrefait it without hony, for with iuce of lycorice & ware they make a hard thyng þ is lyke to mãna, but there is differẽce, for mãna is whytyshe, & hathe a holownesse lyke a hony combe, and is purely swete, and þ which is contrefayt with lycorice hath a sauour somdele abhominable and therfore it is good in feuer agues cauled of colerycke humours, & ought to be dressed as cassia fistula. It may not be lodẽ with medecines, but whan it is put in cõfections it ought to be layde in warme wates, and yf it be put in decoction it wyl nope more than prouffyte. And therfore bycause ther is fewnde none pure without medlynge it is perylous to lethe it in feuer.

¶ De Melliloto. Cap. CC. lxviii.

Melilot is an herbe so named, and the sede is called melilot also. It is hote & dry in the fyrst degre, and it softeneth the wõbe, & ripeth it more chãnelowes, & the rote more. It is be medled to grese & layde hote to apostumes it ripeth them. It bereth a floure lyke half a cercle and therfore it is called kynges crowne. Ye must take the sede & the huskes, for they be so togyder that they can not be departed It hath vertu to cõforte for þ good odour that it hath, and hath vertue aperatyue & dyuretyke by þ swytnesse of the substãce

¶ For dygestyon. A

¶ The wyne that it is soden in cõforteth greately dygestyon, and putteth wyndes out of the wombe, and openeth the cõduytes of the reynes, of the lyuer, and of the bladder. The sedes put in porages or meates gyueth them good sauour.

¶ De malua. Malowes. Cap. CCIxix.

Malowe is an herbe that is colde & moyste in the. iii. degre, and is in two maners, that is to saye, the tame that groweth in all places and is most colde & moost moyst & hath more swyfter substãce than the other, The other is the wylde malowe called bysmalua & groweth hyer with larger leues and is lyke lytell tree, and is lesse colde and moyste, and hath a more glewy substaunce.

¶ For hote apostumes. A

¶ Agaynst hote apostumes at the begynnynge bruse malowes and lay to them.

¶ To rype apostumes. B

¶ To rype apostumes, bruse malowes with freshe porkes grese, and bese it on a tyle, and lay it to hote.

¶ For the mylte and lyuer. L

¶ The same is good for hardenesse of the mylte and lyuer.

¶ To cause slepe. B

¶ Bathe made and the fete washed therin causeth slepe in the feuer agues.

¶ To loose the wombe L

¶ Malowes sode & potage made of them looseth þ wõbe. ¶ To cause retayned mestrue to flue take a malowe rote as bygge as a fynger and scrape it lytell whout and

anoynte it with hony and cast powder of scamony theron, and put it in the ozyyce It is an experyment approued.

¶ De maluauisco. Wylde malowes.

Cap. CCIxx.

Maluauiscus is ꝑ wylde malowe. It is hote & moyst in the seconde degre. It laxeth the wombe, and cyppeth it more than the other malowes, and the rotes and leues more.

¶ For apostumes. A

¶ Yf it be bruised with grese & layde vpon apostumes, it cyppeth them and loseth and softeneth all harde thynges. Other wyse sethe this herbe in water tyll the water be all moost as wasted, and vpō it wyll flete a slymynesse, that cyppeth apostumes yf it be layde to them. And a holsome oyntmēt may be made of it for the same yf it be medled with oyle and waxe.

¶ For dyenesse B

¶ The water that the sedes of the wylde malowe is soden in is good for them that haue the feuer ethyke, & agaynst dyzynesse.

¶ De malua ortulana. Holyhocke.

Cap. CC.Ixxi.

Malua ortensis gardyn malowes, It is a grete malowe in maner of a tre with greate leues.

¶ For the bladder. A

¶ For payne of the bladder, and for them that pysse blode, sethe the rote of this malowe with a .li. of the leues soden in water & streyned, and dronken thre dayes whan the pacyent is a thyrst, and it wyll ceasse the payne.

¶ For the synewes. B

¶ For the payne of the synewes, sethe this herbe with the rote and put oute grese ther to, and lay to the place playster wyse.

¶ For payne of the wombe. C

¶ Agaynst passyon of the wombe be it ylyake or colycke, and agaynst payne in the syde, lay the leues of this herbe hote vpō the paynefull places.

¶ To rype apostumes. D

¶ To rype apostumes, sethe the leues and the rotes, & lay thē playster wyse to them. This herbe is good for payne of ꝑ bladder yf it be soden & eatē as Diascorides sayth.

¶ For venym. E

¶ Agaynst al venym take these leues and wylowe leues and bete them together and eate them, and it wyll put out all venym as Diascorides and Water sayth.

¶ For tothe ache. F

¶ For payne of the tethe, holde the rote of holyhoke vpon the sore tethe.

¶ For deed chyldren. G

¶ To put the deed chylde out of the moder make a playster of holyhokes with a lytell salte and goos grese, and lay it to the matrice with a bende.

¶ For the eyes. H

¶ The iuce of this herbe often put into ꝑ eyes fretteth the flesshe that is superflue.

¶ For styngyng of hony bees. I

¶ To cause that hony bees shal not greue the, make an oyntement of hockes & oyle olyue & anoynte the ther with, and ꝑ same wyll swage the payne of theyr styngynge

¶ For scurfe. K

¶ Agaynst scurffe of the heed, washe the heed with water that leues of holyhokes is soden in and than bete them and laye them to the heed.

¶ For brennynge. L

¶ For all brennynge eyther with fyre or other hote humour, sethe hocke leues in oyle olyue, and with ꝑ oyle anoynt the place and lay the leues vpon it.

¶ For the foundement. M

¶ Agaynst payne of the foundement or of the matrice, and of the bowelles, sethe the leues in water and make a stewe of the same water, or washe the often ther with.

¶ De Mastice. Ca. CC.Ixxii

Mastyke is hote and dryye in the seconde degre. It is the gomme of a lytell tree ꝑ is lyke ꝑ tree called lentisce, and groweth in a parcie of Greece. And in cōtree the people make scotches or clystres in

the dark of the ayre, and make the grounde clene about it, and lay clothes or coueryng made of rysshes because the ayre out of the house shall not fall on the erthe. The fyche that is clere and whyte is to be chosen, and that that is dymme & purpled therby is to be refused. Mastyke hath vertue to restrayne, to dryenge, to reioyse & to wodde.

¶ For humours that descende to the hed into the eyes and tethe, and against payne of the temples caused of fumes that mounteth fro the stomake to the hed, Confecte the poudre of mastyke with whyte wyne & whyte of an egge, and yf ye wyll put poudre of olybane therto, and lay this playster wyse to the temples. A playster made of mastyke & lapdane layde vpon waggynge tethe reioyseth and fasteneth them and abatteth swollen gommes and wasteth the superflue & cours humours. Mastyke with cymes chewed whyteth and fedyeth the tethe. It wasteth also the superflue humours that descende to the bygge of the tongue, and purgeth the humours of the brayne, and causeth to spette moche.

¶ To staunche vompte.

¶ Yf mastyke be hote or molte in a vessel and dryed vpon a clothe or lether, & layde to the bought of the brest it staunched vompte caused of humour or of feblenesse of vertue retentyue. And the same confortyth dygestyon in them that be weyked by seknesse, and lay it to the herte whan the heate is taken awaye, and yf it wyll not cleue lay a warme tyle therto & a cloth betwene and whan it cleueth take the tyle awaye. The water that mastyke is soden in drynken luke warme confortyth dygestyon, & stayeth the stomake that is lose, and yf fenell sede be put therto it wasteth the wyndes therof. ¶ A playster made of mastyke bole armenyke and whyte of an egge with vynegre, and layde to the bought of the brest staunched vompte caused of colerycke humours. Rayne water that mastyke is sode in tyseth the same, & alayeth the heate of the wombe caused of warpe nesse of medecynes. Rayne water or rose water that it is soden in with .iiii. or .v. sclowes, & drunken warme is good for the same. And knowe ye that mastyke ought not to be moche soden, for lesynge of the strength in sesynge, and the water that is sodde in must be taken mylde warme, & is better to the hote as Constantyne sayth.

¶ De mentha myntes. Cap. LL. lxxii.

Mynte is hote and dryein the seconde degre. There be thre maners of it. One is tame, and is properly called gardyne mynte, And it chaufeth or heateth weakely, and confortyth. There is another mynte and it is called mynte romayne or sarazyns mynte, and it is most apertatyue dyuretyke and vnstoppynge, than the other bycause it is more bytter. The tame mynte is best in medecyne, & is ofryght grete vertue grete & dryse. It ought to be dryed in the shade, & may be kept good one yere. It hath vertue to departe and waste humours by the qualytees, and to confortye by the good odour and sauour.

¶ For stenche of the mouthe.

¶ For stenche of the mouth caused of rottennesse of the gommes & tethe washe the mouthe with water that gardyn myntes is soden in, and rubbe the tethe with the myntes, or the poudre therof.

¶ For the appetyte.

¶ To rene we the appetyte that is lost caused of colde humours in the mouthe of the stomake, make sauce of mynte, vynegre, cynamome, or peper.

¶ For vompte.

¶ Agaynst vompte caused of weykenesse tetentyue or by colde, seche mynte in salte water, or in vynegre, and were a sponge therin, & lay it to the mouthe of the stomake in the bought of the brest, or lay the mynte soden therto, or let the pacyent eate mynte

¶ For swounynge.

¶ For swounynge or weykenesse of the

herte, be it in feuers or other sekenesse, or ykit come of other cause, Stampe myntes with vynegre and a lytell wyne, yf the patyent haue no feuer, and tosse a lyuer of breade tyll it be almoost brent, and put it therin tyll it be well stoped, and than put of it into his nose, & rubbe his lyppes, his tongue, gommes, teethe, and the temples, and let hym chawe and louke the moyst nesse therof, and swalowe it.

¶ For the mateyre. E

¶ Socethe yf matryre, seethe yf tendre croppes of mynt in wyne, & make a supposytory

¶ For ylyake pallyon. F

¶ For the ylyake pallyon, seethe mynte in wyne, and lay it to the reynes and nether parte of the bely.

¶ For crudded mylke in ȳ breestes. G

¶ For crudded mylke in the breestes, seethe mynte in wyne & lay to them. Also yf any medecyne be taken for venym it ought to be taken with iuce of mynte, For ȳ mynte hath some vertue to drawe out venym. Or take the wyne that mynte is soden in or with water of myntes.

¶ De menta romana. Whyte mynte.
Cap. CC. lxxiiii.

MYnte romayne or sarazyne is hote & dry in ȳ secõde degre. The leues be lõger, larger, & sharper than the other mynte, and hath vertue to vnstoppe ȳ cõduytes of vryn more thã any other mynte And that is seen in that it is more byter and hath a sharper sauour.

¶ For the lyuer. I

¶ The iuce of this herbe only wt hony, or ȳ wyne ȳ it is sodẽ in, it is good to vnstoppe ȳ cõduytes of ȳ mylt & lyuer, and way of vryne, yf the lettynge come of colde or hote humour so that there be no feuer.

¶ For wormes in ȳ wombe. B

¶ The iuce of this mynte drõken sleeth ȳ wormes of the wombe, and yf it be droppyd in ȳ eares it kelleth the wormes there

¶ For apostumes. L

¶ This herbe soden in wyne & oyle, and layde to harde apostumes, destroyeth hyde deth, and wasteth them. It may be put in stede of the tame.

¶ De mentastre. Horsmynt. Ca. CC lxxv.

MEntastre is hote & dry in the .iii. degre, and is called ȳ wylde mynte

¶ For olde cough. A

¶ Agaynst colde cough, sethe dry hyggys with horsmynt in wyne, and vse it.

¶ For dygestyon. B

¶ The wyne that it is sodē in conforteth dygestyon. Bayne or bathe made of ȳ water that it is soden in chaufeth the coldenesse of the matryre.

¶ For the heed pale. C

¶ Yf the poudre of this mynte be put in a bagge, and layde hote to ȳ heed, it is good agaynst colde reume of the heed, and wasteth, and healeth it.

¶ De margaritis siue perle. Perles.
Cap. CC. lxxvi.

MArgarytes that is called Perles ben colde & dry. They be small bryght stones that be founde in certayne fysshes. There be two maners, There be that are naturall wout artyfyce or craft, & they be ȳ best, and whã ye fynde perles in receptes it is them ȳ be naturall perles Other there be ȳ be no perles & be stones that ȳ apotecaryes put often in vse. But neuertheles it maye be that some that be no perles, be better than some perles, yf they haue any good propyrtes. Perles ȳ be bryght and clere are to be chosen. They that be dymme & whyte be nought. They haue vertue to conforte, and encrease the spyrytes of the herte, Some saye that it is bycause they clense & purge the membres fro superfluytes, and slayeth & closethe the membres and conforteth them.

¶ For weykenesse of ȳ herte I

¶ Agaynst feblenesse of the herte & swounynge caused of flur of the wombe or medecyne or of the moche bledyng, & agaynst trẽblynge of the hert that cometh in feuer Take the poudre of perles with sugre of

roles. The perles that be perced thorowe by crafte be neyther better nor worse: but the best be perced by nature.

¶ De Wommia. Wõmye. Ca. CCIrrvii.

Mommye is hote & drye in the .iii. degree. Some saye that it is colde because it hath vertue restraynynge, but it is not so: For many thynges that be hote and drye to staunche. Wommye is a maner of spyces or confeccyons that is founde in the sepulchres or Combbes of deed bodyes that haue be conserued with spyces. And it is to wyte that in olde tymes one were wont to conserue the deed corples, and anoynte them with bawme and myrre smellyng swete: And yet the paynyms about babylon kepe that custome, for there is grete quantyte of bawme. And this Wommye is specyally founde aboute the brayne & about the maronge in the rydge bone: For the bloude by reason of ꝑ bawme draweth to the brayne, and thereabout is chaufed. And lykewyse is the brayne brent and parched and is the quantyte of mommye, and so the bloude is moued in the rydge of the backe. That mommye is to be chosen that is bryght, blacke, styn kynge, and styffe: And that that is whyte and draweth to a dymme colour and that that is not stynckynge nor styffe and that poudreth lyghtly, is nought. It hath vertue to restrayne or staunche.

¶ For bledynge of the nose. ℟

¶ The poudre of Wommye onely put in to the nose staunched the bloude, or make therwith a teinte with iuce of langwynary and put it into the nose. Also make a playster of the poudre with the gleyre of an egge, and lay it to the browes and temples.

¶ For spettynge of bloude. ℟

¶ For them that spette blode by reason of hurte or dyseale of ꝑ membres of the bulke, Take pylles confyct with poudre of mõmye with a lytell mastyke & confyct them in water that gõme arabyke hath be molten or layed in, and helde these pylles in the mouthe tyll they melte and departe, & than swalowe them. And yf the blode come to the mouthe bycause of the nutrytyue membres as the stomake ꝑ lyuer and the mylte, eate this poudre with a rere egge or drynke it with iuce of plantayne.

¶ For blody flux of ꝑ wombe. L

¶ For blody flux of the wombe, take this poudre, gomme arabyke, and brent brasse with rose water & iuce of plantayne, and it is prynceypally good yf the dyseale come of the vpper bowelles, And yf the vyce come of the nether bowelles, mynystre the sayde poudre in glysstere with water that barly is soden in with dragagant, Make also a playster of mõmye & of tan that is a poudre made of oken barkes w̃ vynegre & gleyre of an egge. Yf the cause be of the lowe bowelles lay ꝑ playster to ꝑ nether ende of the belly, & to the taynes. And yf it be of the hye bowelles lay it to the nauyll

¶ To stenche the excedynge flux of ꝑ mẽstrue, take athanasia and poudre of mommye in suppository.

¶ To ioyne woundes. D

¶ Poudre of mommye layde on wouñdes Joyneth and resoudreth. them.

De Wandragora. Wandrake. Lap. LL.Irrviii.

Mandrake is colde and dry, but the auctours determyne not in what degre. There be two maners, the male & the female, and ꝑ female hath sharpe leues Some saye that it is better for medecyne than the male, but we vse of bothe.

¶ Some say that the male hath fygure or shape of a man and the female of a womã but ꝑ is fals, For nature neuer gaue forme or shape of mãkynde to an herbe. But it is of throughe ꝑ some hath shaped suche fygures by crafte, as we haue sometyme herde say of labourers in the feldes. The rynde of the roote of Wandrake is prynceypally good for vse in medecynes. The fruyte nerr, and thrydly ꝑ leues. The rynde of the rote of mandragora may be kept

thought

two yeres in vertue, and so longe it may be vsed in medecynes. It hath myght to kele, to staunche, and somwhat to mortyfye, and to cause slepe.

¶ To cause slepe. ℟

¶ To cause one to slepe in a feuer ague, cõsyder ȳ rynde of mandrake with womans mylke and whyte of an egge, and laye it to the forehead and temples.

¶ For heed ache. ℣

¶ For the payne of the heed caused of heet Stampe the leues and laye them on the tẽples, and anoynt ȳ heed with oyle that is made in this maner, bruse the apples of this herbe mandragora, and lay it a grete whyle in oyle, and than sethe it a lytell, & whan it is strayned it is called oyle of mãdrake. It is meruaylous good to cause slepe, and helpeth agaynst payne of the heed yf it be caused of heate anoynted therwith about the temples and forehead, and also yf the pulces be anoynted therwith it coleth meruaylously the heate of feuer ague

¶ For apostumes. ℒ

¶ Agaynst apostumes, the places anoynted with this oyle at the begynnynge puttech the matter out yf ȳ fruyte or leues of mandrake be bruised and layde therto, or at the leest the poudre of the leues with ȳ iuce of some colde herbe.

¶ For the flux. ℘

¶ For flux of ȳ wombe caused by sharpenesse of coleryke humours, anoynt ȳ wõbe and all the rydge bone with the oyle of it, and mynystre a glystre therewith also. This herbe of some is called Antimon or Andropoxeos, and the sede abbalozos.

¶ De Meu. Cap. ℒℒ.lxxix.

Meu is an herbe, ȳ rote therof also hyght meu. Some call it sistra ȳ is dyll, but sistra is another herbe. The rote of meu ought chyefely to be put in medecynes, and maye be kepte two yeares, and is hote & dyre in ȳ seconde degre. It hath vertue to vnstoppe the wayes of the cõduytes of vryne, and is dyuretyke by ȳ subtylnesse therof, and hath vertu to withdrawe & waste humours by ȳ cõplexyon & qualyte. The wyne or water ȳ meu is soden in is good agaynst opylacyon of the lyuer & the mylt caused of colde, And also agaynst straytnesse of vryne called dysury & strangury, and is best in somer, & to ponge folke gyue ȳ water that it is sodn in, and in wynter & to olde folkes gyue ȳ wyne. Poudre of meu take in meates or drynckes ꝑfytteth wel sede wasteth & putteth out the wyndes of the stomake, and of the guttes, and conforteth dygestyon.

¶ For costyuenesse. ℟

¶ Agaynst costyuenesse caused of colde, seth this herbe in wyne, and let ȳ patyent syt therin in maner of a lytell bath, and than lay ȳ herbe on the foldermẽt. The poudre therof conyxte with hony and layde theron is conuenable salue.

¶ De citoniis. Quynces. Ca. ℒℒ.lxxx.

Mala citonia be quynce apples. yf they be gadred with a lytell of the stalke and hãged therby they may be kept a yere in a colde place or tegyon and halfe a yeare in a warme. They haue myght to restrayne and to cõforte, and be of more vertue grene than dyre.

¶ For vomyte. ℟

¶ Agaynst vomyte & flux of the wombe caused of heet and of retentyue weyknesse eate quynce apples rosted or rawe, but yf it be for vomyte take them after meate.

¶ For flux of the wombe. ℣

¶ For flux of the wombe, sethe quynce apples in rayne water, & bruse them, and lay thẽ warme to the share of ȳ bely, and to ȳ raynes. And yf the flux is caused by ȳ vyce of ȳ bowelles beneth, lay them playsterwyse about the nauyll. And yf it be by vyce of ȳ bowelles aboue, lay it to the stomake in the forme of the brest, and it wyll staunche it. Another maner is thus, bruse grene quynces, and streyne the iuce, and conyxte it wyth theyr powdre, and put therto a grayne or fruyte called Sumac.

The poudre of them eaten conforteth the stomake and prounketh it and staunchech Of these apples is an electury made called Dyacitonyron in this maner, Sethe quynces in water and than take the outwarde partes that ben blacke and vnclene away, and kepe that which is of good and swet smell, and with the sedes or kernelles and ꝑ substaunce therof do in this wyse, Take a colender or a panne wyth holes wyde ynough, and therin let ꝑ sayd quynces be well handled tyll they be thynne and so softe that they passe thorow, and that that is harde bete agayne and passe it through the colender, and put therto hony of egall quantyte, and sethe it, and whan it is well soden put therto poudres of spyces that belonge to the receipte of dyacitonyten whiche is wryten in ꝑ boke called antidotary, but whā they be put in it must be alwaye styred, and than taken from ꝑ fyre, and be powred on a fayre borde, and there to be made thynne and spreed. And this dyacitonyten is called dyacitonyten empozium. Dyaciton iten comforteth dygestyon, and is good for thē that come out of sekenesse. The kernelles in ꝑ quynces haue vertue to moyste, to smothe, & soften And therfore brothe that they be soden in is good for them that ben drye as of pryske or ethyke, and the sayde brothe is conuenable in syropes for them.

¶ For the tongue. ℒ

¶ For roughnesse of the tongue, put these leues or kernelles in a fyne cloche were in water, and washe the tongue therwith, & an herbe called psilium or the sede therof.

¶ De granatis. Pomgarnades.

Cap. CC.lxxxi.

Mala granata, Pomgarnades ben apples so named. Some be swete, and be hote & moyst temperatly, Other be tarte and soure, and ben colde, and maye be kepte a yere ꝑ they be hanged in ꝑ ayre. Swete pōgarnates ben most conuenable in meates of medicynes. They be moost behouefully gyuen to thē ꝑ haue colerike feuers, for ꝑ moystnesse of them hath more myght to destroy ꝑ sharpenesse of ꝑ heate thā ꝑ heate hath to growe. Soure pōgarnades be better for medecyne thā for meate. The iuce of these soure garnades may be gyuen in colerike feuers, be they tercyan or ague, by the selfe or with iuce of the swete. And it ought to be vsed in the morynge with warme water.

¶ To dygest mater of feuer. ℬ

¶ To dygest the mater of the feuer, take syrope made of iuce of the sowre pomgarnades, for this syrope loke in the boke called Antydotary. The leues of the tre that bereth this frupte is called Balaustie, as is aforesayd, and the rynde or barke of the apples ben called psidie, and oughte to be gadred whan the apples be rype. These leues and rynde may be kept two yeres And haue vertue to staunche.

¶ For vompte. ℬ

¶ For vompt caused of colerike humour and for the blody flur, the poudre of them soden in vyneygre or a sponge wet therin & layd to ꝑ stomake, for vompte. And for the flur, lay the sponge to the reynes and to the lowe parte of the bely or share, and take this poudre with a rere egge.

¶ To staunche bloude. ℒ

¶ To staunche blode at the nose, take ꝑ poudre of the floures and rynde alone or with iuce of bursa pastoris.

¶ To stasiche menstruall bloude, lay the poudre to ꝑ place with iuce of plantayne.

¶ De macianis pomis. Wood crabbes or wyldynges. Cap. CC.lxxxii

Mala maciana ben wylde apples, & be colde & drye, and haue power to staunche: And therfore they be good agaynst flur of ꝑ wombe in maner as it is sayd of quynces, and for ꝑ same dyseases swete apples haue most vertue, and brede wynde. Those that be somwhat colde of sauour be best to eate, and they that haue feuers oughte to eate thē rawe and rosted

after meate, but rosted be beste.

¶ For dygestyon. A

¶ For them that haue had sekenesse lately and haue yll dygestyon caused of colde in the stomake, vse them thus, Cleue the in two, and take out ꝑ kyrnelles & the harde skynnes that they lye in, and fylle the holownesse with poudre of nutmygges cloues, and cocle sede, and somtyme is only put poudre of cynamome, gynger, and peper, and so rosted in the fyre, and it wyll conforte greately.

¶ De Marrubio. Horehounde.

Cap. LL.lxxxiii.

MArrubium is an herbe called horehoūde. It is hote & dyre in ꝑ thyrde degre, some call it prassyon. The leues is better in medecyne than any parte of the herbe, the rynde next and ꝑ floures, & thā the rote. The leues may be kept good one yeare, yf they be hanged in shadowe. It hath vertue to deuyde & syrede humours, and to soften & waste them. It hath dyuretyke vertue, & to withdrawe humours.

¶ For the breth. A

¶ For lettynge of the brethe called almak yf it be caused of colde humoue and slymy as fleume, take an electuary called Dyaprassyon that hath most myght of this herbe, Or make electuary of the iuce in one parte therof and the fyfth parte of scōmed hony, and sethe them togyder tyll they be thycke, and than put poudre of dragagant therto and lycoryce, and vse it, and yf ther be no iuce take powdre of the leues with scommed hony and lycorice.

¶ For the cough. B

¶ And for ꝑ cough, take the leues therof soden with dryedygges.

¶ For the vryne. C

¶ For lettynge of the vryne as dyssury or strangury, gyue the pacyēt the wyne that it is soden in. Also the herbe soden in wyne and oyle lay it to the share and raynes, And for them ꝑ haue colyke of colde cause.

¶ For emorroydes. D

¶ For emorroydes swollen & not rennyng make a lytell bathe in salte water, and in wyne that this herbe is soden in, & make a suppository of the poudre conserued with hony, or ꝑ poudre or the iuce therof soden with oyle of muske & cotton wette therin and put into the foundement, or vpon it.

¶ For wormes in ꝑ wōbe. E

¶ For wormes in the bely, take poudre the leues soden with hony.

¶ For wormes in ꝑ eares. F

¶ For wormes in the eares, droppe the iuce of it therin.

¶ For the mylte. G

¶ For hardnesse of ꝑ mylte, the iuce of the rynde of the roote steped a fourtenyght in wyne and oyle, and than soden & strayned and in ꝑ strepynge put therto ware and oyle, and make an oyntment for the same.

¶ De Melle. Hony. Cap. LL.lxxxiiii.

MEl is hony, and is hote in ꝑ fyrste degre & dyre in the seconde. Hony is made by artyfice and crafte of bees, the whyche bees drawe th the thynnest parte of the floures, and partely of the thyckest and mooste grossest, and therof maketh hony and ware, and also they make a substaunce that is called the hony combe. The tame hony is that that is made in the houle or hyues that labourers ordeyneth for the sayde bees to lodge and worke in. Hony is whyte in colde places, & broune in warme places. And hony ought to be put in medcynes, & may be kept. C. yeres There is another that is called wylde hony, and is founde in woodes, and is not so good as the other and is more bytter, and therfore it is put in medcyns to vnstoppe the cōduytes of vryne, & is better therfore than the other. Also there is a hony called Castanea bycause it is made of chestayne floures that the bees suckeeth, and is bytter and dyuretyke as the other hony hath vertu to consume, to clēse, and kepe thynges fro corrupcyon, And is put in medcynes to delay and hyde the bytternesse of mede-

sypes, and that ꝑ medecynes go to the bo
som of membres bycause of the swetnesse
therof that is medled with them. Poudre
of medecynes is medled with hony to ke
pe the vertue therof.

¶ For the stomake. A

¶ Agaynst colde humours in the stomake
Take a drynke called mulsa that is of ho
ny and warme water.

¶ For the herte. B

¶ For weykenesse of the herte and swou
nyne, Take the broche made of hony with
some water that conforteth.

¶ To clense the stomake C

¶ To clense dyrte or fylth in the stomake
and to vnbynde the bely, take nytre with
hony and it clenseth.

¶ For euyll colour in ꝑ face. D

¶ For euyll colour in ꝑ face called pānus
that cometh to womē after they chyldyng
Conyer two or thre dragmes of nytre w̄
hony, and let it lye the space of thre dayes,
and therwith anoynte ꝑ face. And for the
same hony with bulles galle is good.

¶ For to vnbynde the bely. E

¶ In a feuer or other dysease whan ꝑ bely
is bounde, a suppository is made in this
maner, Hony is soden in a vessell tyll it
ware blacke, & poudre of salte is put ther
to, and whan they be medled the hony is
powred on a stone or another euen thyng
& thā be anoynted as a suppository ought
to be, and put in the foundement, and it
wyll cause you to shyte a pase.

¶ De musco. Musk. Cap. CC.lxxv.

MUske is hote & drye in the seconde
degre. It is a moyste thynge that
is founde in certayne apostumes in a ma
ner kynde of beastes in Inde. These bea
stes be lyke kydes, & in theyr greynes is
a certayne holownesse, in the whiche hu
mours gadre in maner of apostumes, the
which whā they ben rype by ꝑ moeuynge
of the beaste fall downe with the skynne
the whiche hath whyte herres, & therin is
the muske. There be thre maners of mus
ke, one is all blacke & is nought, Another
is somwhat broune and is better than the
fyrste, The thyrde is all broune with co
lour lyke sperkanardy, and is the best and
hath a sauour somwhat bytter, and maye
scarcely be counterfayted. Yf it be put in ꝑ
mouthe to allay ꝑ taste it fylleth ꝑ brayne
with sauour. Good muske ought not to be
to slyke nor melte lyghtly in the mouth, &
ought not to be clere within. Muske may
be kept longe in a vessel of glasse or other
but ꝑ best is to put it in close leed, Nor it
may not be put w̄ swete smellynge thyn
ges, for than it leseth the smell. And yf it
chaunce so to do, put it in a vessell vnstop
ped & hange it in a pryue, and it wyll reco
uer vertue & smell. It conforteth w̄ good
smell, and wasteth and dryeth humours
by complexyon and qualyte therof.

¶ For the herte. I

¶ Agaynst weykenesse of hert and swou
nynge or feblenesse of the body, yf it come
from the brayne or lyuer, or payne of the
stomake cause of colde, Take muske alo
ne with wyne or with diamargariton, or
with pyris arcotycon which be at ꝑ apo
tycaryes, and take but two weyghte of
two wheate cornes at ones.

¶ For the brayne. B

¶ Against weykenesse of the brayne smel
to muske, and defaute of ꝑ matyre & stop
pyng therof whā it wrongeth ꝑ herte and
the vpper lymmes, & causeth in maner to
swoune, Take ꝑ fume of muske beneche.

¶ For menstrue. C

¶ To cause hastr menstrue to renne, and
to helpe to conceyue yf the cause be of colde
Wynyster muske beneche w̄ a medecyne
called tryfera. Suppository with oyle &
cotton made of storax calampte, ambre, &
muske, is good put in the ordyre.

¶ For stenche of ꝑ mouthe. D

¶ For stenche of ꝑ mouthe, chawe muske
and it wyll do it away. Whā marchaūtes
wyll bye Muske they stoppe theyr nose
thyrlles, and thā cause to open the muske

muske, and than they go a bone cast from it, and vastoppe theyr noses, and yet they smell it so fierce of they bye it, for it is good

¶ De Mirabolanis. Cap. LL. Irrvi.

Mirabolanes be of dyuers maners and be colde and dry. They that be yelowe be colde & dry in ỹ secunde degre. Mirabolans ben the frupte of trees in Inde, also of one shape, but they haue dyuers kyndes and vertues, of myrabolans ben good kyndes, the cytryne yelow kebules, bellerykes, emblikes, and ynde. Cytrynes or yelowe mirabolans that be bygge and haur, and haue a gommosyte within ben best and may be kept. .v. peres and the kebules and belerykes ought to haue the same condycion, and the kebules may be kept but .v. peres, but the bellerykes, & emblykes may be kept dyuers peres. Auctours say that they purge colerike humours, but some more and some lesse Yelowe or cytryne mirobolãs chyefly purge colerike humours and secondely, fleumes. Kebules chyefly fleumes and secondely colete, The ynde chyefly melãcolyke & secondely colerike, The emblykes & the bellerikes purgeth fleume and colerike humours. Whan mirabolans is sodde in composte medecynes, the huskes onely is to be weyed without the kyrnelles, but whan they must be confycte, they must be well sodden & beaten and all weyed togyder, and the kyrnelles taken away, and ỹ huskes of other myrabolans put therto, & it nedeth not to take the kernelles awaye for they be small and may easely be take fro the huskes. It ought to be knowen in what quantyte they ought to be taken, & howe they must be dressed. For whan mirabolãs cytrynes is put in medecynes at the most is twoo vnces and a halfe yf they be put alone. Put mirabolans in poudre and steppe it in hote water not lethynge, for yf it sethe it wil take away al ỹ gõmy substaunce, and the vertue laraxyfe shulde be lesse, and whan they haue lyen a nyght in the lays water rubbed them with youre handes, and strayne the water in the mornynge, and myngle it.

¶ For feuer ague.

¶ Agaynst feuer ague conuenably taken in decoccyõ it chaufferh not but purgeth & vnbyndeth expetently, And is principally good agaynst the bloody flux of the wombe Mirabolans cytrynes ben take lomtyme with casia fistula and tamaryns to purge and clense the blode, but the casia must fyrst be delayed in warme water & strayned, and in ỹ tother stepe the mirabolans all nyght, and on the morowe we strayne thẽ and gyue to the pacyent. And ye ought to knowe that all colyces that mirabolans cytrynes myxed with ought to be take at morowe early, and ỹ decoccyõ of the kebules may be taken at euen, and they ỹ haue colde water it wolde perbrake vp agayne This decoccyõ ought to be warmed in a vessell of lyuer or erth put in another full of water to sethe, and after the decoccyon of mirabolans cytryns ye ought to vse some syrope actuelly colde to drynke w colde water, or at the leest colde water yf it be somer, and in wynter warme. The other mirabolans maye not be gyuen in greate quantyte by themselfe as the cytrynes for they be medled w other laraxyues. Poudre is made of theyr kernelles to take away dymnesse of the webbe in the eyes. Some put the same poudre in rose water, and let them dye two or thre tymes, and than put the poudre alone in the eye with rose water. Of mirabolans kebules is a syrope made in this wyse, Take casia fystula, tamaryns, and manna and sode thẽ in water and strayne them, and in the colyce therof put sugre, and put therin mirabolans kebules, that swelleth. And this syrope may be kept .v. peres. Yf it be vsed it openeth the vayne that is febled by melancolycke humour ỹ is mounted into the eyes, and is good for them that be dyspoled to feblenesse ofhert, yf it be taken in ỹ

mornyng & than drynke watme water, ꝑ
syrope therof is put to, & it looseth ꝑ bely.

¶ De Mace. Maces. Ca. LL. lxxxvii.

Maces is hote and dryc in ꝑ seconde degre. Some say that they be flowres of the nutmyge, whiche semeth not to be true, for the floures fall, and of them cometh fruyte. But maces is a ryude that is founde aboute ꝑ nutmygge lyke a pyll or hulke as is about a wallnutte, and it may be kept. x. yeres. Maces hath vertue to cõforte ꝑ by good odour of it, and wasteth & spredeth humours, by ꝑ cõplexion & qualyte therof. The best colour therof is broune with sharpe sauour and somwhat bytter.

¶ For dygestyon. ℣

¶ Agaynst yll dygestyon, and colde of the stomake, take wyne that maces is sodē in and make a playster therof and lay it to ꝑ stomake, and for feblenesse of them ꝑ hath ben seke. Make a playster of poudre of maces & mastyke wyth oyle of roses & waxe.

¶ For the brayne. ℬ

¶ To purge ꝑ braine of superfluе humours chawe maces & holde it lõge in the mouth

¶ For the stomake. ℒ

¶ For weykenesse of the stomake and the lyuer caused of colde, and agaynst dropsy, & wyndynge or wambelynge of ꝑ bely, and for the payne of the brethe, and other sekenesse of the bulke caused of cours humours, sethe maces in iuce of fenell, and whan it is soden put a lytell wyne therto & than straine thē, & let the pacient vse it.

¶ De Myrra. Myrre. Cap. LL. lxxxviii

Myrre is hote and dry in the seconde degre. It is the gomme of a tre that groweth in Inde whiche in somer tyme cleueth to the tree. Myrre that is yelowe or somwat browne is best. There be two maners of it. One is meane, and the other course. Some call it Troclyten for the place that it groweth in. It hathe vertue to conforte, and ioyne lymmes togyder. To waste and spred humours by the complexion and qualyte therof It hepeth fro rottynge, and therof in olde tyme folke anoynted deed bodyes therwyth to kepe thē longe. It may be kept a. L. yeres

¶ For the pose. ℨ

¶ For reume that falleth fro ꝑ heed to ꝑ brest called catarrus or pose, make pylles of myrre, staxar, and calampne, and vse it The same is good to confort dygestyon & cours humours or fleume of the stomake.

¶ For the brest. ℬ

¶ For payne of the brest called alma, and agaynst ache of the bulke. Take ꝑ wyne that gõme arabyke and myrre is sodē in or hygges and myrre. Wyne ꝑ myrre is sodē in cõforteth dygestiõ, & agaynst stenche of the mouthe caused of yll ayre comynge fro the stomake, and also for them ꝑ haue dyrte or fylth in theyr stomake or bowels

¶ For the gommes. ℒ

¶ Agaynste rottynge of the gõmes rubbe them with myrre, and it wyll do it away and fasten, and reioyne the woũdes. The fume of myrre receyued at the mouthe cõforteth and purgeth the brayne. And yf it be receyued with a fonell it cõforteth clẽseth, and chaufeth the matrice, & wasteth the superfluytees, and helpeth to conceyue. And yf the fume be receyued at ꝑ foundement it helpeth agaynst costyuenesse yf it be caused of colde.

¶ De Milio. Mylle. Cap. LL. lxxxix.

Mylle is a sede, ꝑ is colde in the fyrst degre, and dry in the seconde, and charpeneth the lyght holownesse therof, and that it hath no moysture nor fatnesse. It nourysheth leest of ony grayne ꝑ bred is made of, and bredeth leest blode, and ꝑ blode that it bredeth is noughte but yet it conforteth the stomake, and other membres by dryenesse therof, and byndeth the wombe. Dialcorides sayth that it is a peryptyke and dyurytyke, yf it be baken in a panne. It is very good agaynst wrenche of the bely, yf it be layde hote therto. It colereth the stomake, and wasteth the superfluе humours therof.

¶ De maiorana. Margerym gentyll.
Cap. CC.rc.

Margerym is an herbe that is hote and dryin the .ii. degre. It is also called sauiucus. The leues & the floures be good in medecynes. It ought to be gadred whā it bereth floures and dryed in a shadowe, and may be kept a yere. It hath vertue to waste & spriede humours by the qualyte, and to cōforte with good sauour. The poudre therof take in meates and ꝑ wyne ꝑ it is soden in warmeth the colde stomake & cōforteth dygestyon. The smel of it conforteth the brayne. Yf the leues & floures be layde in a bagge to ꝑ stomake or to the heed, it taketh away the wyndy & pose caused of colde & wynde. Yf bathe be made of it in water it clēseth and wasteth humours of the matryce.

¶ De melissa. Bawme. Cap. CC.rci.

Melisse is an herbe hote & dry in ꝑ secōde degre. It hath grete vertue grene & drye, and ought to be dryed hyrste in the sonne and than in in the shade, and may be kept a yere. It hath vertue as margerym to conforte, to waste, and spriede humours, but it prouoketh & causeth reteny-ple menstrues to flowe more than margerym, and clenseth the matryce, and helpeth concepcyon more.

¶ For hote apostumes. A

¶ Also it is good agaynst hote and venymous apostumes, medled with grese and layde to them, and agaynst all aches yf it be layde to the sore places. ix. dayes. The wyne that melisse is soden in is good to kepe one frol wounynge yf ꝑ cause be colde. Yf it be soden in wyne and oyle, and layde to apostumes, it rypeth and softeneth them, and spriedeth the hardenesse of the lyuer and the mylte.

¶ De mora celsi. Molberyes. Ca. CCrcii

Molberyes be of two kyndes, The tame that be hote & moyst and ben frupte of a hye tre, and be called mora celsi, and they ought to be put in medecynes. There be other that be wylde & is a frupte that groweth in bussches on breres, & we call them blacke berys, and these wylde berys ben hote and drye, and ought to be gadred whan they be blacke, They haue vertue to deuyde humours, to spriede. and to clense humours.

¶ For the quynsy. I

¶ Agaynst apostumes of the throte called Squynancy, and for the dygge of the tongue rotes, and agaynst swellynge of the chekes caused of colde reume of the heed, Take ꝑ electuary called dyamoron wher in molberys had chyefe vertue, and for ꝑ same take this gargarisme, wryng out the iuce of molberys & seth it a lytell in oyle and wyne and put vyneygre therto, and so vse it. Also electuary made of the iuce of these berys with scommed hony is good for the same. And it may be kept. x. yeares in stede of dyamoron. The iuce of molberys warmed a lytell vnbyndeth the wō be yf it be bounde by reason of colde. The iuce of the barke of a molberys tre or the poudre therof take with hony fleeth wormes in ꝑ wōbe. The wyne ꝑ the layd barke is sode in clenseth ꝑ gutes, for it hath vertue to deuyde and to waste humours.

¶ To pull out a tothe easely. B

¶ Yf a lytell case of gōme of a molberys tre is made about a rotten tothe & causeth it fall out, and to be drawen wout payne The wylde blacke berys haue some vertue to restrayne by they qualyte, & vertue to spredy & dryuy humours by they egre soureneste. Plaac sayth ꝑ the same molberys be of two maners, for some of them be vnrype and be soure & sharpe, and they that be rype be swete. The vnrype berys be colde & drye and haue stryptyke vertue and sharpe, and conforteth the stomake & the gutes, a byndeth the wombe, and therfore whan they be drye they be good for ꝑ blody flur of the wombe yf it be caused of coler, And the iuce is good for euyles of the throte, of the chekes and of the dygge,

and is better yf he be soden in wyne with a lytell sugre. They that be hyre be hote & moyst, and more moyst than hote and therfore they passe lyghtly through the stomake, and loseth the wombe and prouoketh vryne they digest well, but they noyre the lyuer. Yf they be taken fastynge washed in colde water, they quenche the hyrste and heate.

¶ For the wombe. ℔

¶ Yf the rote of molbery be sodē in water and dronken loseth the wombe and purgeth out wormes that be rough and short cudgyns.

¶ For the teethe. ℞

¶ Water that ther wygges, and rotes of molberyes is soden in is good for ꝑ toothe ache yf it be kept longe in the mouth. And stoppeth the thycke humours that fallyth fro the heede to the teethe, and to the bygge. Take the roote of molbery & bete it with vynegre, and laye it in vynegre a fortenyght in the sonne, and that dryed and put to powdre & layde on rotten teethe looseth and causeth them to fall.

¶ De matrisilua. Woodbynde. Lap LL.xciii.

Matrysylue is an herbe called periclymenon. It groweth on hylles and stony places, & hathe boughes harde as woode, and spreadeth on the grounde and rampeth on hedges and hath a whytyshe floure in a maner rounde, & holowe as the nauyll of the wombe, and hath a reede lefe compynge within forth of the leues in the croppes or the toppe, and bereth .v. or seuen.

¶ For the feuer quartayne. ℟

¶ Agaynst feuer quartayne thys is a certayn experyment. Gadre this herbe in the wane of the mone and stampe it & medle it with meale and hony, and make balles or cakes fryed to ꝑ nombre of .xl. whiche shall be taken the fyrst daye .ix. the seconde viii. the thyrde daye .vii. and so euery daye one lesse tyll it come to one.

¶ De Petrosilo macedonico. Stammache or Alexander. Lap. LL.xciiii

Petrony is a counte, and this herbe stammache is called perrely of Macedony, or Alexandre, of a certayne kynge of the same lande so named. It groweth in gardyns and other places, and is lyke to smallache but it hath bytter leues, and bereth a blacke sede. It hath hote vertue and bytter.

¶ For the stone. ℟

¶ Agaynst payne of pyllynge of the stone The rote of Alexandre fryed and eaten is good and agaynst the bytte of the madnesse yf it come of colde or moyst humoures, and therfore ꝑ leue therof is put in a medecyn called confera magna. And whā macedone or alexandrium is sodde in receptes it is to wyte the leue of stammache. And yf it be the rote layde erpitelly,

¶ For payne of pyllynge. ℞

¶ For them that pysse with payne, lay the leues therof on a hote tyle, and laye them warme to the taste.

¶ Morsus diaboli. Remorse or deuylles bytte. LL.xcv.

Morsus diaboli, is ꝑ deulles bytte, and is so called bycause the roote is blacke and semeth that it is tagged with bytynge, and some saye that the deuyl had enuy at the vertue therof and bete ꝑ rote so for to haue destroyed it. It groweth in moyste and shadowy places, and is leued lyke bolage, but they be not so rough, and be styffer and hewen, and groweth an ameteall hyghe and hath a ruddy floure.

¶ For an apostume. ℟

¶ Agaynst a venymous apostume ꝑ some men call entrax or sayne chyrstokers enyll bruse the herbe and lay it therto & renewe it often, & without doubte it wyll heale it. It is good agaynst payne of ꝑ madnesse yf it be eaten or ꝑ decoccyon therof dronke.

¶ De Ima muscata. Lap. LL.xcvi.

Muscate is called herbe of muske, & is so called bycause ꝑ it hath odour

of smell as mynte. And is of the maners the grete the meane, and ꝑ lesse, and haue lyke vertue, and groweth in sandy places The grete hath leues of a spanne longe, and it beareth a lytell floure lyke to an herbe called boues lose, and ꝑ seed hath gyrkes lyke nedles. The lesse muscate hath small leues lyke pympernell.

¶ For the lyne wes. ℣

¶ This herbe in all thynges hath vertu agaynst payne of the lyne wes & all goutes, & therfore it is put in a salue or oynement called marciaton for ꝑ layde sayles The greate muscate soden in wyne, or a plaster therof made with greas of a beare layde to ꝑfore places, helpeth & soupleth.

¶ De Millefolio. Yarow, Myllefoyle. ¶ Cap. LL.xcvii.

Millefoly or yarowe in some place is called carpenters grasse. It is good to reisyne & soudre woūdes ꝑ sure be medled with terpētyne ware and ayle

¶ For emorroydes. ℣

¶ Agaynst emorroydes and stynges in ꝑ foundemēt that appere not but ben hydde take & drynke the iuce of this herbe in the morynge, and also it kylleth wormes in the bely, ꝑ it be to bytter, take the brothe that is made therof.

¶ De Mulis. Cap. LL.xcviii.

Mules ben dry in the myddle of the fyrste degre and moyst in the ende of ꝑ same. It is a frupte lyke to cytrulles, and some call thē apples of paradys. they growe beyonde ꝑ see and haue leues lyke to enula cāpana, and in many wyse they moyste the wombe, and ꝑ sharpnesse and drythe of the brest and of the longes, and ther with nourysshe well, but it is grossely and therfore who so vsed them moche haue payne and heuynesse of ꝑ stomake, and stoppe the wayes of the mylte and lyuer, and therfore ginger and orimel ought to be eaten after them, ꝑ the persone be colde of nature, and ꝑ he be hote of nature eate orizacte after them.

¶ De Melongis. Cap. LL.xcix.

Melonges ben fruptes of an herbe so called ꝑ bereth betyes as grete as peaces, and the leues be broune and haue a bytter sauour, and ben not alowed of maysters, for they haue foure cuyll qualytes. Plaat sayth that they be hote & drye in the fyrste degre, and sayth that they haue sauour bytter & sharpe that byteth the tongue, and therfore they be sone tourned into melancolyke humours or adust colere of theyr kynde, and therfore they be cause of sickes, blaynes, rennes, canker, & lepre and breue hote & harde apostume, & stoppeth vaynes of the body: But who wyll mynysshe theyr anoyaūce, must cleue the and fyll the full of salte, and so stepe them in warme water thre or foure tymes tyll the water be not blacke, and than soden, and the water cast away, and than soden in porage with fatte flesshe of befe mouton or porke, and who that wyll eate the brothe without flesshe, put vynegre with a lytell oyle therto.

¶ De Mora bacci. Cap. LLC.i.

Mora bacci is a wylde frupte that groweth in bussches and brerres, & they be called blacke berres, and ben hote & moyst in ꝑ fyrst degre as Plinius sayth. Of thys blacke berres is rehersed in the LL.xcii. chapter of mora celsi afore sayd.

¶ For the grauell. ℣

¶ Blacke berres ben good for them that haue the grauell, for they cause them well to pysse, and that causeth them to voyde ꝑ stone that haue ben longe in the bladder.

¶ For the lepre, ℣

¶ The iuce of it gadred & tempered with the syrope made of wylde sauge is good for them that ben lepros, and they that feareth the comyng of it shal vse euery morynge to drynke therof halfe an vnce.

¶ Cassius felix sayth, he ꝑ is full of yeche he shall anoynt hym selfe in a bathe with the iuce of blacke berres, than shall hys skynne be fayre and smoth.

Melons that we call pompons be of two maners, there be some lõge and some rounde, but the rounde be of rourser substaunce and more gleymy, and þ is sene by their figure, for it signifyeth that humour that they be dreuen of because it was gleymy that it is egally sprende rounde about to growe: But the longe be of more nymble substaunce and thynner, because it is put in a longe figure in growynge, and that is proued by reason, for þ sauour of þ rounde is touched somwhat of swetnesse, But the sauour of the longe is werysshe as water with a swetenesse, whiche betokeneth that the substaunce is rours or grosse: And therfore þ lõge pompons be not so noysull as the rounde, but they haue lytell vertue to clense, to wasshe & purge, The rounde be more noysull but they haue more vertue to clense to wasshe and to vnstoppe, for yf the body is rubbed with them is clensed of all fylthe. They ben bothe redy to tourne to rottennesse, and lyghtely they chaūge to the qualyte of humours þ they fynde in the stomake what so euer they be flumatyke or colerike, and therfore they greue þ stomake, & lossen the synewes of þ body, and maketh the lethy, and make the stomak slyder, & take away the sharpenesse therof. And whan they be eaten after other meate by their lokynge in the stomake, anone and before it be dygested, they cause wynde & wryngyng in the wombe & bowelles, and sometyme prouoketh vompte & wambelynge & causeth yll appetyte. And therfore who that wyll vse them ere them fastyng, and take none other meates tyl ye thynke them dygested And in this maner they dygest wel & cause good humours though they be flumatyke, And other wyse the dreuen yll humours & cause strõge feuers, & specyally to them that be dreye & hote of kynde, that because þ tendernesse of their substaūce the chaūge lyghte to colerike humours. The rote of the herbe & also þ melõs be not so colde as the pyth of þ feure. And whã they be dryed they become dreye to the ende of the seconde degre, and therfore they be more slypper, & vnstoppynge the vaynes & condyutes thã the feuyre. The seed prouoketh vryne & causeth to pysse, & clenseth the reynes and the bladder of grauell and stones, but the vertue is more in werke of þ raynes thã of the bladder, because þ grauell & stones of þ raynes be lotte, & of the bladder harde, and therfore behoueth harder medecynes to the bladder than to the reynes.

¶ To prouoke vompte. ℣

¶ Two dragmes of the poudre of the rote prouoketh vompte.

¶ For heate in þ stomake. ℣

¶ Melons Palestynes that we call Tarazyns melons haue lesse moysture thã the other, & resysteth more to tourne into corruptyons, and therfore they be better for them that haue grete heate in the stomake and that haue feuer, for their courtnesse & colde abateth heate of the feuer.

¶ De Nasturcio. Came cresses. Cap. CCC.m.

Nasturcium is cresses. It is a comon herbe: Neuertheles there be two sortes, for there be water cresses and gardyne cresses. And whan cresses is onely spoken of without any addycyon it is gardyn cresses. It is hote and dreye in þ fourthe degre. Some call them Sulsum, and other anthonaes. The sede hath more vertue than any parte of the herbe. And whan cresse is sodde in receptes it is þ sede and not the herbe. The sede may be kepte .v. yeres good. The herbe hath grete vertue grene, and dreye but lytell.

¶ For pally of þ tongue. ℣

¶ Agaynst pally of þ tõgue that is whan the tongue is full of holes, and the pacyēt can not speke because the synewes of the

tõge is ful of humours as it happeneth often in feuer ague, therfore do chawe ꝑ ſeed of creſſes, & holde it longe vnder ꝑ tonge.

¶ For palſey. B

¶ Againſt palſey or perſeruey on of other membres, put this ſeed in a lytell bagge, & ſethe ꝑ bagge and all in wyne, & lay it to the ſeke membre. The herbe eaten or ſode with fleſhe is good therfore.

¶ For humours in ꝑ brayne. L

¶ Againſt haboundaunce of ouermoche humoures of ꝑ brayne as oblitargy, blowe the powder of the ſede into his noſe, and cauſe hym ſneſe.

¶ For the dygge. B

¶ Againſt payne of the dygge whan it is looſe or fallen, ſethe this ſede in vyneygre with drye bygges, and make a gargariſme therof.

¶ For plyake or colyke paſſyon. L

¶ Againſt gnawinge of ꝑ wõbe yf it be aboue called plyake or benethe called colyke, yf it be cauſed of colde, put this ſede in a bagge and lay it to the paynefull place.

¶ For the vryne. F

¶ The ſame is good agaynſt lettynge of vryne, and that ꝑ herbe ſoden in wyne and oyle, and layd to the raynes & ſhare.

¶ For coſtyuneſſe. G

¶ Againſt coſtyuneſſe wherby the foundement cometh out, yf it be cauſed of glewy humours, lay the poudre of this ſede to the fondement with poudre of compyn and colophonie, that is terre of fore pytche.

¶ De Naſturcio agreſti. Wylde creſſes. Cap. LLL.iiii.

NAſturciũ agreſte is wylde creſſes, and groweth aboute hye wayes. It is principally good agaynſt ꝑ kynges euyll & kyrneſſes cauſed in ioynts by ſuperfluе humours, and therfore ꝑ iuce therof muſte be dronken faſtynge .xv. dayes, and the herbe ſoden and layde to is good.

¶ De Sale nitri. Cap. LLL. v.

NYtre is hote & drye in the .ii. degre It is a vayne of erth that is founde in many places. And is of .ii. maners For there is whyte ꝑ is lyke glaſſe, and that is tobe chaſen for the beſte, And there is yelowe, and is not ſo good. It may be kepte euer without appayrynge. It hath vertue to deuyde & ſpende humours, and alſo to clenſe, and to hynder by the drynelle.

¶ For the colyke. I

¶ Againſt colyke paſſyon. A conuenable glyſtre is made with poudre of nytre and ſalte water, or with oyle and hony.

¶ To clenſe the face. B

¶ To clenſe the face confycte the powder with hony, and anoynte the face.

¶ For the ſtomake. L

¶ For the fyche and dyrte of the ſtomake by reaſon of an impoſtume that hath bene in it or in ꝑ bowels, take thys powder in warme water or better with hony.

¶ For ſcurffe or ſkalle. B

¶ Againſt ſcurffe or ſkalle in the heede, Make an oyntemente of nytre & hony, and oyle. But waſſhe the heed fyrſt with ſalte water and vyneygre that ſede of Aſſelagre hath bene ſoden in and after that it is waſſhed with warme water foure or .v. dayes or more.

¶ For the eares.

¶ The iuce with powder of wormwood yf it be put in the eares fleeth the wormes and clenſeth the fylthynelle.

¶ De Nenufare. Cap. LLL. vi.

NEnufar is an herbe ꝑ groweth in water, & hath large leues, & hath a floure in maner of a roſe, the rote therof is called treumpan & is very bygge. It is of two maners, One is whyte, & another yelowe. For the beſt bereth a whyte floure and the other yelowe. They be founde in all regyons hote and colde, but the beſt is in a hote regyon. The floures be good in medecyne, & may be kept .ii. yere, & muſt be gadred in Septembre. Syropes & drynkes is maſt agaynſt hote arres and for the lyuer in this maner, The floures be ſode

in water and suger put therto, and therof is the syrope made.

¶ Fo heed ache. ¶

¶ For payne of ꝑ heed cauled of herte, the sarazyns put these floures all a nyght in water, and drynke the water in the morynge, & put the floures into theyr noles.

¶ De nuce Muscata. the Nutmygge.

Cap. CCC.vii.

NUtmygges ben of hote & dryc cõplexyon in the .ii. degre. It is the frupte of a tre that groweth in Inde. And is gadred whã it is rype, and may be kept vii. yere's. The nutmygge that is smothe and heuy amõge other is to be chosen, nor poudzeth out whan it is broken, and hath a sharpe & pryckynge sauour, And yf any of the propryetes fayleth it is not good in medecynes. It hath vertue to confortc by the swete sauour therof, and by the qualytes and complexyons.

¶ For the stomake. ¶

¶ Agaynst coldnesse of ꝑ stomake & euyll dygestyon, & to amende ꝑ yll colour of the face, yf these be cauled of colde, take in the morynng halfe a nutmygge or a hole one yf it be small, and it wyll ease gretely, the Auctour hath seen the experyence.

¶ For dygestyon. ¶

¶ Agaynst yll dygestyon of the stomake, of the entrayles & lyuer, take the brothe ꝑ nutmygge is soden in. And for ꝑ same wyne with mastyke. The wyne ꝑ it is soden in with anys and comyn, dryueth away payne of the stomake cauled of wynde.

¶ To recouer strength

¶ The wyne ꝑ nutmygges is sodē in as aleberyes & such other is good to recouer the spyrytes of them ꝑ haue ben lately seke The nutmygge holden to the nose cõforteth ꝑ brayne and membres of the bulke.

¶ De nuce Indica. Nuttes of Inde.

Cap. CCC.viii.

NUttes of Inde bene hote and dryc but some say they be moyst because they moeue lechery and cause good blode. But ꝑ auctour sayth ꝑ cough, encreasyng & habundance of lechery cometh by moystnesse, yet it may come by heete & dryenesse for by the dryenesse the bloude is made subtyle and sharpe, and by the heet it is made warme: therfore it is not to be denyed ꝑ the sayde nuttes be hote & dryc. But whã they be put in medecynes the shales must be cast away and ꝑ kernelles put in, And they may be kept. x. yeares.

¶ Agaynst letyng of the brethe cauled of colde, seche fatte fygges in wyne and bete them, and wrynge out the broche & strayne it, and with the iuce take the powdre of nuttes of Inde.

¶ De Nuce styatica. Cap. CCC.ix.

NUttes styatykes be hote & dryc in the .ii. degre. They be a maner of nuttes that groweth beyonde the see, and be of the bygnesse of a comune nutte, and haue reed greynes or sedes in thē ꝑ haue a sharpe sauour as peper. They haue vertue to chaufe, to dryc, and to confortc.

¶ To confortc dygestyon. ¶

¶ To cõforte dygestyon, make poudre of these nuttes with gynger and cynamome and put it in youre meates.

¶ For rewme. ¶

¶ Agaynst rewme or humours ꝑ falleth into the gummes cauled of colde, Beate the graynes of these nuttes with mastyke and holde it in the mouth, and it wyll cause to auoyde moche humours.

¶ De nuce cõmuni. Wall nuttes.

Cap. CCC.x.

THe wall nuttes be of two maners for some be dry and some be grene The grene be not so hote as the drye, and haue a certayne moysture bycause they be not perfytely rype, And therfore they be but of a small dyscrecyon, and be somwhat grenous to the stomake. Yf they be eaten greene with vynegre, and a confectyon made of breed & salt fysshe called oblomogarus, they kepe the wombe moyst.

¶ For venym. ¶

¶ They ought to be eate agaynst venym with rue. The drye nuttes be of thre maners or sortes. For some there be newly gadred, and some olde gadred, and some meane betwene bothe. The newe gadred be moyst in cõparyson of the other, & haue a lytell gleyynelle and be wyndy and be somwhat slyppyke, but the older they be þ more they lese the moystenelle þ they had and habounde in fatnelle of oyle, and therfore yf they be eaten they be soone torned into coleryke humours, But they that be very olde haue so moche of that fatnellelle that they? sauour is lyke olde oyle, & therfore they be not good in meates. They þ be meane be greuous also to þ body & stomake, & be harde to dygest, & specyally of thē þ be hote & drye & coleryke, and be contrary to thē þ haue þ cough cauled of heate And yf we compare halyll nuttes to wall nuttes we shal fynde þ wal nuttes of better feedynge, bycause they haue a stedfaste substaunce and be not so fatte & oyly and þ nuttes be agaynwarde, and therfore they nourysh lesse, and be alwayes greuous & contrary to þ synewes of the stomake yf they fynde not þ stomake wel tẽpered or þ it haue such coldnelle as may abate þ hete of the nuttes, & in suche a stomak they be of good feedyng & dygestyõ, and in a hote stomake they bryne, parche, & tourne þ humours into coleryke & cause fume þ ascendeth into the heed & eyes and troubled the brayne & syght: But to delay they? malyce they must be pouned in a morter & layde all nyght in warme water þ they may haue moysture therof, and so they do become lyke to þ grene nuttes. They be good in medecynes, for yf they be eate afore other meates and with syrupes they kepe þ body fro all venymous thynges.

¶ For bryenge of a wood dogge. ¶ And yf they be stamped with salte & vnyõ, they be good for bryenge of a wood dogge yf it be layde therto.

¶ For apostumes. ¶ Also yf they be medled with rue & honye they be good agaynst apostumes of melãcolyke humours, and they spreit and waste flewme, laye to the places, and yf they be stamped with the rynde & layde to the naupll they destroye apostumes within þ body. ¶ Dragme & a halfe eate is good remedy agaynst lettynge of vryne, & yf it be taken wt vynegre is good agaynst feuers

¶ For tetters. ¶ Agaynst tetters spredynge and not spredynge. Spette it in your hande, & put salte therto & medle thē togyther & rubbe the tetter and scrape it wt a knyfe, & thã anoynt it with iuce of a nut and it shalbe hole.

¶ De Nuce vomyca. Spewynge nuttes Lap. LLL.xi.

SPewynge nuttes be hote & drye. The inner partes is vsed & not the rynde they haue power to cause vomyt and purge flewme & coleryke humour in thys maner. yf flewme or coler habound in the mouth of the stomake, sethe the powdre therof with fenell sede, and yf there be coler take it with an egre syrope.

¶ De Nigella.. Cokyll. La.LLL.xii.

NIgella Cokyll is hote & drye in þ thyrde degre. It is þ sede of a weed that groweth in wheet in watery places, and this seed may be kept.x.yeres. It hath a tryangle fygure, and hath thre sydes or corners and ablake colour & hath a bytter sauour, and for þ substaūce of bytternelle & hath aperatyue and dyuretyke vertue, and deuydeth and spredeth flewmes, and wasteth wyndes by the qualyte.

¶ For wormes in the wombe. ¶ A playster made of the meale of cokyll with iuce of wormwoode, and layde to þ naupll sleeth wormes in the wombe, and specyally in chyldren, and for them that be greate confyrte this meale with honye and eate it. The lade meale of cokyll moysted in vynegre and droppeth warme into the eares sleeth the wormes there.

¶ For vryne.

¶ Agaynst lettynge of vryne be it straungury or dyssury, agaynst gnawyng of the bulke called plyake passion, Take ꝯ wyne that this sede is steped all a nyght, and not soden, for it wolde do to moche vyolẽce werke. Constantyne sayth ꝯ whã it is taken into grete quantyte it sleeth: But who so hath grete quãtyte put it in a bagge, and sethe it in wyne and oyle, and chã lay the bagge therewith hote to ꝯ raynes and share, for the sayde dyseases.

¶ For scabbes. ℒ

¶ Also sethe the poudre of rokyll in grete quantyte in stronge vynegre, and let it sethe tyll it be somwhat thycke, and than put nutre oyle therto, & make an oyntmẽt therof ꝯ is good for ꝯ scabbe, and taketh away tetters, and frekles of the face.

¶ De Nelpilis. Medlers, or open arses. Cap. CCC.xiii.

NElpile be medlers or nesles. theyr propyrete is to cõfort the stomake and to staunche blody flur of the wombe caused of colerike humours, and to staunche the vomyte caused of ꝯ same, and they prouoke vryn, & be more houefull for medrynes than for meat, for they noury sshe but lytell, and be better afore meate than after and be not greuous to ꝯ substaunce of the stomake, and sene wy sydes therof.

¶ De Basilicone. Basyll. Cap. CCC.xiiii.

Primium that is a comon herbe called basyll. And is of.ii. kyndes or sortes One is called basyll gẽtyll or fyne basyll, & hath small leues, and ꝯ other hath longe leues. The basyl gentyll is of more vertu than ꝯ other, and hath a smell lyke clowes. And Constantyn sayth that this basyll is hote in the fyrst degre & dry in the seconde, but the other is hote & drye in the fyrst degre. The serus and the herbe be good for medrynes, and whan basyl-

cone is founde in receptes, it is the herbe, and specyally in oyntementes. The sedes haue vertue to staunche by the glempnesse that they haue & that is sene anone whan they be put in water they swelle & be thycke & of them cometh a glempnesse. These sede confort by theyr good odoure, & haue vertue to reparte and spyryt humours and maye be kept.iii. yeres.

¶ For swounynge. ℬ

¶ Agaynst swounynge and fayntnesse of the herte. Take rose water that this herbe is sodẽ in. For the same take wyne that the herbe hath lyen in all a nyght.

¶ For the stomake. ℬ

¶ For coldnesse of the stomake. Sethe a great dele of it in wyne, but it is better in must, and whã it is soden put whyte wyne therto in good quantyte. It is confortable and smelleth swetely, and is good for the dyseases aboue sayde, and agaynst vndygestyon of the stomake caused of colde. The sede of basyll wyth a lytel of cadacace that is iuce of sloes thyckened sodẽ in rayne water and gyuen to the pacyent.

¶ For the matryce. ℒ

¶ For to clense ꝯ matryce, and for ꝯ stynted mẽstrue. Sethe this herbe in water & make a lytell bathe about the ordyce, and make a suppolytory of the tender croppes of thys herbe and lay to the place. Cõstantyne sayth that ꝯ iuce of this herbe put in to the matryce with an instrument for ꝯ same clenseth the matryce, and maketh it redy to conceyue, and cause the mẽstrue to renne. This herbe sodẽ in wyne and oyle layde to ꝯ hyppes and the belly is good for the ache of the wombe. And yf it be layde to the raynes it helpeth agaynst costyfnes that is called tenasmon.

¶ De Opoponaco. La.CCC.xv.

OPoponac is hote & drye in the fyrst degre. Opos in greke language is as moche to say as iuce. And opoponac is an herbe so called. It is the iuce of vax, Vax is an herbe lyke to ferula to forsayd

Opoponac is made in this maner a pytte is made rounde about the rote of thys herbe, and the rote is clouen, & therout cometh a lycour that harneth therto by the heate of ꝑ sonne, & thā is it scraped away fro the barke of the rote. Opoponac is to be chosen that is of clereste and bryghte substaunce and a broune colour. And whan it shalbe put in medecyne it must be clensed in this maner. It is put in a small vessell, and that vessell is put into another so that no water come to it, and by heate of the water the pureste dooth melte, and the courseste and erthy gooth a syde. Than the pureste is put in medecynes after the quantyte of ꝑ receyte. Smoke or fume made of opoponac is good agaynste lytargy the slepynge euyll, for it lesseth and spredeth the mater that is cause therof, and purgeth it greately vndernethe

¶ For hoorsnesse. A

¶ Pylles made of rounde droppes that is founde in opoponac is good agaynst hoorsnesse caused of colde, and they may be take alone with a rere egge. For the same, put opoponac all a nyght in ꝑ iuce of an herbe called horehounde, and in the mornynge bete the iuce, & put hony therto, and make a confeccyon in maner of an electuary.

¶ For the colyke passyon. B

¶ For the colyke or plyake passyō, put opoponac in iuce of fenell, and in ꝑ mornyng bete them togyder and suger therto, and gyue it to the pacyent, but fyrst take a glyster. The most that may be gyuen of opoponac is .iii. dragmes.

¶ For the moder. C

¶ To cause ꝑ moder to flowe, and to cause the deedchylde to yssue out of ꝑ wombe and the skynne ꝑ it lyeth in. Make a suppolytory of Opoponac medled in oyle of muske & iuce of wormwood and put into the conduyte. Opoponac taken with iuce of wormwood & hony sleeth wormes in ꝑ wōbe. A playster of opoponac healeth broken and slayne synewes.

¶ De Opio. Cap. CCC. xvi.

Opium is colde & drye in the fourthe degre. And is of two maners, One is called opiū thebayke, because it is made in the countre of Thebes. It is the iuce of popy, as shall be shewed afterwarde. The other is called opium tranensiū, that is assa fetida, spoke of afore. But we wyll speke nowe of opium made of popy, and is made thus, A carle or clyste is about ꝑ heed of popy or in the leues and ꝑ mylke that cometh out cleueth to the knoppe, and than it is gadred & is called opium, and cometh out of Thebes and is the best, and hath an horyble taste, & is neyther harde nor softe, and hath a browne colour, and is kept .iii. yeres. It is put in medecynes to delay the heate of them, and ꝑ compost medecyns ꝑ they be put in be called opiates. It hath vertue to stanche, and to slee. But in hoote medecynes it hath not that effecte, because heete of spyce letteth it.

¶ To cause slepe. I

¶ To cause a seke persone to slepe, medle opium in womans mylke, and put poudre of mandragora therto, and to anoynte the apostumes, as the apostume called erisipile that is caused of colerike humours and as herpes that is an apostume that is reed and eaten rounde aboute, Confecte opium with iuce of an herbe called knotgrasse or corrigiole, or with iuce of henbane, and make a playster therto.

¶ To cause slepe. B

¶ The quantyte of a grayne or sede of a tyche of opiū taken in the body alayeth and mortyfyeth all the wyttes of man in suche maner that he feleth no payne, and causeth hym to slepe.

¶ To delay ache. C

¶ To take away ouer grete payne, cōfect opium with womans mylke & oyle of roses and make a playster, and though it helpeth to mortyfye for ꝑ tyme, yet it noyeth afterwarde, because it kepeth the matter in the place fro spredynge.

¶ De Origano. Brotherworte.

Cap. CCC.xvii.

ORiganum is hote & dry in the .iii. degre. And of it is .ii. maners, one is wylde that hath broder leues, and is of stronger operacyon than the other, The other is tame & groweth in gardyns, and hath lesse leues, and is of softer operacyon & it ought to be put in medcyns. It ought to be gadred whan it bereth floures, and dryed in a shadowy place: But in medcyne the stalkes must be cast away, & it may be kept a yere. It hath vertue to drawe & lyquefy humours. & to lose & waste wyndes

¶ For the pose. A

¶ Agaynst colde pose, put the leues & flowres in a bagge, and lay it very warme to the heed, and couer it well tyll it sweate. The brothe that it is soden in bobled in the mouth wasteth the humours in the gommes and throte. The poudre therof layde on the bygge of the tongue wasteth and delayeth the moystnesse therof.

For the brethe. B

¶ Agaynst payne of the brethe called almak yf it be cause of colde, take the wyne that it is soden in with hygges, and the poudre therof confyct with hony, and taken with warme water. The wyne that it is soden in confortech dygestyon, and ceaseth payne of the stomake & bowelles. Small tastilles of this herbe soden in wyne and layde to the raynes is good agaynst iette of vryne and to them that pysse dropmeale.

¶ For costynesse. C

¶ For costynesse wherby the foundemēt cometh out, yf it come of colde, put the poudre of origan on towe, and lay it to the foūdemēt whyles it is out. This herbe well soden in wyne and oyle layde to the matryce mollyfyeth it.

¶ For the matryce. D

¶ Bathe made with water yt it is sodē in clenseth the matryce & cause the floures to rēne. But a suppositorye is better of the ten dyecroppes of this herbe put in the cōdupte

¶ De Tamarinde. Cap. CCC.xviii.

OXimince that is called finiton or dates of Inde be Tamarins, and is a fruyte that groweth on a tre in Inde, & be lyke dates. They be dry & colde in the .ii. degre. They must be chosen that be neyther to harde nor to softe, elles they be corrupt & nought, they ought to haue an eygre smel & must be gadred whā they be rype. They be brought into these cōtrees wt theyr sedes. They haue vertue to purge coleryke humours & to clēse the blode and abate the heate therof. Whā they be put in decocyō they ought not to be boyled, but whā the other medcynes be sodē or other wyse they must be streued wt the hande into the sayde decocyō, somtyme it is bruised wt cassia fistula in some lycour, & is streyned, & myra bolās is cēpred therwt & streyned agayne and takē in the morynge. Water that they be soden in dygesteth feuerous humours. They haue a harde barke & sede, and they must be clensed whan they shall be vsed. And they may be kept .v. yeares.

¶ De Ordeo. Barly. Cap. CCC.xix.

BArly is hote & dry. Many thynges in barly behoueth in physyke, the meale, the grayne broken, & also al hole. How be it the meale soden in water longe is good for them that haue a feuer or impostume in the mēbres of the bulke, and ought to be take blode warme. The water that barly is soden in out of the huskes tyll it waxe thycke and broune is good.

¶ For an impostume. A

¶ To ceale growynge of an impostume at the begynnyng, make a playster of barly meale, egges, & oynegre, for with that it putteth agayne it appeaseth greetely. And to rype apostumes confyct the sayd meale with yolkes of egges.

¶ To rype an apostume.

¶ To rype apostumes, Make a playster of barly meale, of tarre or pytche lyquyde or with terbēthyne or hony, eyther is good Of barly is made a profytable cōfeccyon

in this wyse, barly is soden in water, and than is rosted, and meale is made therof, and is cõpyct with sugre & that is good in somer to coole ꝑ stomake & the lyuer, and to quenche ꝑ thyrst. In what maner that it is taken it must be soden in water.

¶ To make a pryan. ¶

¶ Also a pryan is made of barly in thys maner, ſtãpe barly that the huskes may be taken away, and of the cleneſt take a certayne measure, and. v. tymes as moch water, and sethe it tyll it come to one measure and strayne it, & drynke it. It is good to kepe helthe & to moyste the body, and yf ꝑ pacyent wyll be more cooled put therto a lytell vynegre, and yf he be of hote nature put therto a lytel poppy. This pryan bredeth good blode in them that be hole, and sedeth not lesse thã breed, and maketh thẽ good & clere syght that haue a hole brayne This pryane ought to be gyuen to them that be hole, and to them ꝑ be seke it must be gyuẽ as the dysease of euery one requyreth, and it quencheth thyrste. And who ꝑ wyll haue a pryan laratyue & clensynge, sethe barly in ꝑ huskes, and put manna & oyle of vyolettes therto. To vnstoppe the cõduytes of ꝑ lyuer, sethe fenel & smalache in this pryan, and take it with orizacre.

¶ Of the bone of the herte of a Harte. Cap. CCC.xix.

THe bone of a hartes herte is of colde & dry cõplexyon. In the lyfte syde of ꝑ herte of this beaſte is foũde a bone, wherin is a holownesse that the myte taketh respyracyon, and sendeth a grosse superfluyte that tourneth to a bone, & this bone is tendre & hath a parte of ꝑ flesshe of the herte stycknge therto. This bone is of broune colour by ꝑ bloude of ꝑ herte, & it is to wyte ꝑ there is a tendre bone in a gotes breſt whiche the apotecaryes do in maner as with the bone of ꝑ hartes herte & sell it in stede therof: but the dyfference is knowen by that the gotes bone hath no flesshe stycknge on it & is not broune of colour, but is whyte & softer. The bone of the hartes herte may be kept. xxx. yeres good. It hath vertue to clense the bloude, and to purge melancolyke humours, and grosse blacke fumes amonge the bloude.

¶ For the herte. ¶

¶ For the laynturelle or swounynge of the herte, take the poudre of thys bone with iuce of borage. Or sethe it in the wyne, & with that wyne take the electuary called dyamargaryton, that is good for the dysease of the herte.

¶ For melancolyke. ¶

¶ For all dyseases that come of melancolyke humours, and agaynſt bledynge of emorroydes, take this poudre with swete wyne ꝑ beanes hath be sode in, or medle ꝑ poudre with an electuary called diasene Poudre of thys bone & of blacca bylanche gyuen with warme wyne wasteth ꝑ coldenesse ꝑ cometh of ꝑ feuer quartayne at the begynnynge of the accesse.

¶ Of the bone of Sepia. Cap. CCC.xxi.

THis bone bredeth in the body of ꝑ fysshe so named, and is of dry and colde complexyon.

¶ To whyte the tethe. ¶

¶ To whyte ꝑ tethe make it in very fyne poudre, and put it in a thynne lynen cloth and rubbe your tethe therwith.

To whyte the face. ¶

¶ To whyte the face, put thys poudre in oyntmẽt eyrtyne & anoynt ꝑ face, or make poudre of ꝑ rote of serpentyne & of this bone, and medle it with rose water, & let it dry, and thã put to ꝑ same water agayne & let it dry, and do thus. iiii. or. v. tymes, and anoynt the face as with cerusse.

¶ De Olibano. Cap. CCC.xxii.

OLibane is hote & dry in the fourthe degre, and is a maner of encẽs ꝑ is the gõme of a tre ꝑ groweth in Alemãdry & is ꝑ best. There is that is cours & is called meale encens or olibane, & this ought to be put in mercyne, and ꝑ is to be chosẽ ꝑ is whyte, clere, & pure, and ꝑ dymme is

to be refused. It hath vertue to closyre by the good ayre therof, and to restrayne and knytte by the glewynesse therof.

¶ For teares in the eyes. A

¶ For the teares ꝑ renne out of the eyes, & for ꝑ toche ache whā they be caused of humours that fall by vaynes out of ꝑ heed, lay a playster to ꝑ temples of poudre of olibane wt whyte wyne or gleyre of an egge

¶ For the nolethyrlles. B

¶ For the byggnesse of the nolethyrlles & rednesse caused of flux of humours, take ꝑ brothe ꝑ olibane is sode in, and fyrst in the mornyng pylles of olibane & at nyght to bedward ꝑ layd broth. These pylles cō forte dygestyon, and purge the stomake.

¶ For the matrice. C

¶ To cōforte ꝑ matrice, & to clense it, and make it redy to conceyue, Take ꝑ smoke of olibane benethe, or make a fumygacyon of ꝑ poudre with oyle of muske or triferā magna with oyle. Also chawe olibane wt oregan or staphisagre, & it wyll cause fleume to come downe fro ꝑ heed, and taketh ꝑ cōgue ꝑ is heuy. Take the poudre of olybane cōfect with wyne and wete a clothe therin & lay it to ꝑ share often. and it wyl conforte ꝑ matrice so ꝑ wyne be warme.

¶ For womans brestes. D

¶ To cause brestes or pappes of women to be small & slender, confect ꝑ poudre of olybane with vynegre and wete clothes therin & lay them on the brestes. Yf olibane be medled with shepe se wet in maner of an oyntemēt, it is good to drye ꝑ nature of a woman, and to restrayne the body of blode in the same place. Olibane resoudreth newe woūdes yf it be medled with mylke and layde to them.

¶ De Olius. Olyues. Cap. CCC. xviii

OLyues be of two sortes, the wylde & the tame. The tame be of .iiii. sortes Some grene & be sō what eygre of sauour and some be partely rype & be blacke, and there be betwene grene & rype and be reed Dioscorides calleth ꝑ grene olyues Iacinturs, of ꝑ which some be aquatyke or watry bycause they haue but lytell oyle, & be of two maners, for one is called properly aquatyke & the other improperly. They that be properly called aquatyke or watry be eerthy & haue in maner none oyle but a clere iuce as water, and be colde and drye and more confortable to the stomake than any of the other, They bynde ꝑ wombe, & nourysshe lesse than any of the other, and be of harde dygestyon, The other be kept in vynegre, & gete a sharpenesse & dryth & therfore they cause ꝑ bloude to flambe and greue the synewes of the stomake, & be harde to dygest, and be more subtyle & clyrmer of melancolyke humours, & conforteth the appetyte yf they be taken in ꝑ myddle of dyner. They that ben properly called aquatyke be they that though they be grene yet of them cometh an oyle that is called Olium omphacium, and they be more nourysshynge than the other afore sayde, and also they conforte the stomake lesse bycause of their oyle. They ꝑ be blacke and rype competently be hoter, but they be meane betwene moyste & drye, & Dioscorides sayth that they haue some dryenesse, and Galien sayth ꝑ they be moyste and nourysheth well, and soften the stomake and dygest and come lyghtly out ꝑ body, for their fatnesse causeth thē to slwymme in ꝑ stomake, but by their oyle they loose, souple, & anoynte ꝑ stomake or they be dygested, and therfore they be not so hollsome as grene, for they brede yll bloude, They ꝑ be meane be lesse greuous than ꝑ blacke bycause they haue lesse oyle, and som what conforte the stomake: But all the olyues after the colour that they haue brede humours of lyke colour. Galyen sayth that reed olyues ꝑ be not rype be sone moeued into corrupcyon and soften the stomake & moyst the wombe. Rype olyues be good for medcynes: For yf they be broken and layde to brent or scalded places they delay the bladders and blysters of the same.

¶De olio oliuarum. Oyle of olyues.
Lap. CCC.xciiii.

Oyle of olyues is of dyuers maners, for one is newly pressed out and ꝑ other olde. That ꝑ is newly pressed out is of vnrype olyues & is called oyle omphacium. How be it good oyle is knowē by ꝑ good sauour, and oyle omphacium ought to be sharpe poynaūt & eygre in ꝑ mouth, and the grener that ꝑ olyues be that it is made of the colder and dryer is the oyle, and cōfortyth ꝑ stomake. Olde men cōpared this oyle to oyle of roses. Newe oyle of blacke olyues perfytely rype is hote & moyst tēperately, & softeneth ꝑ stomake & moysteth ꝑ wōbe, & tourned lyghtly to cōlerike humours. But oyle ꝑ of lōge tyme is pressed of olyues yf it be made of vnrype olyues hath none pinesse, but it he somwhat eygre: But yf it haue none, it is yll, and tourne anone to cupl humours, & softeneth ꝑ stomake, but yet it letteth not dygestyon. And yf it be olde and the sauour there of is sharpe, it is not good to eate.

¶For bytynge of a wood dogge. I

¶Agaynst bytynge of a madde dogge, As ye be byten rubbe the sore with a newe cloothe tyll it blede, and take thre egges and bete them, than take a cruse and fyll it full of oyle of olyue and put the thre beten egges therin and bete them altogyder without salte, and than take whyte sause well clensed, and sethe the egges therin without any oyle or grease, and styre it all waye a pace tyll they be well soden, and whan all is well sodē togyder, eate ꝑ better halfe, and lay ꝑ other halfe on ꝑ woūde as hote as may be suffred, and ye shall be hole, and ye must forbeare meate. iii. or iiii. houres after, and let the playster lye iii. or. iiii. dayes after.

¶De Oleandro. Cap. CCC.xcv.

Oleander or olipantrum is an herbe the leues therof is lyke to Laurell but they be longer. It groweth in maner of a tre about flodes, & hath a venymous vertue. Therfore let euery one be ware fro eatynge therof. Some noughty persones make broches or speres therof, and roste meate on them, and so venymeth the meate, and causeth them to dye that eate therof And therfore it is nede to be ware and vtterly eschewe it.

¶For skalded legges. I

¶This herbe hath vertue agaynst salte flewme ꝑ causeth scabbed legges, yf it be soden in water & the legges washed ther with mornynge and euenynge.

For the backe & tallockes. B

¶It is good for payne of the backe and swellynge of ꝑ coddes, yf it be layde playsterwyse to them.

¶De piretro. Wal worte. Ca. CCC.xcvi.

Piretre is hote & drye in ꝑ thyrde degre. It is a comō herbe, ꝑ rote therof is put in medecynes. The rote oughte to be gadered in wynter. And it maye be kept. v. yeares. The beste is styffe & hole, & not wormeeate, and crōmeth not whan it is broken, & hath a sharpenesse ꝑ is not soone felte, but it be chawed in ꝑ mouth. It hath vertue to withdrawe, deuyde, and waste humours. Gargarysme made of vynegre ꝑ piretre is soden in with kygges, or made in swete wyne purgeth ꝑ heed of fleumatyke humours, and wasteth ꝑ moysteneesse of the drygge. And yf it be chawed betwene the tethe it swageth ꝑ ache. Yf it be stamped and medled with wyne & oyle and layde to a goutte playster wyse, or on any paralytyke membre, it is good. Grene piretre beten and layde a fourtenyght in wyne, and than soden & streyned, and with oyle and war an ointement made is good for the aboue layde thynges.

¶De pipere. Peper. Cap. CCC.xcvii.

Peper is hote in the begynnynge of the fourthe degre & drye in ꝑ myddes of the same. There is thre sortes of it,

For there is longe peper ꝑ is called macro pper, and ther is whyte pper ꝑ is called malano piper. Some say that they be frup te of dyuers trees: but Constantyne and Dialcorides say that they be all thre of a tre growynge in Inde, And some say that peper is made so blacke by brennynge, for whan it shulde be gadred for ꝑ grete mul-tytude of serpētes thereabout, they set fyre about the trees ꝑ the vermyn may be brēt and go away, but ꝑ that were trewe the trees shulde be brēt. And therfore this au-ctour sayth that they be frupte al of one tre But whan it bereth floures those floures gadre on a hepe & stretcheth alōge as the floure of hasyll, and ꝑ is longe peper, and thā it bereth another maner of lytell frup te ꝑ is called whyte peper, & therof haue we none, But i stede of it is put catapuce or spourge of beyonde the see, which is no peper, for it is bygger and is not sharpe as peper, and ꝑ it be put in medecynes the substaunce within must be taken and not ꝑ huskes. Blacke peper is gadred whan it is rype. And the sarazyns bake it in an ouen for two causes, The fyrste to bepe it longe, and ꝑ seconde that it bere no frup te nor growe in other countrees. And the blacke peper is of more vertu thā ꝑ whyte or longe peper, & it may be kept. xl. peres. The whyte ꝑ we haue not may be kept lō ge ynough, and the longe peper. xx. peres. Blacke peper hath vertue to spredе & de-uyde humours. Poudre therof put in the nose causeth to snese & to clense the brayne of fleumatyke humours, as snyuell, and reume. ꝑ it be medled with oyle and any pacyent haupug a feuer be anopnted ther with at the begynnynge of ꝑ accesse with out doubte it wyll take the colдnesse and shakynge away that cometh at the begyn nynge therof.

¶ To clense the bulke. ℣

¶ The wyne that peper is soden in with tygges clenseth the bulke and ꝑ membres or cours gleymy & glewy fleumes and is good agaynst the dygestyon, Cleue an ap ple and pyke out the core & kyrnelles, and fyll it with poudre of longe peper & wyne & rolle it in ꝑ fyre, & it cōforteth degestyon Poudre of the inner parte of peper often wette in rose water and dryed is good to take away the webbe of the eyes. And it may be put alone, or put in rose water in maner of a colyre. Whyte peper maye be put for the blacke, but longe peper conforteth better. Peper noyeth sanguyne & co-leryke persones, for it heateth ouermoche and spredeth ꝑ subtyll humours, and som tyme causeth meselry.

¶ For deed flesshe. ℬ

¶ The poudre of peper gnaweth the deed flesshe of sores.

¶ De peonia. Pyony. Cap. CCC. xxviii.

PEonia is hote & drye in the .ii. de-gre. It is an herbe the rote wherof is so called, & the rote is to be put in med-cynes ꝑ peonie is founde in receptes. It ought to be gadred in wynter, & may be kept. x. peres. And it is to be chosē that is blacke and not perced. It hath vertu to de uyde and spriede humours. ¶ Agaynst the fallynge euyll it hath a specyally hyde or secrete vertue, as Galyē sheweth of a chyl de that fell not as longe as it was hāged about his necke. But now we fynde not ꝑ it hath such vertue. And therfore some say that it is but one spece or kynde of peonie onely called peonie romayne. For ꝑ same dysease ꝑ poudre therof with iuce of mug-worte or with piganiū that is wylde rue

¶ For the palsey. ℟

¶ Agaynst palsey, take this poudre with wyne that castoreum is soden in.

¶ For the wyne. ℬ

¶ Agaynst lette of wyne, take wyne that it is soden in.

¶ For the matryce. ℒ

¶ To clense the matryce, make a smoke benethe or make a bathe to the sayde par-tes with brothe that it is soden in.

¶ Agaynst coldyfnesse caused of colde, put

the poudre therof with cotton to ꝑ fo̲lide-
ment. And knowe ye that peonie is allo
called penthoron, aglolotos, & aliofotes.
¶ De papauere. Poppy. Cap. CCC.xxix.
POppy is colde & dry. And is in. iii.
maners, for there is whyte that is
colde & moyſte, and ꝑ blacke is colde & dry
and the reed is more mortyfycatyue, and
is called wylde poppy, whyte popy is cal
led codion or codias & oribono, and blac-
ke popy is called mycon & melon agryos.
Poppy ſede may be kept .x. yeres. Poppy
is expreſſely named, whyte blacke or reed
Poppy hath vertue to mortyfye and cauſe
ſlepe. ¶ To cauſe one to ſlepe, make a pla
ſter of chē all or of one alone wt womans
mylke & whyte of an egge, and lay to ꝑ tē
ples. The womā of Salerne gyue whyte
poppy wt theyr owne mylke to theyr chyl
dren to cauſe them ſlepe. The blacke & the
reed ought not to be takē, for they mortify
ꝑ ſpyrytes by theyr coldneſſe. A
¶ Agaynſt hote apoſtumes at the fyrſt or
they be formed, and alſo agaynſt chauffyn
ge or heate of the lyuer, ſtampe the ſede of
poppy and the herbe togyder, and conſyct
with oyle of roſes, and lay it therto.
¶ For them that haue ouer drye membres
& for them ꝑ be ethykes, or other drye fe-
uers take oyle of vyolettes chauffed, and
put poudre of whyte poppy ſede therto, &
therwith anoynte the rydge of the backe.
¶ For the bulke. B
¶ Agaynſt dryneſſe of mēbres of ꝑ breſt,
and for them that be very lene, take ꝑ elec
tuary called nyapapauer ꝑ poppy is pryn
cypall in. For the ſame, make electuary of
iuce of lycoryce, of gomme arabyke, & dra
gagant of lyke quantyte, and put poudre
of poppy therto of lyke moche, and cōfycte
the ſayde electuary with ſyrope of poppy.
And where ye fynde to take poppy onely,
it is ꝑ whyte. Whyte poppy medled with
barkes of nuttes dyeth heare blacke. The
floure of wylde poppy clenſeth the ſpottes
in the eyes where as blyſters haue ben.
The whyte is good againſt cough cauſed
of hote reume that falleth fro ꝑ hed. The
blacke is perylous and cauſed to falle in
lytargye, and may mortyfye or ſlee.
¶ De pencedano. Dogfenell, the mydde
conſolde. Cap. CCC.xxx.
PEncedanū is an herbe or wodecal
led dogfenell or ſwynefenel and is
hote & drye. Ye fynde pencedanū in re-
ceptes it is ꝑ rote, for it hath more vertue
than any parte of the herbe. And maye be
kept one yere. It hath vertue to vnſtoppe
the vaynes of the raynes, and therfore it
is dyuretyke.
¶ For ſtrangury. A
¶ Agaynſt ſtrāgury & dyſſury, & agaynſt
ſtopppynge of the lyuer and ꝑ mylte, take
the brothe that is ſoden in, and make a
playſter to the ſhare of the herbe ſoden in
oyle and wyne.
¶ For colde humours. B
¶ Agaynſt colde humours in ꝑ mēbers of
the bulke as about the longes. Take wa-
ter of barly that thys herbe hath be ſoden
in with iuce of lycoryce, & yf ther be grete
quantyte of humours, ſethe it in wyne wt
iuce of lycoryce. A ſmall bathe or waſſhig
made of water ꝑ this herbe is ſoden in is
good to cauſe menſtrue to flowe.
¶ De petrocilio. Percely. Ca. CCC. xxxi
PErcely is hote & drye in ꝑ ſeconde
degre, and is in. ii. maners, that is
wylde & tame. The wylde is called ſyno-
mū. Theyr ſedes is chyefly in medecyns
yf percely or ſynomum is founde in recep
tes. Theſe ſedes may be kept. x. yeres and
haue vertue to open ꝑ conduytes of drye
but ꝑ wylde is ſtrōger than ꝑ tame. They
be good for the dyſeales ꝑ pencedan afore
ſayd is. Sawce is made of tame percely.
¶ To conforte dygeſtyon. A
¶ The herbe ſodē wt meates cōforteth dy
geſtion, & looſeth the wyndes of the wōbe.
¶ De Policaria. Cap. CCC.xxxii.
POlicary is hote in ꝑ thyrde degre &
drye in the ſeconde degre. It is an

herbe of thre kyndes, the moze, the meane, and the lesse, the meane is moost behouefull in medecyns. Whan it is gadered the leaues with the tyndes or stalkes oughte to be taken and so dryed but in medecyn ought nothynge to be put but the leaues. And it hathe vertue to dyssolue, or sprede humours, to waste and deuyde them.

¶ For the brethe. A

¶ Wyne that it is sodden in with hygges is good agaynst lette of the breth, & agaynst colde rewme of humour in the breste.

¶ For the matrice. B

¶ Bath or washyng made of water þ it is sodden in clenseth þ matrice & entre therof

¶ For costynesse. C

¶ Thynne poudre therof layd to þ fonde mete it is good agaist costynes cause of cold

¶ To breke wyndes. D

¶ The leues in small bondelles sodden in wyne and layde to the place greued with wyndes wasteth them & ceaseth þ payne.

¶ For the pose. E

¶ And pt these bondelles bounde hette on a tyle without any lycour, and layde hote to the heed is good agaynst colde pose.

¶ Depruneis. Pyne trees or apples.

Capi. LLL.rrriii.

PYnes be the kyrnelles wythin the pyne apples. They be hote and moyst, and pleasaunt wyll put them in medecyne, laye the apples on the fyre tyll they bene al[most] well brente than take the tyndes within and without and put þ kernelles as it nedeth. They haue vertue to souple and to moyst, and to vnstoppe. It is meat for them that haue apostumes in the membres of the bulke, and for them that haue lette of brethe caused of colde humour, and them that haue a drye cough, and for them that haue yll complexion in the lyuer that dryeth them, or be drye of other thynge for they nourysheth and encreaseth blode, & moue lechery, and they be gyuen to them with lyzope, or with meates or electuaryes,

¶ Against bloudy flux. A

¶ Agaynst bloudy flux of the wombe, the thycke tynde of þ pyne apples in good in thys wyse, whan it is newe gadred of the tree lethe it in water, and lay it on the coles and let the patyent take the smoke.

¶ De prunis. Plõmes, Ca. LLL.rrriiii.

PLõmes be colde & moyste, there be two sortes of them, blacke & reed. The blacke be somwhat harde & be þ best & amonge them the best be those þ be called damaske plõmes or damassons. They oughte to be gadred whan they be rype, & they that wyl kepe them must cleue thẽ & dewe thẽ with vynegre, & so they may be kept in a vessell of wood. But whan they be cloue they must be dried .xv. dayes in þ sonne, & thã put in syrope. They haue vertue to smoth & polisshe þ bowels and therfore in ague feuers they be good for thẽ þ be bounde in the wombe by cause of drythe, or coleryke humours that dryeth the wõb and therfore the grenebe good to eate.

¶ Of penicles or penettes. L. LLL.rrrv

PEnettes be hote & drye, and be made in this wyse. Sugre is sodẽ in water so longe that whan a droppe therof is dropped on a stone it wareth harde, & brytyll and breketh. Than this sugre so sodden is layde on a stone to coole, & than is hanged on a nayle and hãdled & chaufeth with handes tyll it ware whyte, and than is cut in small pyeces and poudre of amidon cast theron to whyte them þ more & than they be penettes. It is good meate for theym þ haue feuers caused of apostumes in the membres of the breste, and for them þ haue greate drought in the brest & for them that be very leane by sekenesse.

¶ For the breste. A

¶ Agaynst the dyseases of the breste they must be vsed with pesan, and for leanesse of the body they maye be taken alone or in meates. For the same thynge an electuary called diapenidiõ made of penett[es] is good in feuer ague, or in the apostumes of the rybbes or of the longues. Penettes be do-

the good meate and medecyne.

¶ For the lyppes. B

¶ For chappynge of ꝑ lyppes, anlay thē in water ꝙ dragagant, & anoynt ꝑ lyppes.

¶ For the mouthe. L

¶ Agaynst slepenge or rawnesse of the mouth compynge of feuers, & agaynst smal blysters, & swellynge there, sethe yolkes of egges in water, and than fry them tyl oyle come of them, & with that oyle cōfyet the poudre of penettes of dragagant, and amidon, & anoynte ꝑ grete. This poudre confyete with syrope of roses or violettes is good for the akorelayde thynges.

¶ De Psilio. Cap. CCC.xxxvi.

Psilium is colde and moyst in the seconde degre. It is the sede of a certayne herbe, the which sede is to be had in medecyne. It must be gadred in somer, & may be kept .x. yeres. And hath vertue to moyste and refresshe or coole.

¶ For dryenesse. I

¶ Agaynst drynesse of ꝑ tongue in a feuer ague, put this sede and bynde it in a fyne lynnen clothe, and than put it in colde water, and therwith washe & rubbe the tongue and scrappe it with a knyfe.

¶ For thyrste. B

¶ For thyrst, put this sede in a bagge and lay it on the tongue.

¶ For the breste. L

¶ For drought of the breste & the membres in it, and for them that be costyfe so that ꝑ brest be not stopped nor the brethe shorte. Take psilium in water a certayne space, and than powre out ꝑ water and take the same sede with other clene colde water. Psilii is cōuenably put in syropes ordeyned for feuers, and therof must a grete dele be made, for yf there were but a lytell by the glewynesse of ꝑ sede it wolde stycke to the vessell or spone that it is styred with.

¶ For the bloudy flur. D

¶ For bloudy flur of ꝑ wōbe, bren psilii in an erthen vessell, and put ꝑ poudre in a rere egge or in rose water, and that is best

¶ For bledynge at the nose. E

¶ For bledynge at the nose the layde plaster layde to the forehed or tēples, or make a tente of the layde poudre with bursa pastoris, and put it into the nose.

¶ For hote apostumes. F

¶ Agaynst hote apostumes, put psilii in a bagge, and moyste it in some colde herbes, and renewe the psilium.

¶ For the heare. G

¶ Agaynst harpnesse of the heare, washe the heed with water that psilium is soden in. Psilium kepeth ꝑ camphere by ꝑ colde moystnesse therof, for it is of so lubryll substaunce that it wolde waste yf it were not put into colde thynges.

¶ De Polipodio. Oke ferne. Cap. CCC.xxxviii.

Polipodii is hote & dry in the .iii. degre. It is a wede moche lyke to ferne, and groweth on walles, stones, & vpon okes, and that on the okes is best. Gadre the rote & clēse it and dry it a day in the sonne, and it may be kept good two yeres, and that rote is to be chosen that is somwhat grene, but that ꝑ is all wyzed is nought. It hath vertue to loose & deuyde, and to drawe, purge, & put out fleume and melancolyke humours: and therfore it is put in decoccyons ordeyned for fleumatyke and melancolyke persones that be hole to preserue thē fro sekenesses. And it is to wyte that in all places ꝑ polypody is put in some other thynges that wasteth wyndes must be put therto as anys. comyn, fenell, or suche other.

¶ For ache of the wombe. I

¶ Agaynst wrenchynge or crowpynge of the wombe be it hye or lowe, and for them that their heare falleth, and for them that be goutey, & to preserue thē to fall agayne into thole dyseases, Take halfe an vnce of polipody or an vnce yf nede be, and ꝑ it be not in a hote grounde, and stampe it, and sethe it ꝙ prunes, violettes, & squynant, yf there be any, and put therto a grete dele

of compn lede and anys lede, and straynè them and gyue is to the patyent. Another maner is, stampe it as it is layde, & sethe it with compn lede and anys lede, and vse that brothe. Or sethe ꝑ powdre w̄ swete smellynge spyces, and therwyth many be deceyued that whan they take medecyne, they wene not that it is polypody & so they take it and dooth them prouffyte. Pymēt and clarey is made therwith yf it be stamped & soden in wyne with spyces. Folke of the countre take grene polypody & cōfyte it with meale and egges and make therof pancakes and frytures that looseth lustyuently and somwhat to mochē agaynst ꝑ sorelayde sekenesse it may be taken or the decoccyon of polypody ꝑ is made of water or in the juce or lede of fenell, and therto put two dragmes of hermodates.

¶ De palea.

¶ Palea is an herbe moch lyke to wheat but it hath thycker leues & whyter, & groweth in pyttes, & by hygh wayes. The leues dryed, and powdre made of them and layde on new woūdes stauncheth ꝑ bloud and relowdreth the woundes & healeth it.

¶ De Petrolio. Ca. CCC. xxvii

Petrolium, is oyle of stone. It is hote and dry in the thyrde degre & is founde in sulfury places of brymstone. And is made of the fatnesse of the earth & water that by heate of ꝑ place is tourned into substaunce that hath a party hote and fyry of kynde, and is founde vpon stones in maner of sweate. There is ynough founde vpon the see that is blacke, but by contynuance it whyteth. Somtyme is founde yelowe. It is also made by crafte in Greece and other partes beyonde ꝑ see and it may be lōge kept i a vessel of glasse or of tynne wel stopped. Petroleum is to be chosen ꝑ is yelow or whyte, and clere of substaūce and stynkynge. It may lyghtly be counterfayt wyth other oyle. For a lytell of it maketh a great deale of other oyle to stynke, This oyle hath a stronge vertue as fyre, and hathe vertue to sprede, waste, & withdrawe humours.

¶ For all goutes. J

¶ Agaynst all maner of goute, be it in the hādes or hyppes. And agaynst wryngynge of the belly, anoynte the akynge places therwith.

¶ For ache of the wombe. B

¶ Agaynst goute and ache of the wombe, Some take it in quantyte of a dragme or two wyth drynke. And the auctour sayth that he hath seen some heale and some dye And therfore it ought not to be gyuen to a weyke person in somer, nor colerike folke Nor it oughte not to be gyuen, but yf the mater that causeth ꝑ dysease be colde, and at the moost but two dragmes.

¶ For swellynge of the fete. L

¶ Agaynst strōge podagre that is ache in the fete, sethe petroleum in juce of pebles and straynè it and gyue it to the patyent.

¶ For the stone. D

¶ Agaynste ꝑ stone it is a soueraine remedy yf ꝑ poudre of the stone called lyncurie be very small & soden in petroleum, and ꝑ clyde oyle put into the perde w̄ a syrynge it wyll breke the stone that is hardened. But the perde must be often bached with water that mulberyes is soden in wyth oyle to open the conduytes therof.

¶ Agaynst lette of the brethe. L

¶ Agaynst lette of the brethe called alma yf it be caused of colde, and agaynste olde cough, anoynte the breste wout fyrst therwith that the mater may dygeste the better, thā take a dragme or two at ꝑ mouth.

¶ For the matryce. F

¶ Agaynst dysease of ꝑ matryce yf it tyse vpwarde. Put petroleum on hote coles and let the woman receyue the fume at ꝑ mouthe or nose, or make a suppositorye of cotton wette in petroleum. And whan petroleum is vsed fyrst some colde & moyste thynge ought to be taken. For petroleum fleyeth, and the colde thynge refresshed and saueth the skynne:

¶ De Fistucis. Cap. CCC. xxxix.

Pistcates be called fistures, festnelle or strawes and is a fruyte that groweth beyonde the see, and lyke ppnes, & be hote and moyst, the inwarde substance is to be put in medecyne. They haue vertue to heate, to smothe, and to soften.

¶ For the brest. ℞

¶ Agaynst coldenesse of the breste they be good to be eaten as almondes. They encrease the naturall sede of a man in thys maner. Stampe them and confycte them with hony and put therto powdre of nuttes, and of these lytell beestes called flynces in lytell quātyte. And yf they be eaten with wyne that they be soden in, they helpe agaynst venym, & be good for them ꝑ haue a noughty liuer Oyle is made of thē that is good agaynst payne of ꝑ heed. Dioscorides sayth that they be good for ꝑ stomake, but Galyen sayth they do neyther good nor harme.

¶ De portulaca Purcelayne. Cap. CCC. xl.

Portulax is a vertuous herbe. It coldeth in the. iii. degre & moysteth in the seconde, and hath vertue to soften & to kele. It is good in meate for coleryke folkes that be dyseased with feuers caused of coler, and also for them that be hole yf it be eaten rawe it is prouffytable. The water of the decoccyon is good to conserue ꝑ heate of the inwarde membres. It coleth the heet of feuers, it prouoketh vryn, and vnbyndeth ꝑ bely, it prouffyteth agaynst clystres of the lyppes, and sleyenges of the mouth. Brenne ꝑ rote therof in a brasen vessell, and make poudre confyct with hony, and anoynte the lyppes therwith, and also it paseth the synsures of lazers anoynted therwith.

¶ For hote apostumes. ℞

¶ And yf it be brayed with vynegre, it is good agaynst hoote apostumes. The iuce thereof with all the herbe is prouffytable agaynst the hurtes of the bowelles, for it soupleth them. And is good to moderate ꝑ vnmoderate flux of ꝑ matrice. How be it yf it be vsed to moche it marreth the syght and coleth the body, & letteth the coleryke dompte, and habytacyon of woman. The sayd herbe chawed with a lytell vynegre stoppeth the bledynge at the nose, and swageth the brennynge of the stomake caused of colere. It is good agaynst feuers yf a playster therof be layde to ꝑ stomake with a lytell vynegre. It healeth ꝑ tothe ache yf it be be chawed, and healeth blaynes yf it be brused and layde theron.

¶ For payne of the raynes. ℞

¶ The iuce therof is good agaynst payne of the reynes & of the bladder, and restrayneth the floures or menstrues in women. Water therof is good for bledynge emorroydes.

¶ De plumbo. Leade. Cap. CCC. xli.

Lead is colde in the seconde degre Make a morter & a pestell of leade and put oyle of roses or vyolettes in the leaden morter, and stampe them with the sayde leaden pestell tyll they become somwhat thycke, and chaunge it. iv. dayes in ꝑ sonne, and moyste it often with oyle of roses or vyolettes, and put it in a vessel, and it is good agaynst brennynge or scaldynge of fyre or water.

¶ For hote apostumes. ℞

¶ Agaynst hote apostumes and sleyenges caused of heate, and agaynst brennyng & corrosyue sores. A medecyne or salue called ploucras is made in this maner, put molten leade in a certayne vessell, and bruse stalkes of cheruel or hasell or an herbe called spurge, and fyre the sayd leade tyl it seme small lompes as it were cendres, the which afterwarde may be put in poudre.

¶ De polio montano. Mylde tyme. Cap. CCC. xlii.

Polium is of dyuers kyndes, but ꝑ best groweth on hylles, and ought to be put in medecyne. It ought to be gadred whan it floureth, and may be kept a

pere. And it hath vertue to deuyde & waste humours, and to vnstoppe the conduytes of vryne. The brothe that it is soden in with reysyns is good agaynst colde of the breste and longes.

¶ For the stomake. A

¶ Agaynst payne of the stomake & of the bowelles, take the brothe ꝑ it is onely soden in, ꝑ it come of colde or wynde.

¶ For the lyuer. B

¶ To vnstoppe the lyuer, the mylte, and the reynes, and letynge of vryne, the wyne that it is soden in is good.

¶ For payne of the bely. C

¶ And ꝑ it be soden with wyne and oyle it is good agaynst payne of the bely, and lette of the vryne, ꝑ it be layde therto.

¶ De pice. Pytche. Cap. CCC.xliii.

Pytche is of dyuers sortes, for there is shyppe pytche and pytche liquide or thynne, or tarre. The shyppe pytche is the lesse hote and drye. Some say that the liquyde pytche is the dragges of the shyppe pytche, But that is not so, For they be made of dyuers trees in this maner, The bowes or twygges of the trees be put in a vessell, and fyre is made vnderneth, and another vessell aboue that ꝑ lycour droppeth in out of ꝑ boughes. The pytche liquide hath vertue to fyrede and waste humours.

¶ For scabbes. A

¶ For scabbes make an ointmẽt of liquide pytche called tarre with vyneygre and nutte oyle mengled togyder, Or stepe lytarge a nyght in vyneygre, and in the morynge medle the tarre with oyle, and make an ointement.

¶ For tetters. B

¶ Agaynst tetters, medle oryppment with liquide pytche, and put frēsche sope therto and with that anoynte the tetter.

¶ For the scalle. C

¶ For the scalle on the heed, Take whyte pytche & blacke of eche alyke moch, than take leonte & longe plātayne alyke moche and make halfe a spone full of theyr iuce, and take as moch gromell as of bothe the other, and halfe a spone full of stronge vynegre, and medle all togyder, & than take halfe an egge shalle ful of meale dust, and as moche dragōs bloude, and put a lyttell salte therto, & sethe all togyder tyll it thycken as an ointement, and than shaue the heede, and washe it wt whyte wyne, and vpon euery scalle lay a playster, and let it lye a naturall daye, and than plucke it of agaynst the heare, and shaue ꝑ pacyēt euery eyght daye, and washe it sharpely with whyte wyne, and the better to purge the rotes of the scalles, cause hym to make all the excesse that he may by ꝑ mouth, That is to say, eate onyons, garlycke, and suche other meate, and lay on playsters styll tyl the heed pylle, and lay them so hoote as he may abyde them, and he shall be hole in a monthe. Probatum est.

¶ De plantagine. Plātayne or weybreed Cap. CCC.xliiii.

Plantayne is an herbe ꝑ the grekes call Arnoglosse. It is called also quinq; neruia, and grete plantayne, and groweth in moyst places & playne feldes.

¶ For tothe ache. A

¶ For the tothe ache, put the iuce & leues in the mouth, and it wyll cease the payne anone, and yf the cheke be swollen make a playster of the leues and lay them hote theron, and it wyll swage the swellynge meruaylously.

¶ For payne in the body. B

¶ Agaynst payne within ꝑ body, the iuce of plantayne dronken ceaseth the payne, and purgeth the breest.

¶ For spettynge of bloude. C

¶ And for them that spette bloud, drynke the iuce fastynge.

¶ For all foule woundes. D

¶ And to heale all foule woundes lay the poudre of plantayne on them. Also thys herbe is good agaynste all gaderynge of humours.

¶ Agaynst bytynge of a serpent, eate the herbe and drynke the iuce, and it putteth out all venym.

¶ For stingynge of a scorpion. F

¶ It is good also for stingynge of a scorppon and bytynge of a spyder, yf the rote be brused and layde theron.

¶ For wormes in the bely. G

¶ To slee or voyde wormes out of the body, drynke the iuce, and lay a playster of the leues to the naupll.

¶ For feuer quartayne. H

¶ For feuer quartayne, drynke the iuce medled with water afore the accesse, and it wyll do good effect.

¶ For swellynge of the kete. I

¶ And agaynst swellynge aches of ꝑ kete brase the floures of plantayne with a lytell salte, and lay therto.

¶ For feuer tertyan. K

¶ For feuer tertyane, brase thre leues of plantayne with wyne or water, and drynke it at the tyme of the accesse, and it helpeth greately.

¶ To bringe out a chyldes bedde. L

¶ To cause the chyldes bedde in ꝑ mothers wombe to come out, take the poudre of ꝑ sedes therof with water.

¶ For swellynge of the kete. M

¶ For swellynge of the kete with goynge, stampe the leues, and lay on them.

¶ For the mouthe. N

¶ For pymples in ꝑ mouth the leues eatē and holden longe in the mouthe is good.

¶ For the throte. O

¶ For swellynge of the throte, brase the herbe with le wet, and lay it therto.

¶ De lanceolata. Longe plantayne. Cap. CCCxlv.

Longe plantayne is good agaynst fystules, yf the iuce be put in them dyuers dayes, it healeth and sleeth them.

¶ For bytynge of madde dogges. I

¶ For bytynge of a wood dogge, stampe this herbe, and lay therto.

¶ For payne of the bladder, brase the herbe with the rotes, and wrynge out the iuce, and drynke it, and it is good agaynst venymous beastes.

¶ De panico. Panyke. Cap. CCC. xlvi.

Panyke is a lesse lyke gromell in nature & shape, but it feedeth lesse thā Gromell, and byndeth more the wombe. It may be kept dyuers wayes, and dooth dyuers operacyōs: but in what maner so euer it is take gromell is better. Panyke is soden with fatte flesshe, with oyle, or almonde mylke: That that is soden with fatte flesshe or oyle is conuenable ynough for it leseth a gret parte of dryenesse, & then wt geueth good smake & lesynge, & leseth the myght of byndynge of the wombe by the fatnesse of the greace & oyle. There is two maners to sethe it ī water, for it may be soden grosiden or hole, and for one measure of panyke or gromell take. xv. measures of water. In thys maner soden it is harde to dygest, and byndeth not the wōbe but it greueth the stomake & gooth out therof hole, and greueth the gutes, & therfore they put it sone out, and so it byndeth not. That that is grounden muste be soden thus. Syft the meale frō the branne, and put therto. x. tymes as moch water & whan it is sodē two or. iii. tymes streyne it, and sethe the streynynge agayne tyll it be thycke, and thys maner of sethynge is best and maketh it lyghte and is the beste maner to cause it bynde the wombe.

¶ De Penthafilone. Synkefoyle, or. v. leued grasse. Ca. CCC. xlvii

Penthafilon is an herbe called fyue leued. For pentha in greke is. v. & filon is leef. And so penthafilon is to saye herbe with. v. leues. It groweth in sandy places & medowes. It beareth fyue leues on a stalke and hath yelowe floures, and stretcheth on the grounde.

¶ For the ioyntes. I

¶ For payne of the ioyntes that cometh of

strokes or trauayle, bruse this herbe with olde sewet, and laye therto.

¶ For the wombe. B

¶ For ache of the wombe caused of colerike humours, drynke ꝑ iuce therof, and it wyll ease the ache.

¶ For the gommes. L

¶ Agaynst rottennesse of the gommes, the cheke rubbed there with taketh away the rottynge.

¶ For the heed. D

¶ For the payne of ꝑ heed, bruse the herbe and rubbe the forheed and heed therwith.

¶ For bledynge of the nose. E

¶ Agaynst bloudy flur of the nose, drynke the iuce or anoynte ꝑ forheed, or els drynke the wyne that the rote is soden in.

¶ Agayst brynge of serpentes, The iuce therof or̄ken putteth out all venym, and therfore it is put in tryacle.

¶ For cankers. F

¶ Agaynst canker, bruse the leues with sewes greace, and put olde whyte wyne therto, and it is a good remedy.

¶ De lingua passerina. Centynode, Swynes gralle, knotralle, or sparow tongue.

Lap LLL. riviii.

¶ Polygonia is an herbe called sparow tongue. It is called polerpina, some call it corrigiole. It groweth in wayes and feldes, and is a lytell wedde with many knottes.

¶ For spettynge of bloude. A

¶ For them that spette bloude, and that vompt, the iuce therof with swyte wyne or other as good.

¶ For the sydes. B

¶ For ache in ꝑ sydes or rybbes, medle the iuce wt oyle of roses, & anoynte the sydes.

¶ For the brestes. L

¶ For swellynge of brestes, make a playster of this herbe wt butter, and lay to the.

¶ For ytche of the legges caused of salte fleume, washe the with water that this herbe is soden in.

¶ For the flur. D

¶ For flur of the wombe, Take the iuce of thys herbe alone, or with sugre or wyne. And the same is good for superfluyte of floures in women.

¶ De Polypreco. Walfarne.

Lap. LLL. xlix

¶ Polypryke, some call it adyanthos, and some cal it erythoughte It groweth agaynst walles and in humorous places.

¶ For payne of the necke. A

¶ For payne of ꝑ necke whan it may not be styred, take this herbe with the stalkes and leues and leke blades with. viii. cornes of peper, and. viii. of coryandre stamped togyder with stronge wyne, & drynke it, but fyrst be bathed.

¶ For newe sores. B

¶ The powdre of thys herbe layde vpon newe sores healeth them.

¶ For feuer ague. L

¶ The water that this herbe is soden in & suger put therto is good agaynst feuer ague, and it is put in syrope to coole.

¶ De primula veris. Pymerolles.

Lap. LLL. l.

¶ Primula veris is called pymerolles. Some call it Laynt peter wort, other Paralise. It is called pymerolle or primula of pryme tyme, because it bereth ꝑ floure in pryme tyme. It groweth in woodes and by dyches.

¶ For brekynge of the heed. A

¶ Agaynst brekynge of the heed or other membre, or to kepe any wounde fro stroke or smytynge, or for any bledynge bayne, Take an vnce and a halfe of the iuce of thys herbe, and drynke at the mornynge and at euenynge.

¶ For the vryne. B

¶ Also water that the rote is soden in is good to vnstoppe ꝑ conduytes of vryne.

¶ De palacio leporis. Hares palays.

Lap. LLL. l.

¶ Palacium leporis, hares palays, is an herbe lyke Spurge, but it hath

longer and vpper leues, and is leued lyke fenell and the rote lyke kneholme, and it beereth no floure, but a reed bery lyke dragon but it is rounder. It is called hates palays, for yf the hate come vnder it he is sure that no beast can touche hym. Some call it arretyke. It is good agaynst goute arretyke, yf the rote be soden in water or in wyne, and so taken. It is also good agaynst lette of vryne, as stragury & dyssury. And it groweth in darcke places, in feldes and woodes.

¶ De pulmonaria. Craylery or lyg wort. Cap. CCC.lii.

PUlmonaria is an herbe that hath leues lyke borage but they be broder & longer and of stronger & werysshe sauour, and hath whyte specks here & there as ỹ lunges. This herbe ofte eaten & put in syrope and comon drynkes is good for them ỹ hath theyr longes intamed or sore

¶ De Pertsicaria. Arssmert, or culrage. Cap. CCC liii.

PErsicaria is an herbe that hath leues lyke a perche tre, and is called arssmert & groweth in moyst places. The leues therof be good in medecyne. Some call it sanguinary or blode worte bycause it drawyth blode in places that it is rubbed on. It hath a brennynge vertue.

¶ For wormes in ỹ eares.

¶ The iuce therof dropped in the eares, sleeth the wormes in them.

¶ De Paracella. Cap. CCC.liiii

PAracella is an herbe ỹ leues therof is lyke ỹ lycorpee tre leues, and hath a rounde reede sede in maner as the tokyll. The rote therof is roũde & thycke with yelowe colour. It is called herbe da sylyke bycaule it hath a venimous myght and some say that venym is made therof.

¶ For fystula.

¶ Agaynst fystula, make a tente therof, & put it in the hole of the fystule, and it wyl clense and heale it. It groweth in sandy places.

¶ De pimpinella. Selle heale, or Pympernell. Cap. CCC.lv.

PImpernell is an herbe ỹ growyth in sandy places at ỹ foote of hylles. It is good to reioudre woundes, yf ỹ poudre therof be often layde therto.

¶ For fystula and canker.

¶ Agaynst fystula and canker it is good yf it be layde theron.

¶ For the eyes.

¶ It prouffyteth agaynst dymnesse of the eyes yf they be washed with water that it is soden in at morynge and euenynge

¶ To put out venym.

¶ The iuce therof dronken expulseth all venym into the body.

¶ De pilocella. Mowse eare. Cap. CCC.lvi.

PIlocella or mowse eare is an herbe that groweth on hylles and hathe rough leues with loage heares in theym lyke a mous eare, and therfore it is so named. And it spredeth & stretcheth on ỹ erth It hath vertue to restrayne, to clense, and to reioydre woundes.

¶ To soydre woundes.

¶ To reioyne & soydre woundes, Make an oynement of the iuce therof and wace, oyle, and terpentyne. Or put the iuce therof in newe woundes.

¶ For feuer quartayne.

¶ For feuer quartayne drynke the iuce of mowse eare at the tyme of the accesse.

¶ To knowe yf a seke persone shall lyue or dye.

¶ Gyue them the iuce therof to drynke, & yf he caste out he shall dye, & agayn warde And yf the edge of a knyfe or other toole be steped in the iuce therof, it shall cutte & hewe al other edges.

¶ De prouinca. Pellwynke. Cap. CCC lvii.

PEllwynke is good agaynste flux of blonde at the nose or other parte of the heed.

¶ For bledynge at the nose.

¶ And to staunche the layde bloude the leues therof muste be holden longe in the mouthe.

¶ De Palma christi. Cap. CCC.lviii.

PAlma christi is an herbe lyke latyryō, the leues be specled w colour lyke ꝑ skye, and groweth in derke & moyst places, and chyefly in groues, & hath vertue to moyst & to make colde, and is perylous to be vsed, And is not in vse of medecyne, bycause of the moyst fygure that it gyueth.

¶ De Persicis. Peches.
Cap. CCC.lix.

PEches is a frute colde and moyst in the thyrde degre. The leues of the tree is lyke to leues of an almōde tre, but they be somwhat lōger, This frute is pryncypally good ꝑ they be eaten fastynge. They coole the brennynge of colerike humours, and conforteth the stomak that hath loost appetyte and hath abhompnacyon of meate bycause of colerike humours They be nopous to fleumatyke and colerike persones. ¶ Ꝑ .v. or .vi. peche leues be stamped and medled with meale, and be fryed and eaten fastynge, it wyll cause you to be lare and go to ꝑ stole, and wyl purge flewme chyefly and than coler and melancoly: And in lyke wyse doothe the kyrnelles in the peche stones, ꝑ it be stāped with warme water and dronkē, and they wyll purge aboue and benethe.
And .xxx. or .xl. maye be taken after the strength of them that wyll vse it.

¶ De Oleo persicorum. Oyle of peches kernelles Cap. CCC.lx.

OYle made of kernelles of peches is good agaynst payne of ꝑ eares caused of colde ꝑ it be dropped therin & layde to them with cotton.

¶ For wormes of the wombe. ¶ Agaynst wormes of the wombe, whyte or longe in chyldren. Make a playster of peche leues with a lytell vynegre, myntes, and worm wood, and lay it to the nauyll, but fyrst anoynte the wombe with the layde oyle. Isaac sayth that peches be colde and moyst in the seconde degre, and be very lyke to a frute called grysomules, but they be more saucry and more behouefull to the stomake, but they tourne not in to so cours fleume as the grysomules do. Howbe it, they muste be pared, bycause they tourne to fleume. Peches ought to be eaten fasting, & wyne of good taste dronke w them. There be two maners of peches For some be bygge and tough and be somwhat reed, and some be small & lyght and be broune or yelowe. The byggest be swete with a lytell eygrynesse, and be moost moyst & gleymy, and therfore they tourne to cours fleume and rottenesse, the which is sene ꝑ ye cleue such a peche, & let it lye a whyle in the ayre, and than smell to it ye shall fele as it were a rotten sauour. The iuce of the bowes of peches sleeth the wormes in the bely ꝑ it be dronken. And for the same a playster therof layde to the nauyll, and ꝑ the iuce be dropped in ꝑ eares it sleeth the wormes in them.

¶ De pede columbino. Doues fote.
Cap. CCC.lxi.

PEs columbinus, doues fote is an herbe ꝑ is other wyse called fleetir It hath rounde iagged leues, and is lyke a doues fote, and the stalkes and leues be reedysshe, and the floure browne, and it stretcheth on the erthe. It groweth in sandy places, and ought to be gadred in may or in June with the leues, & dryed in shadowe, and may be kepte good one yeare. What it is profitable to be put in medecynes, as trocis called trocis dyacoralis, ꝑ leues muste be taken with the floures.

¶ For swollen ballokes. ¶ For them that haue swollen ballokes with fleume so that they shyne, stampe doues fote with small grene letuse, and lay it playster wyse therto.

¶ De rosa. Rose. Cap. CCC.lxii.

ROsa the Rose is colde in the fyrst degre & dry in the seconde. As well the dry rose as the grene is good in medecyne. Some gadre ꝑ roses whā they be dry but they kepe not so well. They ought to be gadred whan they be somwhat blowē & that they be sō what reed within. They ꝑ haue a pale, wanne, whytysshe or blacke colour ought not to be put in medecyne. Whan they be so gadred they ought to be somwhat dryed in the sonne, and maye be kept .iii. yeres. Many thyng; is made of grene roses, ꝑ it is founde in receptes to take roses, it is to wyte dry roses, bycause they poudre sooneſt. Of grene roses is made hony of roses, sugre of roses, syrope of roses, & water of roses. Hony of roses is made in this wyse, take hony and sethe it well & sōme it clene, and put clene pyked roses therin small chopped without bardes or knoppes, and sethe thē a lytell togyder, the token ꝑ they be soden ynough is whā the hony is of broune colour, & sauoureth of the roses, and is thycke. It may be kept v. yeres. This hony of roses is of comfortable vertue by the good odoure of ꝑ flowres, and hath vertu to clense of the hony. And it maye be gyuen to fleumatyke and melācolyke persones, and to them that be weyked by sekenesse.

¶ To clense the stomake. A

¶ To clense ꝑ stomake of colde humours take hony of roses ꝑ bene is sodē in and put therin two or thre cornes of salte, and it may be vsed for ꝑ aboue sayde dyseases.

¶ Sugre of roses is made thus, take the leues of rose floures and sprede them small and medle them with sugre, and bete thē well togyder, and put them in a vessell of glasse, and set it a moneth in ꝑ sonne, and styre them euery daye. It may be kept .iii. yeres, and ye must take one pounde of roses to .iiii. pounde of sugre. This sugre of roses hath vertue to restrayne and comforte.

¶ For the bloudy flur. B

¶ Agaynst the bloudy flur of the wombe Medle of this sugre and a dragme of mastyke at the most, and gyue to the patyent and after ꝑ gyue hym rose water or wyne to drynke, or mastycke that cloues hath be soden with.

¶ For bloudy flur. C

¶ Agaynste other bloudy flure, yf it be by weykenesse of the herte, & dispoſycyon to swoune by heate ꝑ is in the mēbres of the bulke, take sugre of roses wt rose water.

¶ Syrope of roses is made in this maner The roses be stamped & the iuce wronge out, and in this iuce is good syrope made And it is to wyte ꝑ syrope of roses looseth at the begynnynge that it is made, but at the laste it byndeth yf it be made of grene roses, but that that is made of dry roses looseth at ꝑ last. This syrope of roses hath vertue to comforte, and to staunche.

¶ For flur of the wombe. D

¶ Agaynst flur of the wombe and wombe Take this syrope with rayne water or wt rose water.

¶ Oyle of Roses is made in dyuers maners, Some sethe ꝑ roses in oyle olyue & straine them & kepe thē, some fyll a vessel of glasse with roses and oyle and sette the sayde vessell in a panne full of boylynge water, and so causeth the Roses to boyle, and that maner is good. The other oyle of grene roses is made thus, Take grene roses and put them in a vessell of glasse, and set it in the sonne .xl. dayes: and this oyle is good.

¶ For chaffynge of ꝑ lyuer. E

¶ Agaynst chauffyng of ꝑ lyuer, anoynte the lyuer there with.

¶ For payne of the heed. F

¶ Agaynst the payne of the heed cauſed of heate, anoynt the forehed & the temples: And do thus to ꝑ sayntnesse that weyketh the body and that cometh of weyknesse of the herte, but it is better to medle ꝑ sayde

ople wᵗ poudre of reed sandalles or whyte or at the leest poudre of roses. Also for the aboue sayde dyseases, put ople of roses in the pacyētes meate in stede of comon ople & chyefly agaynst chauffynge of the lyuer.

¶ The maner to make rose water cannot be expressed pt it hath not be sene made Some make it thus, they put roses with water in a pole of glasse and put the sayd pole in a vessell ful of sethynge water, & so sethe the roses with ꝑ water, and it becometh reed, and than they set the pole in the sonne: and a fewe roses be put wᵗ moche water it is not good. Some gadre the roses with ꝑ dewe on them, and put them in the pole as it is sayd wout any other water, and that rose water is good. Rose water hath vertue to staunche & conforte.

¶ For flur of the wombe. G

¶ Agaynst flur of the wombe and vompt Take rose water alone, or sethe mastyke & clowes therin. And it is specyally good agaynst flur of the wombe caused of retentyfy vertue, or by takynge of some medecyne of to sharpe a lare.

¶ For the gommes. H

¶ For the gōmes that be gnawen & frette with euyll humours, sethe clowes in rose water, & than drye them, and make therof poudre, than tempre that poudre with rose water, or with roses, and that is best and than drye it agayne in the sonne, and do so thre or foure tymes, and thā tempre the poudre agayne with rose water or wᵗ iuce of roses, and anoynte the gōmes therwith, or lay the poudre on them.

¶ For faynt nesse of the herte. I

¶ For them that be faynt at ꝑ harte or be lyke to swoune, gyue them rose water to drynke, and bede we they face therwith. Rose water is conuenably put in colyres or medecynes made for the eyes, & in oynte mētes made for ꝑ face, for it taketh away the spottes & smoteth the skynne. Drye roses smelled at ꝑ nose cōforteth gretely the brayne & ꝑ herte & quyckeneth ꝑ spyrytes.

¶ For flur of the wombe. K

¶ Agaynst flur of ꝑ wōbe caused of colerike humour, take rayne water ꝑ roses is sodē in. And for ꝑ same is a playster good made of roses whyte of an egge & vynegre pt it be layde on the share & to the reynes.

¶ To staunche vompte. L

¶ To staunche vompte, sethe roses in vynegre and weate a sponge therin, and lay it to the stomake.

¶ For swounynge. M

¶ For swounynge, take the water that roses is soden in and the poudre of the same with a tere egge.

¶ For the eyes. N

¶ Agaynst rednesse of the eyes that pryeth or brenneth, take grene roses soun in water, and were them therwith.

¶ De Ruta. Rue. Cap. CCC. lriii.

RUe is hote and drye in the seconde degre, and is in two maners, that is tame and wylde, The wylde is called Piganium. The leues and sedes of Rue is good in medecynes: But pt pe synde Rue in receptes, it is vnderstande the leues and not the sedes: but pt they be expressed. And like wyse of piganiū wylde rue. The sede of rue may be kept .v. yeres and the leues one yere.

¶ For heed ache. A

¶ For ache of the heede caused of fleume, and for the fallynge euyll. Put the pacyēt in a bayne, and thā put hote rue in his nosethyrlles, and it wyl cause hym to voyde moche fleume at ꝑ nose, & wyll clense the brayne & conforte it. The wyne that rue is soden in is good for the same.

¶ For the fallynge euyll. B

¶ For the fallynge euyll, sethe thre dragmes of iuce of rue with a lytell wyne, and gyue to the pacyent.

¶ For the syght. C

¶ For defaulte of syght caused of a fume that cometh to the eyes, Put rue in ꝑ vessell that wyne is in, and let the pacyent drynke the wyne.

¶ For tothe ache. D

¶ For tothe ache, sethe rue in wyne, and lay it to the tothe: Or elles take a stalke of rue and put it in the fyre, and all hoote thyrst it into the tothe.

¶ For colonesse of ꝑ stomake. E

¶ Agaynst colouenesse of the stomake, and agaynste paisey & wrenchynge of ꝑ same or of the other lymmes. Take wyne that rue and castoreum is soden in.

¶ For ache of the wombe. F

¶ For ache of ꝑ wombe, Sethe thre dragmes in hony, and at the last put therto iuce of rue, and vse it.

¶ For the mylte. G

¶ For applaycon of ꝑ mylte & of the lyuer and agaynst lette of vryne, take the wyne that rue is soden in with fenell rotes.

¶ For strangury & dyssury. H

¶ Agaynste strangury and dyssury, sethe rue, and lay it to the share.

¶ For costyuesse. I

¶ Agaynst costyuesse cauled of colre, make a lytell bathe in wyne ꝑ rue is sodē in. And yf ꝑ dyseale come of heate, hete vynegre & powre it on rue, & lay it to ꝑ share.

¶ For floures in women. K

¶ For the floures that be stopped, and to cause ꝑ bedde that the chylde lay in to yssue Take trifera magna with iuce of rue at ꝑ mouthe: Or make a pessayre beneth that is to put in the womens pryupte.

¶ For ache outwarde of ꝑ lymmes. L

¶ Agaynst ache of the outwarde lymmes cauled of betynge or fallynge, lay lawge and rue vpon a hote tyle, and so hote lay it to the place without any lycoure.

¶ For the eyes. M

¶ For the webbe in ꝑ eyes and teednesse of them, confycte the poudre of Rue with poudre of comyn, and lay on the eyes.

¶ For venym. N

¶ For hym that hath dronken venym, let hym drynke the iuce of rue. And agaynst byrynge of venymous beastes, lay rue to the sores.

¶ De rafano. Rape rote. Ca. LLCliiii.

Rape is a herbe that is hote & dry in the thyrde degre, and the rote is named as ꝑ herbe, and the rote grene or drye is better thā any parte of ꝑ herbe for medecyne. There must a harde pyth be taken out of this rote lyke a flycke, and than the roote dryed on a borde: And it maye so be kept. And plyne lynde in the anthidotary ꝑ is ꝑ boke that all the receptes of the grete & auncyent cōpolycyons be wrytē in, that yf the rote shall be taken without laynge any other thynge it is to wyte ꝑ rape, but it is not to vnderstande so in other bokes I: hath vertue to departe deuyde & shrede humours. Of rape rotes orimel is made in thys maner, take rape rotes and pyke out ꝑ harde pyth and put thē in vynegre two or thre dayes, and put the thyrde parte of hony to ꝑ sayde vynegre, and let it sethe Thys orimel is good for them that haue the dropsy cauled of colde, & for them that haue the quartayne or quotydyane feuer.

¶ For feuers. I

¶ After that ꝑ rote is so sodē & well strey-ned and sugred put therto it maketh a good syrope for them that haue cotydyan feuer cauled of salte fleume, And agaynst feuer tercyan that is not very tercyā but in maner cotydyan, take this syrope in the morynge with warme water, yf ther be any colde humours & yll dygested in ꝑ stomak let the pacyēt eate the barkes or ryndes of these rotes steped in vynegre & hony tyl he be full, and drynke warme water, and put his fynger or a ferther into his mouthe wette in oyle, to cause hym vomyte.

¶ For the mylte. B

¶ For hardnesse of the mylte & lyuer, sethe this herbe in wyne & oyle, and lay to the place. Yf it so soden be layde vpon ꝑ share it healeth ꝑ letteryng of vryne and sprydeth the humours ꝑ cause strangury & dyssury

¶ De Obstriagone.

Obstriago that men of Affryke call Saranitis is an herbe ꝑ groweth

aboute tombbes and graues of ded folke or on walles there about.

¶ To clense woundes. ¶

¶ For sores full of matter and lythe, the rote of thys herbe put in them resoudreth and healeth them without leuynge any wemme or foule marke, and it must be gadred in Maye.

¶ De radice. Of radysshe. Cap. CCC.lxv.

RAdysshe is an herbe that is hote & drye in the seconde degre. The rote therof is called Radix. And radix is founde in the boke called Passionary, it is ꝑ rote This rote is bygge, and hath vertue as ꝑ rape, and the one may be taken for ꝑ other but this is weykest in strength and vertu Isaac sayth that radix is hote in the thyrde degre & drye in the secõde, and nourysheth lesse than the rape, and the nourysshynge therof is cours and yll to dygest, and greueth the stomacke, the eyes, the tethe, the throte, and all the partes of the matrice: But it is good for medecyne, for it clẽseth the matrice of the bladder, and prouoketh vrine, and breketh the stone.

¶ For the cough. ¶

¶ Yf it be sodden & eaten it is good agaynst cough caused of thycke humours, and yf it be eaten raw it bredeth swellynge and crowlinge in the stomake & is vncõuenyent for it, the which is seen by ꝑ rottẽ bolkynges and repynge of wynd that they make ꝑ eateth thẽ before meles for yf they be eatẽ afore meat because of wynde that they brede, they lyft vp ꝑ meate on hye, & than let it fall into ꝑ botom of the stomak there as dygestyon shulde be made, and so they lette the meate ꝑ it may not be easely dygested; But yf they be eatẽ after meate the wynde that they brede gooth vpward and by weyghte of their substaunce they weye vpon the meate and causeth it to go downe to ꝑ place of dygestyõ, and by this meane they cõfore dygestyon in thẽ ꝑ kynde ly haue wyndes in ꝑ stomake, & letteth the meate to the defenyon into the botom therof, But it noyeth them that haue nat suche wyndes.

¶ De Reubarbaro. Reubarbe.

Cap. CCC.lxvi.

REubarbe is hote & drye in ꝑ secõde degre. And there be two maners therof, One is called Reubarbarum, because it groweth in straunge countrees, for barbarii latine is straũge in englysshe And it groweth in Inde or Barbary, and therfore it is called Reubarbe: The other is reupõticum, because it groweth in an yle called Ponticum, or because it hath a ponetyke sauour, or a taste sõwhat sharpe or eygre, and that is called Reuponetyke. Some say that Reubarbe is the rote of a tre, and is founde of a lyghte substaũce in maner of a rode stoole ꝑ groweth on trees and dryeth as deed woode, and they saye trew. Reubarbe is to be chosen that is in a maner heup & not full of holes, and whan it is broken there is in it as it were veynes deuyded in dyuers partes and colours as whyte broune, & yelowe, And cõtrary wyse, that ꝑ is lyght & full of holes and harde as woode. & steyneth not as saffron whan it is chawed. It maye be kept good. ii. yeres and not more, And it hath myght to purge coleryke humours, and to vnstoppe the conduytes of vrine.

¶ Agaynst feuers compoled of two feuers. ¶

¶ Agaynst feuers cõpoled of two feuers togyder, wherof one hath the accesse, and the other is contynued specyally agaynst two maners, of the whiche one is whan it is contynued because of flewme, and a tercyan caused of coleryke humour. The other maner to the contrary whan one is cõtynued caused of coleryke humour, & a quotydyan of fleume therwith. For these two maners, Take the sedes of melons, cytrulles, gourdes, cowgourdes, or cowcomers, and sethe them in water, and in ꝑ same broth put cassia fistula and tamaris and streyne it all, and in the streynynge

stepe .ii. dragmes of Reubarbe a nyght, & in the mornynge streyne it, and vse it.

¶ To women with chylde and olde women, stepe .vi. dragmes of reubarbe one nyght in violet syrope, and gyue the streynynge therof to the patyent in the mornynge. It is also conuenably put in syrope for feuer agues: And put it at the begynnyng that the syrope is lode in, but they tayle þ more for the syrope is not of so greete vertue as whã it is put in at the ende of þ lethynge, and than streyned. And an vnce of Reubarbe suffyseth for .x. .ii. of syrope.

¶ For chauffynge of þ lyuer. B

¶ For the chauffynge of þ lyuer and oppylacyon of þ myltre cauled of humour, take rewbarbe with warme water: But it is better to medle it with a medecyne called Triferasarazenica, and vsed with iuce of endyue

¶ De Rubea. Wadder. Cap. ccc. lxvii.

RUbea is an herbe hote & dry in the seconde degre. There is the more & the lesse, Rubea þ more hath greter leues and is of greate vertue, and is the herbe that warence or Wadder is made of, and therfore it is called the dyers rubea. The lesse rubea hath smalle leues, and smaller vertue and lesse, and is lyke the lesse consolida and is not sharpe. Rubea hath vertue to confortе bycause it hath somdele of substaunce styptyke, bytter, and byndyng and also openeth the conduytes of vryne by the substaunce therof.

¶ For weykenesse of the stomake. I

¶ Agaynst feblenesse of the stomake & lyuer, and whan the stomake is to be loosed drynke the wyne that the rote of rubea & mastyke is soden in. For the same make a playster of the poudre of the roote therof dryed with mastyke, ware, and oyle.

¶ For the floures. B

¶ For to cause þ floures flowe in wom̃, and to cause the deed chylde, or the bedde that a chylde lay in to come out. Take the fattest rote of this herbe that ye can fynde and scrape it clene without, & take a pyece therof of the length of a fynger, & anoynte it with hony, and strewe poudre of scamony theron, and tye a thred at the one ende, and put it into the conduyte, and at tyme conuenyent drawe it out, and she shall fynde ease. The water that it is soden in streyneth the heares browne or reed.

¶ De Porro. Leke. Cap. ccc. lxviii.

POrrum a leke is hote in þ myddle of the thyrde degre, and dry in the ende of the same. That it is dry is knowen by the vertue styptyke thereof, for it stasicheth þ bloude of þ nose. And it is not good in meate, for it noyeth þ stomake & causeth swellynge & wynde, and prycketh & gnaweth þ synewes of the stomake by the sharpenesse. It hath propyete to cause blacke fume that causeth melancoly, the which fume whan it mouteth dymmeth þ syght, and therfore they þ vse lekes muste vse porcelayne, or endyue, or other colde thynges after them, to delay the heates of them, or sethe them in water & chaūge the water in sethynge two or three tymes, and be eatē in þ forsayde maner. And though it be not good in meate it is good in medycynes. For yf it be eaten it clenseth þ conduytes of the longes & grosse humours, and openeth the opplacyon of the lyuer.

¶ For bledynge at the nose. I

¶ The iuce of lekes medled with oyle of roses and vynegre, and put into the nose thrylles, stauncheth þ bledynge of the nose, yf he that bledeth be of colde complexyon and nature.

¶ For the eares B

¶ The iuce droppeth in the eares appeaseth the payne compynge of a colde cause.

¶ For emorroydes. L

¶ Lekes sode in water & stamped layd to emorroydes abateth þ swellyng, & yf they be cauled of moysture it sprydeth them.

¶ For the wombe. D

¶ The heades of lekes soden in oyle of swete almondes, or oyle of cokyll called

sizanium, loseth the wombe and kepeth it moyste: And it is also good agaynst ache of ꝑ belye called colyke cauled of humours Sede of lekes is of stronger accyon & vertue than the heedes.

¶ For bloude of the brest. E

¶ Two dragmes of lekes sede and myrre stancheth the blode that cometh out of the breste by spettynge. Howbeit, it is greuous to the tethe and throte.

¶ For emorroydes. F

¶ Yf the sedes be brent and medled with cresse sede, it is good for them ꝑ haue emorroydes, & wasteth the wynde in the bowelles or gutres, but it byndeth the wombe.

¶ The wylde leke is hote in ꝑ .iiii. degre & drye in ꝑ thyrde. It dyssolueth & spredeth cours & thycke humours, and vnstoppeth the applacyon of ꝑ conduytes of the body, and causeth ꝑ floures in women to flowe

¶ For flux. G

¶ The rotes or herdes of leke dryed on a hote tyle, and the smoke taken benethe, is good for to close the flux of the belye. Probatum est. And the sayde fume causeth the floures to flowe in women.

¶ For synewes. H

¶ The herdes or rotes is good for ache of the synewes yf they be rubbed therewith.

¶ For bytynge of a scorpyon. I

¶ And whan it is chopped or stamped it is good agaynst bytynge of a scorpyon, yf it be layde therto.

¶ De piganio, Wylde rue, Ca. CCCIrix.

RUe of the feilde or wylde rue is called Pigantum, and it groweth in rudges stony places. It is good agaynste dymnesse of the eyes soden in olde whyte wyne. And for the same the iuce therof medled with iuce of fenel & whyte hony, and a colery made therof.

¶ To cause vryne. K

¶ To cause vryne and to pysse well, take ix. heedes of this rue stamped and gyuen to dryncke with thre vnces and a halfe of water. ix. dayes.

¶ De Rozemarino. Rosemary.

Cap. CCC.lxx.

ROsemary is hote & dry, but the Auctours tell not in what degre. It is a herbe ꝑ groweth in maner of a tre. And it is not properly called rosemary but rosmarinus as it were dewe of the see for commonly it groweth in places by ꝑ see syde. The floures & the leues be good in medecyne. And the floures ought to be dryed a lytell in ꝑ sonne whā they be gadred, and they may be kept a yere and the leues lyke wyse. The floure of rosmary is called anthos, and of it an electuary is named dyanthos. The herbe therof is called libramondos or dendrolibanos. Some call it liantis, other peteryon, and other luim. Whan anthos or rosmary is founde in receyt, it is ꝑ floure, and yf ye fynde libramā dos or dendrolibanos it is the leues. Rosemary hath vertue to conforte by the good odoure, and to waste and clense humours and to put them out by subtyll vapour.

¶ For the herte. A

¶ Agaynst dysease of ꝑ herte & dyspolycyō to fall in swoune, take ꝑ electuary dyanthos wt wyne. Or elles sethe ꝑ floures of rosmary in wyne or rose water, & gyue it to ꝑ pacyēt. Another remedy is, make iuce of rosmary leues medled wt rose water wt a lytell iuce of panaie, & make a syrope therof, whiche shalbe good yf some of the bone in the herte of an harte be put therto

¶ For weykenesse of ꝑ brayne. B

¶ Agaynst weykenesse of the brayne and coldnesse therof, Sethe rosemary in wyne and let the pacyent receyue the smoke at his nose and kepe his heed warme.

¶ For the throte. C

¶ The wyne ꝑ rosemary is soden in dryeth the moystenesse of the throte yf gargarysme be made therof.

¶ For the stomake. D

¶ Agaynst coldnesse of ꝑ stomake and to conforte dygestyon, take dyanthos or the wyne ꝑ rosemary or mastyke is soden in.

¶ For the wombe. H

¶ Agaynst ache of the wombe cauled of wynde, take the wyne that rosemary and tomyn is soden in.

¶ For the dryne. I

¶ Agaynst ieere of ꝑ dryn, sethe the leues and floures in wyne, and lay to ꝑ share.

¶ For the matrice. K

¶ To clense the matrice, and to helpe conceyuyon, make bathes in ꝑ nether partes with water that rosemary is sodē in. Some women sethe the floures in oyle, and vse it benethe.

¶ De Rubo. a brere or bramble. Cap. CCC.lxxi.

RUbus is a bramble. It is hote and dry. But Constātyne sayth that ꝑ croppes be stypryke, and be good agaynst brennyng & hote apostumes, and therfore helemeth that it is colde and dry.

¶ For the eyes. A

¶ Againſt reednesse of the eyes, Stampe the budde or croppes with whyte of an egge, and saffron to the eyes.

¶ For all reednesse. B

¶ Agaynst all reednesse melte wax & oyle of roses w ꝑ croppes of brieres & make an oyntement with oyle of yalkes of egges which is made thus, sethe egges in water tyll they be harde, and take ꝑ yolkes only & sethe them ouer ꝑ fyre in a panne & stire them tyll oyle come out, but ye must haue many yalkes for ther cometh but lytel oyle

¶ For hote apostumes. C

¶ Agaynst hote apostumes stāpe ꝑ croppes of brieres with rose water, & lay to them.

¶ For bloudy flux. D

¶ Agaynst bloudy flux of ꝑ wombe, mynistre the iuce of ꝑ croppes of brieres with a peyryn in a glystre.

¶ De rodalia. Cap. CCC.lxxii.

ROdale is an herbe that is lyke rape in leues & hath lyke sauour, but ꝑ leues be more whyteyllhe, and it hath a lesse rote, It is hote and dry, and groweth in wayes & harde places and not watery ryght a knife or other edge toole be stroked in ꝑ iuce of this herbe it wyl cut all other edges

¶ For wormes in ꝑ bely of chyldrē. I

¶ For wormes in ꝑ bely of chyldren, make a playster of ꝑ leues of thys herbe stāped and layde to the bely.

¶ De Rilo. Ryse. Ca. CCC.lxxiii

RYse is colde and dry. It is a grayn lyke wheet, and therfore some saye that it is a kynde of wheet. Whā it is gadred it must be stamped and bette and lytell water put therto & so the huske wyll fall of and the grayne be whyte.

¶ For flux of the wombe. A

¶ It is good agaynst flux of the wōbe in what maner soeuer it be, & agaynst wrenchynge and ache therof. And it must be soden in almōde mylke with good quantyte of suger, and so it seedeth well and byndeth

¶ For flux of the wombe. B

¶ Agaynst flux of the wōbe cauled of colerike humours and agaynst bloudy flux make a glyster. Take two vnces of ryse, of dragagant, of gomme arabyke, bole armenyke of eche halfe an vnce and thā mynistre. But it is better to haue a larynge glyster afore, made of barly and oyle. Galyē sayth that the nature of ryse is hote in the fyrst degre and dry in the secūde, and it is taken in dyuers maners, & dyuersly chaunged in operacions, Some grynde it & make meale therof, & sethe it as wheet & make potage. In that maner it is good for theym that haue payne in the stomake, and bowelles, Or sethe it with mylke or oyle of almodes & in that maner it leseth ꝑ vertue to bynde. But it is of good nourysshynge and breedeth good bloude, and encreaseth naturall sede.

¶ To clense the face. C

¶ If the face be rubbed w ryse or the water that it is soden in it taketh the pymples away and clenseth the skynne of spottes.

¶ De robellijs. Ca. CCC.lxxiiii.

RObelles is certayne sedes that be colde in the fyrst degre, and meane

betwene dryȝ and moyst. Their huskes is harde to dygest and styptyke, and therfore yf they be huskes they brede good bloude, and cause no wyndes as beanes do.

¶ For them that spette bloude. I

¶ They be good for them ȝ spette bloude out of the brest, yf they be soden and steped in wyne, and seye broken membres and swageth the ache yf they be layde playster wyse on them.

¶ For feuers. B

¶ Yf they be soden with barly and arache or betes they be good agaynst feuer cauled of bloude of colerike humours.

¶ For the flux. L

¶ And who so wyl staunche flux must sethe them in water w̄ brancha, porcelayne pome garnettes and oyle, and so eate thē.

¶ De Rapiastro. Wylde rapes

La. CCC.lxxv.

RApiastre is an herbe colde and dryȝ and is called wylde rapes bycause the leues and sedes be lyke rape leues and sedes. But the rote is not lyke it.

¶ For the lunges. I

¶ The rote therof is good to clēse the lunges, yf it be soden with lycorice, & the water dronken that it is soden in.

¶ For bryȝnge of lynewes. B

¶ Yf it be layde on bruses or concussyō of lynewes it healeth them ealely.

¶ De Rapa. Rapes. La. CCC.lxxvi.

RApa rapes is hote in the seconde degre, and moyst in the fyrst. Ie nourysheth more habundātly than any other rote, but it is harde to dygest, and bredeth tendre flesshe by the wynde that it causeth.

¶ To moue lechery. I

¶ Also it moueth lechery, yf it be fyrst soden in one water and than in an other, ȝ harde substaunce therof is made tendre, & the nourysshynge therof is betwene good and euyll. And yf it be yll sodē it is harde to dygest, and bredeth wynde, and stoppeth the vaynes and other cōduytes. Therfore whan they be sodē in two waters they be sodē agayne with fatte flesshe.

¶ For podagre. B

¶ Yf they that be podagres washe theyr fete in water that it is sodē in it apeaseth the ache. And is good agaynst venym.

¶ De spicanardo. Spyknarde or spyke. Cap. CCC.lxxvii.

Spyke is hote in the fyrste degre and dryȝ in the seconde. There be two maners of spyke, one is spykenarde, & the other spyke celtyke. Some saye that spykenarde is the floure of a tree, but it is not so. It is founde about the rote of a tre And it ought to be chosen that hath a lokke sharpe sauoure & sō what eygre & a browne coloure. Or it be put in medecyne there must be a whyte parte taken out therof, & that that is blacke without nyghe to the rote. It may be kept. x. yeres in a dryȝ place. Spyke celtyke is lyke to spyknarde, a groweth towarde septentryon & is whyte but saluinca. i. caltrappe is put in stede therof. Blacke spyke with colour as erth ought not to be put in medecyne. It hath vertue to confort for the good odur ther of to vnstoppe and is dyuretyke.

¶ For the herte. I

¶ Agaynste dysease of the herte or swownynge. Tempre the pacyēces wyne with water that spyknarde is soden in, and of ȝ same water with sugre make a syrope, & let the pacyent vse it. And for weykenesse of the brayne, put it in the nose to smell.

¶ For colde reume. B

¶ Agaynst colde reume. Sethe powdre of spyknarde in oyle of muske or comyne oyle, and put it in the nose thryses wyth the fyngers ende.

¶ For the hearynge. L

¶ This oyle is good agaynst thyckenesse of herynge or deefnesse cauled of colde or fylthe of the eares that remayneth after apostumes.

¶ For the gommes. D

¶ For rottenesse of the gommes, lay the poudre therof on them.

¶ For the matrice. E

¶ To clense ꝑ matrice and to cause menstrues to flowe, and to helpe concepcyon, Make a lytell bagge of a tynger length & fyll it with poudre of spyknarde, and let it boyle longe in oyle of muske or comen oyle, and let the woman put it in her naturall concaupte.

¶ For costyuesse. F

¶ Agaynst costyuesse caused of colde humours, lay the poudre of spyknarde vpon cotton, and lay it to the foundemẽt whyle it is out.

¶ De solatro. ꝑ Etymozell, or nyght shade Lap. LLL.lxxviii.

SOlatrum is the lesse mozell. It is colde and dzye in the seconde degre and it openeth partely the conduytes of ꝑ body, and is dyuretyke whyle it is grene bothe in the leues and frupte. And whan it is dzye it hath no vertue.

¶ For the lyuer. A

¶ Agaynst opplacyon of the lyuer and of the mylte, and agaynst Jaundys that cometh bycause ꝑ wayes of the lyuer & galle is stopped, The iuce of nyghtshade dzonken is good, and the iuce made in syzope with sugre. Or beter take .ii. vnces of the iuce with .v. dzagmes of reubarbe.

¶ For the stomake. B

¶ For apostumes in the stomake, in the lyuer or bowelles, Take the iuce of mozell with ptysane of barly.

¶ For the lyuer. L

¶ Agaynst chauffynge or heate of ꝑ lyuer wete a clothe many tymes double in the iuce, & lay it to ꝑ lyuer: And such a clothe so wete is good to lay on a podagres hote fote, Or bzuse ꝑ herbe, & lay it ofte therto.

¶ For hote apostumes. D

¶ Agaynst hote apostumes at the begynnynge, & to withdzawe the mater, Bzuse this herbe, and lay on them.

¶ De Solatro rustico. D wale, or moze mozell. Lap. LLL.lxxix.

SOlatrum rusticum is the moze mozell. The ryght name is Alcace, ꝑ frupte therof is lyke a chery and is closed in a cerd webbe or skynne.

¶ For the bladder. A

¶ The leue therof is pzyncypally good agaynst lettyng of vzyne, and is also good agaynst the stone in the bladder, ꝑ the wyne that the ledes therof be soden in is dzõken lastynge.

¶ For wheales. B

¶ For chyldzẽ that haue wheales or pympies about theyz bodyes, bathe or washe them .ix. dayes w̃ water that it is sodẽ in.

¶ De serapino. Serappn. Ca. LLL.lxxx

SErappn is hote & dzye in ꝑ thyzde degre. It is ꝑ gomme of a tre that gro'weth beyõde the see and in Grece, out of the whiche cometh an humour that hardeneth to ꝑ ere in suche maner ꝑ somtyme it holdeth with the barke. It may be kept longe in a dzye place. It hath vertue to dyde and spzede humours. The smoke of serappn w̃ a gotes hozne is good agaynst the flomerynge euyll and causeth to sneze, and clenseth the stomacke of fleumatyke mopsteuesse.

¶ For the bzethe. A

¶ The dzagmes taken agaynst lette of the bzeth caused of mopstuesse is good, but or it be takẽ it behoueth to pzepare ꝑ matrice. Another remedy is, take gencyane soden in a ptysane of barly, and strayned, and in the strepnyng put serappn, and gyue it to the pacyent.

¶ For the matrice. B

¶ Lappolytozy matt of serappn, and put in the naturall place of a woman causeth the stopped floures to flowe, and causeth the deed chylde to come out the mother w̃ the bedde yf it be abyden within after the chyldynge as Dialcozides sayeth. The smoke of serappn taken at the mouth and nosethyzlles is good agaynst suffocacyon

or chokynge of the matrycc that is whan the matrycc haleth the vppcr membrcs in ſuche wyſe that ſhe is as deed.

¶ For the mylte. L

¶ Agaynſt hardneſſe of the mylte. Make a citrone, or playſter of ſerapyn wette all nyght in vynegre, and in the morynge ſtreyne it and put therto oyle and ware, & it is matuaplous good.

¶ De ſemper viua. Howſleke or ſelfe grene. Ca.CCC.lxxxi

SEmp viua alway quycke, bycauſe it is euer grene. It is an herbe ỹ is called alſo Jōbarde. Some call it abzo The grekes call it cētros, & other engini It groweth vpon houſes. It is colde in ỹ thyrde degre and dzye in the fyrſt. Whyle it is grene, it hath great vertue, and none whan it is dzye. It hath vertue to coole. Thys herbe ſtamped and layde to hote apoſtumes or they be formed is good, but whan they be formed it noyeth.

¶ For ſcaldynge. A

¶ Agaynſt ſcaldynge of fyre or water make an oyntement of the iuce therof w oyle rolate & ware. But this oyntmēt oughte not to be layde to the thre fyrſt dayes, but hote thynges that the heate may departe. At the begynnynge anoynt it with lope, & than w this oyntment to delaye ỹ payne.

¶ For bledynge at the noſe. B

¶ Agaynſt bledyng of ỹ noſe that cometh by ebuliſion or boylynge of the bloude in the lyuer & vaynes. In ſomer make bēdes wette in ỹ iuce with roſe water, and lay them to the forheed, temples and to the lyuer. And this auctor ſayth ỹ he hath ſeen the experyence that it is very profytable to wette it in water onely.

¶ For the eyes. L

¶ Agaynſt the heate & reednelle of ỹ eyes and agaynſt fyry apoſtumes, and agaynſt hote podagre, this herbe is good ſtamped and layd to alone, or a playſter made therof with meale.

¶ For the heed ache. P

¶ For ỹ heed ache. Anoynte the heed and forheed wyth the iuce therof medled with oyle rolate, The iuce therof is good for thē that haue the iaundys cauſed of heate of ỹ lyuer. And ſleeth wormes of the wombe. And ſtaunceth floures in womē yt they flowe to moche.

¶ De Sulphure. Brymſtone. Cap. CCC.lxxxii.

SUlphur is hote and dzye. It is a maner of erth that by the actyon & worchynge of ſtrenght of heate is turned to the nature of brymſtone. And the partyes of the water and erth be chaunged in to ſmokes. There is quycke brymſtone ỹ is ſuche as it cometh out of the erth. The other is deed brymſtone or quenched that is arayed by craft in this maner. It is ſoden in a quyll of tyren. The brymſtone is to be choſen that is grene or brownyſſhe, drawyng to grene. For ỹ whyte or browne, or that that hathe a deedly pale colour ought not to be put in medycyne. It may be kept. iiii. yeres, & thā it wareth nought by the ſtrēgth of the heate therof and tourneth to whyte aſſhes. It hath vertue to ſpreede courſe humours and to waſte thē.

¶ For the breth. I

¶ Agaynſt lettyng of the brethe that hath holde longe ſpace cauſed of humours, take thre dragmes of the poudre therof wyth a rere egge, But fyrſt it behoueth to prepare & make redy the mater to come out by ſouplynge and degeſtynge oyntmentes layd to the ſhare.

Or els lay brymſtone on hote coles, and let the pacyēt receyue the ſmoke through a quyll into his mouth and holde his heed downwarde, bycauſe it ſhall not aſcende into the breſte, for it may be blemyſſhe the dyſeaſe.

¶ For the palſey. B

¶ Agaynſt palſey, or pertuſſyon, podagre or other goute, and the ſallynge euyll and for ſcabbes. Take oyle of ſicionū that is made of iuce of cucumers medled w ware

poudre of brymstone & whyte peleter, and make an oyntemēt, and as sone as ꝑ pou dres be in take it fro the fyre, and so vse it. But for ꝑ fallynge euyll anoynt ꝑ rydge of the pacyentes backe all alonge.

¶ For scabbes. L

¶ Agaynst the scabbe, Soke lytargye in vyneygre and put brymstone therto with nurte oyle, and make therof an oyntemēt.

¶ De Sileos. Cap. CCC.lxxiii.

SIleos or siler montanū. It is hote & dre in the .iii. degre. It is a sede that maye be kepte. iii. yeares. It hath vertue to open the cōduytes and to spred humours.

¶ For the brethe. I

¶ For lette of ꝑ brethe cause of colde humours, take the iuce that sileos is soden in with dre fygges.

¶ For the lyuer. B

¶ Agaynst stoppyng of the lyuer & mylte and of ꝑ reynes, and agaynst lette of wyne. Take the wyne that it is soden in.

¶ For the floures. L

¶ To cause mēstrue to flowe, let the women washe her with wyne that it is soden in. The poudre therof dronken with whyte wyne and sugre clereth the syght.

¶ De Saponaria. Crowsloppe.

Cap. CCC.lxxiiii.

SAponaria, burit, herba fullonum, herbe phylyp, all is one. It hath many names, it is called saponary fullers grasse, burye, and crowsloppe. This boke speketh not of the vertue. Howbe, it it is good for venym.

¶ De Sanguine draconis. Draggons bloude. Cap. CCC.lxxv.

SAnguis draconis is dry in the. iii. degre. Some say that it is the iuce of a tre that groweth in Inde. And is called dragōs bloude bycause it is lyke suche bloude. That is to be chosen ꝑ is brygth within and shynynge as vermyllon or a thycke iuce. It may be kept. xx. yeres, and hath vertue to restrayne.

¶ For bledynge at the nose. I

¶ Agaynst bledynge of the nose, put the poudre therof in the nose, and wrynge the noselethyrles that ꝑ poudre may cleue to ꝑ vayne that is open, and lay a playster ther of to the forheed and on the temples with glayre of an egge and rose water.

¶ For spettynge of bloude. B

¶ For them that spette bloude cause in ꝑ bulke, Make pylles of the poudre therof, and of gomme arabyke and pryane that dragagant hath be molten in, and let the pacyēt holde it on the tongue, and whan it is all relented swolowe them.

¶ For the floures. L

¶ Suppolytory made of dragons bloud with iuce of sanguinary, restrayneth the floures that ben to superflue, yf it be put in the pryuyte.

¶ De Squinanto. Camelles strawe.

Cap. CCC.lxxvi.

SQuinant is an herbe that is called camelles straw, bycause cameles do eate it. It is hote and dre in the thyrde degre. And is founde in Araby & Afryke. And it may be kept. x. yeres. Squinant is to be chosen that hath whyte or yelowe colour, and that that is harde as wood is nought. It hath myght to purge fleumes, and is not put alone in medecynes, but is medled with other thyngs purgynge fleume, as polipody and coloquintida.

¶ For the floures.

¶ Dialcorides sayth, that yf squinant be soden in wyne, and is layde to the mēbres genytales, it causeth the floures in womē that is stopped to flowe, and clenseth the matryce, and openeth the lette of vryne.

¶ De semine Napei. Muskerde sede.

Cap. CCC.lxxvii.

SEneuey is hote & dre in the myddle of the fourthe degre. The herbe is not put in medecynes but the sede, and may be kept. v. yeres. Whan napei is kolde in receptes it is the sedes of seneuey. It hath vertue to spred humours.

¶ For the tongue. A

¶ Agaynst percussyon of ꝑ tōgue, chawe thys sede, and holde it longue vnder the tongue.

¶ For the membres. B

¶ For percussyon of all other membres, Put this sede in a lytell bagge, and sethe the bagge and all in wyne, and lay it to the sore place.

¶ For apostumes. C

¶ For apostumes, stampe the herbe with porkes grese, and lay to them.

¶ For the feuers. D

¶ A bathe made to the nether partes with water that these sedes is soden in causeth floures to flowe, and openeth strangury and dysury.

¶ For the palsey. E

¶ The herbe soden in wyne and oyle is good agaynst palsey, & lette of the vryne.

¶ For the auela. F

¶ The wyne that ꝑ sede is soden in with dragagāt is good to drye the humydytees of the auela or bryne and about ꝑ throte, yf a gargarysme therof be made.

¶ De Sarcocolla. Cap. CCC. lxxviii.

SArcocolle is hote & drye in the .iii. degre. It is the gōme of a tre that groweth beyonde the see. Sarcocolle is to be chosen that is whyte & gommy and is in greate lompes. That is in poudre is nought, for it is contrefayet, and falsed with medlynge of other poudres.

¶ For bledynge at the nose. A

¶ A playster made of sarcocolle w̄ whyte of an egge, and layd to ꝑ temples is good for bledynge at the nose, and agaynst humours that fall into the eyes.

¶ For the webbe in the eye. B

¶ The poudre of sarcocolle confyet with rose water, and dryed in the sonne wasteth the webbe in the eye, and cleareth ꝑ syght.

¶ For costyfnesse. C

¶ The poudre of sarcocolle layde on hote coles, and ꝑ smoke taken benethe is good for costyfnesse.

¶ De styeados cytryne. Ca. CCC. lxxix.

STycados cytryne is called barba iouis or arbidos, or tragiis, & hercules grasse, and is hote & drye in ꝑ secōde degre. It bereth a floure in prymtyme, & than shulde be gadred, and it may be kept a yere. It slyeth and wasteth humours and hath dyuretyke vertue, that is it openeth ꝑ conduytes of ꝑ lyuer & of vryne.

¶ For the bulke & the stomake. A

¶ The wyne that it is soden in with dragagant warmeth the partyes of the bulke and clenseth them. Also it warmeth ꝑ stomake & the bowelles. And it is also good for the colyke, and to open the mylte. And agaynst lette of vryne be it strangury or dysury. There be two kyndes of styeados that is to wyte arabyke and cytryne, and bothe of thē be appropryed to the synewes and the brayne.

¶ De Styeados arabyke. Cap. CCC. lxxx

STycados arabyke is an herbe that groweth in sharpe places & hylles and hath leues lyke rosemary, but they be whyter, & hath a floure lyke a russe which hath a good odour w̄ a lytell byternesse therwith. The floure is better in medecynes than the leues, and so it oughte to be taken in receptes, and the floure ought to be dryed, and may be kept a yere. It is hote & drye in the secōde degre, and bycause it hath byternesse & also pontycyte and is eygre, it is cōfortable, & resolutyf and openeth ꝑ cōduytes of the body & putteth out rottnesse & cōforteth the herte & mēbres of the bulke, but it greueth ꝑ stomake ꝑ hath moche coleryke humour, and therfore the stomake must be purged or it be vsed.

¶ For the synewes & ioyntes. A

¶ The oyle that is made of the floures is of the vertue of camomyll to all aches of the synewes and Joyntes caused of moystenesse and colde.

¶ For the brayne. B

¶ It is good also for them that be dysly or amased or that fall, and taketh awaye all

dyseases cauled of stoppynge & heuynesse of the brayne, and openeth the opplacyon of the mylte and lyuer cauled of colde humours, and it is good agaynst feuer quartayne, and longe dyseases.

¶ De Satyrione. Gangrion or hare ballockes. Cap. CCC.xci.

SAtyrion is an herbe otherwyse called priapismus, guyos, eucarion, sarapias, orcis, testiculi leporis, neme, & baram. Is groweth on hylles and playne feldes, and is hote and drye in the thyrde degre, And it hath vertue to drawe ferre thynges, and therfore it helpeth lechery, & them that be goutty. And satyrion ought to be put in medecynes. Iff the rote be two thynges as ballokes ỳ be good in medecynes, whan they be grene they be cõfyrct with hony, & abyderh lechery, but better it is conbyrct thẽ wt dates, pignons & hony

¶ For the webbe in the eye. ℟

¶ For the webbe in the eye, make a colyre and put it in ỳ eye & it wyll take it away And also ỳ spottes that abyde after sores. yf the rote be stamped and layde to it.

¶ De Circorea. Chycory. Cap. CCC.xcii.

SPonsa solis is chycory. It is colde and moyst in the seconde degree. It is called incuba, sollequium, eliotropium, emachates, and verronon. It groweth in vnlaboured places & feldes, and it semeth ỳ it hath as it were a dyuyne vertue, and followeth the sonne. It hath croked & wyry then stalkes, and the floure is of ỳ colour of the skye. whan the sonne ryseth this floure openeth, and it closeth whan the sonne gooth downe.

¶ For venym. ℟

¶ Thys herbe eaten is good agaynst venym, and also is the iuce yf it be dronken and also agaynste bytynge of venymous beastes stamped and layde theron.

¶ For the lyuer.

¶ The iuce openeth the opplacyon of the lyuer and mylte cauled of heate.

¶ De Strobularia. Cap. CCC.xciii.

STrobulary is an herbe ỳ groweth in stedfast places and sprygeth in somer and prymetyme, and spredeth and stretcheth on the erthe ¶ The rote of this herbe dryed and put to poudre with hony maketh an electuary that is good to eate agaynste kernelles and the kynges euyll taken fastynge in the morynge and euenynge, and let the patyent faste tyll.ix. of the clocke, or make small wrethes or trytures and dryncke halfe a pynte of good whyte wyne after it.

¶ De Spodio. Puery. Cap. CCC.xciiii.

SPodium is the bone of an olyphãt brent. It is hote in the seconde degre and drye in the thyrde. The olyphant hath bones that be as harde and styffe as erthe, & they be not brẽt, but many thynges be made of thẽ as combbes & tables, And there be other bones full of marough that be brent and is called spodium. It is counterfayt with dogges bones, and somtyme with brent marble, but that is to heuy. Spodium is chosen that is not to lyght & is whyte. It is not very dere, and yet it hath great vertue. It is put in syrope to refresshe.

¶ For bloudy flur. ℟

¶ The poudre therof dronken wyth iuce of plantayne is good agaynst bloudy flur of the wombe, and for thẽ ỳ spette bloude ¶ Poudre thereof put in the nosethyrles stauncheth bledyng, and it quencheth and delayeth thyrst.

¶ De Strucio. Cap. CCC.xcv.

STruciũ is an herbe that groweth in rudges & stony places nyghe to the see, and hath whyte leues in maner of cotton or wolle, & is better grene thã dry and yf the stalke therof be wette in oyle it bryneth lyke a candel. It is called wylde coules in frenshe, and some cal it bizantia Thys herbe is hote and drye in the secõde degre. yf eminis culliculi is founde in receptes, it is the sede of this herbe.

¶ To fyrede humours. ℟

¶ The iuce of this herbe is called Babathematycon, and hath vertue to fyrede humours and to deuyde, and the leues ought to be put in salues and oyntementes.

¶ For the palsey. ℬ

¶ Agaynst palsey or lamenesse yt it be in the tongue or other partes, lay the leues soden theron.

¶ For lytargy. ℒ

¶ Agaynste lytargy, blowe the poudre of the sede into the nose: Or elles sethe the sede therof and iuce of rue in stronge vyneygre, and rubbe the hynder parte of the heed therwith.

¶ For the vryne. ℬ

¶ A lyteli bathe made of ꝑ leues in wyne soden vnstopperth the conduytes of vryne and causeth menstrues to renne.

¶ A playster of the leues sodē in wyne & oyle prouoketh vryne yt it be layde about the perde, and the perde put in oyle of structum. And in ꝑ wyse the Auctour of this boke healeth the stoppynge of vryne. The iuce of this herbe ought to be wrōgen out and dryed in the sonne, and so hardened may be kept two yeares.

¶ De cauda stynceris. Cap. ccc. xcvi.

SCynces be small fyshes ꝑ be solde in freshe waters lyke to lyzardes and be solde into ꝑ lande of Pole, but they that come from beyonde the see be better. they be hote and drye. And they greue the body soze, for they be of to grete vyolence. At the moost take but. v. dragmes. iii. is sufficyent ynough. And take them with dyamargaricon or dyapenydon, or vse thē with hony. They be put in dyalatyryon that is ordeyned therfore.

¶ Scordeon. Wylde garlyke. Cap. ccc. xcvii.

SCordeon is wylde garlyke. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degre. It ought to be gadred whan it bereth flowres. The wyne that it is soden in clenseth the bulke of fleume.

¶ For the stomake. ℟

¶ Agaynst payne of the stomake, and enterayles caused of wynde, and to open the pypes of the lyuer and mylt caused of colde, and agaynst lettyng of vryne, the sayd decocyon is good.

¶ For olde sores.

¶ To resoudre all olde sores, lay it therō and vpon the brekynge of the muscules.

¶ De sapone. Sope. Cap. ccc. xcviii.

SOpe is hote and drye. And it is of thre sortes, one is called Sarazyns sope, the other is called Iewes sope or spartaryne, bycause the Iewes washe them therwith, And the other is called frenshe sope. Sarazyns sope is made of a lye called capitellium and oyle of olyue soden togyder tyll it be thycke. The frēsche sope is made of the same capitellium and with shepes sewet & is whyte. And the Spatarent or Iewes sope is made of Sarazyns sope with many other thinges Cappyrell that these sopes be made of is a lye made of asshes ꝑ vnslecked or quycke lyme is steped in thre dayes and thā strey ned, and that that cometh fyrste out is capitellii. Salte of turky is good agaynst shaldynge of fyre or water yt it be layde anone vpō ꝑ place, & yt it lye thre houres theron to put out the vapours and heate fro the shaldynge. And ye ought to wyte that hote thynges ought to be layde on by enynge, for colde thynges wolde restrayne the heate, & so ꝑ brennyng shulde be greter And whan the sope hath lyen so on washe the place wyth warme water, and lay to thynges that appeaseth the smert and healeth the sore. This sarazyns salte is good for them that hath theyr heares vnstopped at the ende yt they be anoynted therwith. Also it smotheth and soupleth the skynne, & maketh apostumes redy to rype & to breke. The frēsche sope is good also agaynst shaldynge & agaynst ꝑ scabbe, but not so good as the other, and it whyteth more ꝑ face thā ꝑ other yt it be washed therwith.

¶ For tetters. ℞

¶ The Jewes sope or spartarent is good agaynste tetters yf the place is anoynted therwith, & it may be put alone or with powdre of orpyment, but þ place must be fyrst washed with warme water.

¶ De Speragine. Sperage. Lap. LLL.reir.

Sperage is hote & drye in the thyrde degre, and is called Inalsperage. Sperage hathe small tendre thynges the which is a delycate meate. And yf they be anoynted with water alone it is good agaynst stoppynge of the lyuer and mylte, and ylyake pallyon. Also the wyne or water that the sede is soden in is good for the same thynges. And the sede may be kepte one yere. And yf sperage be wryten in receptes it is the sedes.

¶ For the tothe arhe. ℞

¶ For the tothe arhe, holde the route of sperage a grete whyle in thy mouthe. And for them that haue swollen fete, the wyne that powdre therof is dronken with healeth them.

¶ De Sauina. Sauyne. Lap. LLLL.

Sauyne is a herbe in maner of a tre and is comonly had in relygyous cloysters, and hath leues lyke ewe. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degre. Some call it blancheos, vilopapilion, papicion, cathacieron, and herbe labyne. The leues be good in medecynes, and may be kepte two yeares.

¶ For the stomake. ℞

¶ The receypen is good for payne of the stomake. It is good agaynst lette of vryn and arhe of the bely called colyke, for it is dyuretyke, and sprederh cours humours & wyndes. It is good to cause a chylde come out of his mothers wombe.

¶ For coslyknelle. ℔

¶ Agaynst coslyknelle, Sethe it in wyne and vynegre, and take the fume at þ foundement. And a lytell bathe is good for the same layde to the raynes and share.

¶ De Saxifragia. Saxifrage Lap. LLLL.i.

Saxifrage is so called because it breketh þ stone, it is hote and drye in the thyrde degre. Some call it amaucus, other aprogio, and other aspiron. The wyne yf the rote is soden in is good agaynste lette of vryne & the stone, and agaynst all payne of the wombe called ylyake pallyō The dyre powdre therof is good agaynst the sayde dyseases, and it maye be taken with a rere egge or otherwyse. And yf ye fynde saxyfrage in receptes it is the route But whan ye fynde Lytospermatis it is the sede. The sede and the rote maye be kept two yeres in vertue.

¶ De Sale. Salte. Lap. LLLL.ii

Salte is hote and drye in the second degre. It is good for vompte, and it ought to be broken and soden in vynegre to drynke, and vynegre and oyle put therto. And whan it is dronken put your fynger or a fether in youre mouhe.

¶ For wyndes. ℞

¶ For all payne cauled of wynde, Roste salte and put it in a bagge and lay it to the place. Of salte and hony is made a suppostory or pylles to cause lates. And þ hony must be soden tyll it be blacke, and thā put poudre of salte unto it.

¶ Confyct salte with hony, and in the same water put golde that is to whyte, and it wyll recouer colour.

¶ De sale Armeniaco. Salt armeniake. Lap. LLLL.iii

Salte armenyake is hote and drye in þ fourthe degre. It is called armenyake bycause it is solde in armeny. And some saye that it is made of an herbe & it maye well be, as nytre is made. It ought to be chosen that is whyte, and that hath a sharpe sauour more than salcnelle. And it ought not to be put alone in medecynes, but alway with other thynges.

¶ To clense the face. ℞

¶ It is good to take spottes of womens

laces in this wyse, Take .ii. partes of salt and one of cāfere medled & cōpyct togyder with rose water, and set it dyuers tymes to dry in ꝑ sonne, & put rose water therto, and do so two or thre dayes, and anoynte the face.

¶ For terters. B

¶ Wedle the poudre of salte armonyake with sope, and ther with rubbe the terters

¶ De Silimbrio. Lap. LLLL. iiii.

SIlimbrum is hote & dry in ꝑ thyrde degre, and is of two sortes, One is wylde and another tame. Whan wylde silimbrū is solde in receptes it is to wyte calampyne. It hath vertue to vnstoppe the the condyctes of wyne, and to departe & sprede humours.

¶ For payne of the bulke. A

¶ Agaynst the payne of the bulke, make a maner of porage of barly with water and put poudre of this herbe therto, and gyue it to the pacyent.

¶ For rewme. B

¶ Agaynst rewme, chaufe the leues in a vessell without any lycour, and put them in a bagge, and lay to the heed.

¶ For the stomake. L

¶ The wyne that this herbe is sodē in is good agaynste payne of the stomake, and costyfnesse, and causeth the floure to renne and helpe to conceyue, & clense ꝑ matrice And so dooth the water that it is sodē in.

¶ De Sale gemma. Salt gemme.

Lap. LLLL. v.

SAlt gēme is so called, bycause it is bryghte as a gemme or a precyous stone. It is hote & dry. It is a vayne of earthe that groweth so. It hath the vertues of salt armonyake but they be not so stroge. Of this salt may a suppositorye be made to be laratyfe.

¶ De Saluia. Sawge. Lap. LLLL. vi

SAwge is hote in ꝑ fyrst degre and dry in the seconde. The leues and floures be good in medecynes. There be two maners of it, the tame, and the wylde that is called Eupatory. Sawge is good in medcynes grene & dry, but ꝑ grene is best. It may be kepte one yeare. Whan yᵉ fynde in receptes to take sawge it is the tame or tame sawge, but whan ye fynde eupatorium or lilifagus it is wylde sauge The tame comforteth more than the wylde but the wylde vnstoppeth the pypes more than ꝑ tame, and hath nereste vertue to cōforte in cōforteynge synewes. The wyne that sawge is soden in is good for them ꝑ haue ꝑ fallynge euyll. Bathe made of water ꝑ it is soden in is good to helpe lette of wyne, and to cause stoutes to rēne, and to clēse ꝑ matrice. The sauce made of sawge percely & vyneygre with a lytell peper is good to cōfort ꝑ appetyte that is febled by colde humours in the stomake.

¶ De Scabiosa. Scabyous.

Lap. LLLL. vii.

SCabyous is hote & dry in the secō de degre. Some call it Gallynary And is of two maners: but the roughest that groweth in dry places, in medowes or on hylles, is of moost vertue.

¶ For scabbes. A

¶ For the scabbe, sethe ꝑ iuce of scabyous in oyle & vynegre tyll it be somwhat thycke, and anoynt ꝑ scabbed place therwith.

¶ For aloppe. B

¶ Bathe made in water that it & another herbe called Taplebarbe or moleyne is soden in is good for them ꝑ haue a spece of lepry called Aloppe in the whiche the heare falle. Taplebarbe is a maner of herbe called moleyne, wherof is made a maner of torches whan it is greased, and is called wolues tayles in frenshe.

¶ For the wormes in ꝑ wōbe. L

¶ The iuce of scabyous is good for the same, & alsoo sleeth wormes in ꝑ wombe, and yᵗ the iuce with oyle be dropped in the eares, it clenseth them of lyche.

¶ For emorroydes. B

¶ Agaynst emorroydes, Sethe scabyous with wyne in a potte, and let the pacyent

receyue the fume or smoke.

¶ For the foundement. E

¶ Agaynst other apostumes of the foundemẽt called condinolata, or pyles, or atriros that be swelynges of the foundement in other places than the veynes without any bledinge, Make a playster of this herbe, and lay theron, but the pacyent muste fyrst haue the smoke therof.

¶ For the stomake. F

¶ Agaynst apostumes in ꝑ stomake or in the bulke, The iuce of scabyous purgeth vpwarde and doun warde, and many be made hole therby.

¶ For the webbe in the eye. G

¶ Water of Scabyous made in a styll is good to clense the webbe in the eye.

¶ De nasturcio. Cresses. Ca. LLLL viii

Senacions is cresses, whā receptes exprsseth senations in the plurell nombre, it is to wyte cresses. But ꝑ senacio be wryten in the singuler nõbre, it is another herbe that shalbe spoken of afterwarde. There be. ii. maners of cresses, gardyn cresses & water cresses, and bothe be called nasturcion, but whan ye synde nasturcion or cresses wtout any other addycyon, it is water cresses, and is also called acamatis or aliolon.

¶ For the stomake. I

¶ Water cresses soden in water alone or with flesshe clenseth the bulke of grosse and cours humours.

¶ For the wombe. B

¶ Bathe made of salt water and oyle that it is soden in is good agaynst payne of the wõbe called ylyake passyon. And ꝑ same is good agaynst lette of vryn, and so doth the herbe soden & layde to it playster wyse.

¶ De Senacionibus. Growndswell.

Lap. LLLL.ix.

Senechon is a herbe called sellerhõ It groweth on couerynges of houses & walles. This herbe soden in wyne is good for the ache of lymmes ꝑ be beten bruised, for it taketh awaye the swellynge forthwith, and abateth the payne or ache. Oyntement made of thys herbe is good to close and synde woundes, and is good to rype botches.

¶ De Serpentina. Dragons, or snakes grasse. Lap. LLLL.x.

Serpẽtina is other wyse called dragons or snakesgrasse, bycause the stalke is spekled lyke a snake. It is hote & drye. The rote cut in small pyeces & dryed in the sonne, and made in poudre & syfted through a fyne clothe, and confyct wyth rose water, and set thre or foure dayes in ꝑ sonne, and rose water alway put therto and whan the fyrst water is wasted by ꝑ sonne, than cerose put in ꝑ thyrde parte of the poudre, & the face washed wt the sayde confycture, taketh away and clenseth the spottes in the face. The poudre of serpentyne medled with frenshe sope put in a fystule openeth the entrynge in suche wyse that yf there be any rotten bone it may be taken out. This poudre medled the thyrde parte with lyme and vynegre is good to slee a canker.

¶ For the eyes. I

¶ Poudre of serpentyne put alone into ꝑ eye is good to clense ꝑ eye of the pynne & webbe. Also the iuce of the ledes causeth ꝑ floures to renne, and so dooth the bathe of that water that this herbe is sodē in. The herbe sodē & layd to ꝑ Emorroydes dryeth them. The iuce is contrary to women wt chylde. Yf the body is anoynted with iuce therof no serpentes wyll come nere it.

¶ For the brethe. B

¶ Agaynste letynge of the brethe caused of fleume, the poudre of serpẽtyne medled wt hony in maner of electuary, dygesteth fleume, and purgeth it.

¶ De salicibus. I wylowe tree.

Lap. LLLL.xi.

Salix the wylowe is a comon tre. it is colde in the secõde degre & drye in the fyrst. The barke & the leues be good in medecyne. It hath aperatyue vertue in

the partyes of vryne, and also hath vertue to restrayne, and bynde.

¶ For feuer. I

¶ The iuce of ꝑ leues of wilowe is good to delay the heate in feuers ꝑ it be dronkē the poudre therof resolwdeth lores where any flepuge is. Dialcorides sayth, medled wyth vynegre it wasteth wormes, and wartes in ꝑ handes. Galyen sayth, ꝑ iuce of the barke conforteth the eyes. The iuce of the twygges dronken stoppeth ꝑ wōbe The bowghes, and leues in a chambre refresheth ꝑ ayre about feuerous persones.

¶ De sambuco. Elder. Cap. CCCC. xii.

SAmbucus is hote in the secōde degre and dry in ꝑ fyrst. The myddle barke is good for medcyne, and the leues nert, and than the floures, It hath vertue to drawe and to purge & lose fleumes

¶ For feuers. I

¶ In feuer cotydyan after that the pacient is purged take the wyne that the myddle barke was soden in. Or elles sethe ꝑ sede and rotes in water a great whyle, & stampe them and put therto a handfull of esula and take it before the accesse.

¶ For wormes in ꝑ wombe. B

¶ The iuce of thys myddle barke with hony sleeth the wormes in the wombe.

¶ For the lyuer. L

¶ To vnstoppe ꝑ pypes of the lyuer and of the myle, sethe smalache with elder and drynke the broth.

¶ For the eares. D

¶ The iuce dropped in the eare clēseth ꝑ mater and fylthe.

¶ For the sete. E

¶ To swage ꝑ swellynge of ꝑ sete, bathe the in water that elder leues was sodē in

¶ For lepry. F

¶ A bathe made of strong e wyne that the leues & floures is sodē in profyteth the ꝑ be lyke to fall in lepry bycause of fleume

¶ For vompte. G

¶ And ye wyll that ꝑ barke cause vompte vpwarde, it muste be shauē vpwarde, and ye wyll haue voydaunce benethe, it muste be shauen doun warde.

¶ De squilla. A squyll or see onyon. Cap. CCCC. xiii.

SQuille is hote & dry in ꝑ secondē degre, ꝑ grekes call it bulbe, some call it stilla, & albilon, pācatrō, & cisanos. Some call it crepa macina, ꝑ is onyon or chyboll of the see. That ꝑ is founde alone is deedly. Squilla hath vertue to deuyde and fyrede humours, & hath vertue to vnstoppe ꝑ pypes of the vryne. Whā it is put in medcyne ꝑ outwarde partes ought to be pylled of & the inner, & take the mydle parte & bake them in paste & put thē in medcyns. For the outwarde partes for their greate heate, & the inwarde partes for their greate colde ben perylous. The rote is better than ꝑ leues in medcyne. The meane partes thus baken put in orimell shal be called orimell squylatyke. And who so wyll not haue ꝑ orymell stronger sethe ꝑ squyll in vynegre and not in wyne.

¶ For the myltē. I

¶ For ꝑ hardnesse of the myltē, and lyuer sethe it i wyne & oyle & lay it on. Or rosste it in hote asshes & put therto poudre of comyne & vse it. For the same, & for the gout and palsey, & for ache of the wombe, and forenesse come of colde, put a squill in oyle and wyne. iv. dayes tyll it rote, & thā sethe it, and in ꝑ broth put iuce therof, and wt ware make an oynemēt. Agaynst dropsy drynke orymell squyllatyke for it causeth to pysse a pace. For tetters sethe squilla & lay therō. For a whyte flawe by ꝑ nayles lay a squyll therow with breed & vynegre

¶ For the dropsey. B

¶ To delay ꝑ thyrste of them that haue ꝑ dropsy, hold the leues longe on ꝑ tongue.

¶ De storace. Storax. Cap. CCCC. xiiii

STorax is hote in the fyrst degre, & dry in the secōde. It is ꝑ gōme of a tre that hath a gleimy and gle wy sub stance, and is of dyuerse vertue. There be thre maners of it. The fyrste droppe ꝑ

is the pureſt and cleneſt & is called ſtorax calampyte. The ſecõde is not ſo clene. The thyrde is pure and is called ligia. The beſt is broune of colour, and hath a good and ſwete ſauour, ſom what bytynge as eygre with a bytternelle, and maye be chaufed with the handes as wax. That ỹ is ſwete is counterfayt with ſlagge rotes, but it is knowen by ỹ werynſhenelle. Bryght ſtorax is not counterfayct. Reed ſtorax and calampyte is of lyke vertue, but calampyte is the beſt.

¶ For rewme. A

¶ Againſt rewme comynge from ỹ brayne, make a rounde longe forme of ſtorax and put it into the noſe, and yf the rewme come frõ ỹ breſte, Make pylles of ſtorax, and let the pacyent holde it longe in hys mouthe without ſwolowynge.

¶ For the auela. B

¶ For rewme that falleth into the auela, Take the decoctyõn of ſtorax calampyte loden in wyne.

¶ For the ſtomake C

¶ Againſt colde and hardneſſe of the ſtomake, Put ſtorax calampyte with waxe & maſtyke & incorporate it in a felte or warme clothe, and lay it to the ſtomake.

¶ For the floures. D

¶ For to prouoke floures, make a fume or ſmoke of ſtorax vpõ coles, & let ỹ woman receyue the ſmoke vnder a fonell. Make alſo a tente of ỹ bygneſſe of a fynger, and put it in the conduyte. Yf ỹ matrice be fallen let her receyue the ſmoke at the noſe.

¶ For coſtyuenelle. E

¶ Againſt coſtyuenelle that a mã may not ſhyte, make luppoſytorye beneth. And it is good againſt ſcabbe and ſcall.

¶ De Sumac. Cap. CCCC.xv.

SUmac is colde in the ſecõde degre and dryge in the thyrde. It is ỹ ſede of a lytell tree called Anagoda. Sumac hath vertue to reſtrayne.

¶ For bledynge of the noſe. A

¶ Againſt bledynge of the noſe, wete a ſpunge of elder in iuce of burſa paſtoris, & caſt poudre of ſumac theron, and put it in to the noſe. For them that ſpette bloude by cauſe of dyſeaſe in the bulke, take pylles made of the poudre of ſumac and gomme arabyke conſyrte in roſe water.

¶ For flux of the wombe. B

¶ Againſt bloudy flux of the wõbe cauſed of ỹ vpper bowelles, take athanaſia: and yf it be in the nether bowelles, take thys poudre with barly floure in a glyſter.

¶ For the floures. C

¶ Againſt exceſſyue floures in women, make a luppoſytorye of poudre of bol armeny & poudre of ſumac, of maſtyk & iuce of plantayne, and put it in the conduyte.

¶ For bledynge of the outwarde mẽbres Brenne ſumac in a newe pot, and put the poudre theron.

¶ For yche of the eyes. D

¶ For ychynge of the eyes cauſed of hote humours, waſſhe them with water that ſumac is loden in.

¶ De ſtaphilagria. Cap. CCCC.xvi.

STaphilagria is hote & dryge in the thyrde degre. It is ỹ ſede of an herbe called pyllulary or lyke graſſe, bycauſe it fleeth them. Yf ye lyſte to take ſtaphilagre, it is ỹ ſede. It purgeth the heed & brayne, and dryeth ỹ auela, & preſerueth reume from ỹ breſte and ſtomake. And for theſe thynges ſethe ſtaphilagre in ſwete wyne with roſes, and than gargle the layde wyne warme. The poudre layde with hony fleeth the wormes of the wombe.

¶ For to flee lyes. A

¶ For to flee lyes, make an oyntmẽt of ỹ ſedes wt vynegre. This is good againſt palſey and percuſſyon of membres.

¶ De Sandalis. Sandres. Cap. CCCC.xvii.

SAndales is a woode called Sandres, and is colde and dryge in ỹ ſecõde degre. There be thre maners of it, for there is reed, whyte, and yelowe. Conſtãtyne calleth ỹ reed blache. This wood

Sandres is not lyghtly counterfayt. How be it, ꝑ reed is somtyme counterfayt with brasyll, but it is knowen bycause that brasyll hath no swete odour. Amonge the sandres the yelowe smelleth most, but ꝑ reed hath most vertu. These sandres ben good agaynst chauffynge of the lyuer, yf ꝑ poudre be medled with oyle of roses & a lytell vynegre, and lay a playster to the lyuer called Epythymie that is a clothe folded in thre or foure doubles and wete in this confeccyon, or that ꝑ same be made of the poudre of sandres medled wt iuce of morel and vynegre. And the same is good for payne of the forheed caused of heate.

¶ To cause one to slepe, Make a playster of rood sandres wt oyle of mandrake, and lay it to the browes. Or take ꝑ sad poudre letuse, and mandrake, and medle them wt glayre of an egge, and lay it playster wyse to the necke & on the lyuer, yf flux of blode procede therof.

¶ For hote apostumes. A

¶ Agaynst hote apostumes, medle ꝑ poudre of sandres with iuce of morell and vse it on them. To quenche thyrst in a feuer, put dragagãt a nyght in water, and strayne it, and in the straynynge put poudre of Sandres and sugre, and make a drynke whiche wyll delay the heate of the blode and the thyrste.

¶ For appetyte. B

¶ To prouoke appetyte, Take poudre of sandales, reed, whyte, and yelowe, of all thre vnces, and poudre of elebore a dragme, fylynge of stele an vnce, of brent beanes thre dragmes, of sugre a pounde, and make in maner of poudre called poudre of duke, and let the fylynge lay a stepe a day and a nyght in vynegre.

¶ De Sene. Cap. CCCC. xviii.

SEne is an herbe hote and dry, and groweth beyonde ꝑ see. It is good agaynst all sickenesse caused of humours, as cyncence, swounynge, and dysseases of the mylte, and a brothe ought to be made of the leues sode in water and sugre. For the same dysseases, the iuce of borage that sene and sugre haue ben soden in is good, and agaynste melancoly of the heed, and agaynst swounynge and sayntnesse of the herte, and agaynst the fallynge euyll. For the same the water that sene & fenell rotes is soden in wt sugre. The leues ben good in medecynes, and may be kept. x. yeres. Dialcorides sayth, that the brothe of sene with hony & vynegre is good for ꝑ aboue sayde dysseases. The quãtyte therof whan it shulde be put alone in decoccyon is an vnce. And yf it be put with other laxatyues it is but halfe an vnce.

¶ De Serpillo. Pellyter.

Cap. CCCC. xix.

SErpillum is an herbe so called by cause it grypeth & spreadeth on ꝑ erth The latyns call it cicer erraticum. Some call it Gypos, other Merules, or Agrio-mena. It is lyke Origanum, but ꝑ leues be whyter and smaller, and smelleth lyke margaryn. Therof is bothe wylde & tame, the tame spredeth the sprygges on the erthe, and the wylde on heyght. The leues and the floures be good in medecynes.

¶ For the rewme. A

¶ Agaynst colde rewme, Roste ꝑ floures & leues on a tyle stone, and lay it betwene two clothes to ꝑ heed. The wyne that serpillum is sode in with iuce of lycorice is good agaynst the cough. The wyne that it is soden in with anys is good agaynst payne of ꝑ stomake ꝑ be caused of wynd.

¶ For the dyne. B

¶ A bathe made of water that it is soden in easeth all lette of dyne be it strangury or dyssury, and it warmeth, cõforteth, and clenseth the matrye. The wyne that it is soden in warmeth ꝑ stomake, and comforteth the lyuer and the mylte. Dialcorides sayth, that it hath vertue to dryue away venymous beastes, therfore it is gyue to labourers in hervest with theyr meate, that yf so be ꝑ they slepe in the felde to be surer.

The broche thereof helpeth agaynste bytynge of venymous beastes, and agaynst wyndynge of the bely.

¶ For spettynge of bloude. L

¶ Yf it be taken with hony and vynegre it is good for them that spette bloude, and also it cauleth the floures to renne.

¶ For the heed ache. D

¶ Also it is good for the heed ache, yf the temples and ȳ forheed be anoynted with oyle of roses and vynegre.

¶ De Satureia. Sauerey. Ca. CCCC.xx.

SAuerey is a comon herbe wt swete smell. It is hote and dyre in ȳ thyrde degre. It ought to be gadered whan it floureth and dryed in ȳ shadowe. It clenseth ȳ lunges of cours humours, and wasteth wyndes, and cauleth dryne and the floures to renne. Brothe made of meale & water and poudre of sauerey clenseth the bulke, and so doth ȳ poudre therof alone. Dialcorides sayeth that it styreth lechery, and therfore a woman with chylde ought not to vse it. It is good for them that be in lytargy & euer slepy, and it wakeneth them, yf it be layde to the heed.

¶ For vompte. A

¶ The powdre thereof taken with a rere egge is good agaynst vompte, and venymous woundes.

¶ De Sāguinaria. Blodwort or paro'w Cap. CCCC.xxi.

SAnguinaria is of .ii. maners, one is so called, bycause it cauleth to blede, The other bycause it chaufferh and stauncheth it. We speke as now of the fyrst and is other wyse called galligris or goos tote bycause the sede spredeth forke wyse as a goos tote.

¶ To cause bloude. A

¶ A twygge of this herbe with a fewe of his pryckes put into the nose cause anone to blede, and therfore it is good for heuynesse of ȳ heed cause of to moche bloude.

¶ For bytynge of a madde dogge. B

¶ It is good also agaynste bytynge of a madde dogge, yf it be stepred with breade and layde to. The other sanguynary that stauncheth bloude is bursa pastoris, it is spoken of afore, yf any blede and put it in to the contrary noseth̄yll.

¶ For burstennesse. L

¶ Also ȳ poudre of this herbe put in meates is good for them that be bursten, and resoudreth merualously.

For bledynge at the nose. D

¶ Also cotton wette in the iuce therof and put into the nose stauncheth the bloude.

De Scolopendria. Hertes tongue.

Cap. CCCC.xxii.

SColopendria is a comon herbe called cerui lingua. The grekes call it silpendion, bycause it is good for ȳ mylte Other call it trimon, other locitas, other ligicis, other herbe panaie. It hath a longue narowe lefe lyke a hartes tōgue marked aboue wyth reede stryppes & groweth in welles and dyches.

¶ For the lyuer. A

¶ Agaynst payne and stoppynge of ȳ lyuer & mylte, Sethe it in water or wyne and dryncke it, or yf the herbe be eaten it is good for the same. And yf it be founde in a place that ȳ sonne shyneth therō playnly stampe it with meale, and make pylles or cakes fryed, and eate them .ix. dayes for ȳ layde dyseases.

¶ De Soldanea. Cap. CCCC.xxiii.

SOldanea is hoote and drye & groweth in sandy grouides and on ȳ see brymmes, and hath small rouide leues and a tyrell rote whyte & longe. The floute is lyke the floure of azarabachara. It purgeth ȳ wōbe vyolentely, and therfore but one dragme oughte to be taken wyth the poudre of the rote. And yf to moche be taken it cauleth bledynge. But yf it stryue to moche, and that ye wyll stoppe the flux walsshe the pacyent in colde water. An autour named Gentyll made moche of this herbe for the dropsey, and sayeth that it purgeth the water of ȳ wombe, And the aza-

byans call it catole, & groweth in lõbardye, and the iuce is to be taken or els the poudre of the rote. The leues appere on the erth, and is lyke cuscuta that is dodyr.

¶ De Spinachia. Spynache.
Cap. CCCC.xxiiii.

SPynache is a very comon herbe, and is colde and moyst in the ende of the fyrst degre. It purgeth fleume, and cooleth the stomake and the wombe, and loseth the bely, and bredeth good blode, & helpeth agaynst drythe of the bulke & longes. Isaac sayth þ it moysteth the wombe and is good agaynste payne of the throte cauled of to moche bloude or hote fleume. And he sayth that spynaches be better thã araches for þ stomake. An auctour called Tacuit sayth that spynache is hoote, but they all accorde that it is moyste.

¶ De Sicla, alias bleta. Betes.
Cap. CCCC.xxv.

SIcla is a comen herbe called betes It is hote & dry in the fyrst degre. It gyueth euyll nourysshynge to þ stomake, bycause of the sharpnelle, and bycause it hath superflue moystenelle. And yf it be soden in water, & conseyed with salt water and vynegre, and a sede called carup, and oyle of olyue or oyle of almondes, it is of better digestyon, and yet in this maner it nourysheth but lytell, but it nesheth the wombe, and vnstoppeth the opplacyõs of the lyuer, & specyally yf these opplacyons cauled of grosse humours. And whether it be soden with water or without water it is styptyke and byndyng. And Ipocras sayth that þ water that is soden in is styptyke, but the body of it is byndynge.

¶ De stalogio. Lyues. La. CCCC.xxvi

STalogium is of the nature of the onyon or there about, And is hote & dry, but not so moche as the onyon. It conforteth & warmeth the colde stomake, and cauleth appetyte.

¶ For venym, A
¶ Also it correcteth venym & venymous meates, but it greueth the syght, and maketh the mouthe to stynke, and any of hote and dry complexyon ought not to vse it. But yf it be soden w̃ fatte it taketh away the euyll.

¶ De Spergula. Clyuers.
Cap. CCCC.xxvii.

SPergula is a comon herbe, and is lyke to warence in leues, but it is lesse. And as warence is called rubea maior so is this called rubea minor. It spredeth on the erth & groweth all about, and bereth a lytell yelowe floure in maner of a grape. It hath vertue hote & dry, and is good agaynst payne of the throte cauled of colde, yf it be layde on a hoote tyle and wyne sprõge theron, and layde to þ throte And therefore it is put in an oyntement called Marciaton.

¶ De Silfu. Wylde valeryane.
Cap. CCCC.xxviii.

SIlfu is an herbe called feu or valeryan, bycause it is very lyke valeryan, and is also lyke sayne Johñs worte but þ leues be not perced but iagged and clouen, and bereth many floures that be yelowe or of colour of brymstone, and it stynketh. It groweth about grete dyches and pyttes. It is put in the receyte of the grete metrydall, and the rote the floure & the sedes may be put in medecynes. It is good for the payne of the matryce, yf fryture or pancakes be made of it and meale, and so eaten, or soden in wyne, and dronken. It is good also to vnstoppe the lyuer and myltcauled of colde, and for lettynge of vryne.

¶ De Sambaco. Cap. CCCC.xxix.

SImbacus is a herbe other wyse called gessemium. þ leues therof haue a swete odour, and therfore they be good agaynst þ sayntnelle of þ herte, and swounynge, and cõforte the mẽbres of the brest. There is an oyle made therof called oleum sambacum, with oyle olyue, and þ leues sode therin, as oyle of roses is made

This herbe is put in a receyte of a medecine called Gallia muscata, and this herbe is good for the forelayde diseases vsed inwardly and also without.

¶ De spina benedicta. Cap. CCCC.xxx.

SPina benedicta is a maner of thorne, wherof greate habundaunce groweth in Tuscan and in other countres and hedges is made of it. The leues therof be not very strengthy but bolled & be thycke and not of a lynger length & not very grene but whytysshe.

¶ For the mylke in women. A

¶ The leues soden & eaten causeth mylke to flowe in women mervaylously, but moch more yf they be soden with lētyles.

¶ De radice Yringorū. Ca. CCCC.xxxi.

SYacul is a maner of a thystle with brode leues called Yringes. It is very profytable to many passyons and diseases. The rote ought to be put in medecynes, and prouoketh vryn, and comforteth the reynes, and is good to ỹ mater of generacyon, and vnstopped the lyuer and the mylte, and causeth appetyte. And the layde rote must be sodyn in water & cōfyct w̄ gynger, sugre, & clene hony one nyght And it may be eaten at euen for ỹ stuffyng of the brest, the stomake, & the reynes, and for colde people of nature weyke and old it is moche behouefull.

¶ De Sebasten. Cap. CCCC.xxxii.

SEbasten ben fruytes of beyonde ỹ see lyke small plommes. They be hote in the.ii. degre & moyste in the fyrste whan they be rype they be gadred & dryed in the sonne, and may be kept .iii. peares in a dry place, and not in a moyst. They haue vertue to chaufe, to open the membres of the bulke, and to moyste.

¶ For the brethe. A

¶ Agaynst lettynge of ỹ brethe by dryche or by colde, and for ỹ pesyke, and percynge of the longues, and for feuers. Sethe these fruytes in water with lygues, lycorice, and an herbe called capilli veneris. This decoctyon dronken is very good.

¶ For feuers ague. B

¶ This frupt is put in drynk or syropes ordeyned for sharpe feuers, and for apostumes of the sydes called pleresy.

¶ De Sistra. Dyll. Cap. CCCC.xxxiii.

SIstra or sister is dyll. Some call it Meu, but that is not so. How be it they be very lyke in propyetes & vertue, and be put eche for other: But sistra is of more vertue than Meu, and the leues be lyke an herbe called valde bona, & bereth small spygges as spyknarde. It groweth on hye hylles, And hath synguler vertue agaynst vompt, and hath no cōplexyonall qualyte but diuine. It cōsumeth wyndes agaynst dygestyon, openeth ỹ conduytes of vryne, of the lyuer and mylte.

¶ For the syght. A

¶ It profyteth to ỹ syght, & sleeth the wormes in the bely, but ỹ rote more than any parte of the herbe: how be it all is good.

¶ De Salunica. Caltrappe.
Cap. CCCC.xxxiiii.

SAlunica is an herbe that some call spyke celtyke, but that is not true. But bycause they be of lyke myght, ỹ spyke celtyke is put for salunica. It groweth at ỹ fote of a tre, and bereth small spayes that be of a broune colour, and haue a byt ter sauour. And Dioscorides sayeth that whan it is plucked out of the erthe it gadreth on a heepe.

¶ Agaynst colde of the stomake caused of colde or wynde, & also agaynst stoppynge of ỹ mylt & wyne. Sethe it in wyne, and drynke it thre dayes. It is good agaynst lettynge of vryne be it strangury or dyssury, and agaynst payne of the raynes & the bladder, and prouoke vryne, and causeth the floures to flowe in women.

De Spuma maris. A pounce.
Cap. CCCC.v.

SPuma maris is a pounce that perchement is pounched with. It is colde & dry in the thyrde degre. It hath

vertue to waste the webbe in the eye in this maner. Take small poudre therof & passe it throughe a sarcenet and medle as moch gomme sarcocolle, and of these two make a cleare substaunce and confection called collere, and with water of celydone and scabyous put a droppe in the eye. Also it whyteth the tethe yf they be rubbed with poudre therof.

¶ De spongia marina. ℞ Sponge Lap. LLLL.rrrvi.

SPongia is a sponge, It is hoote & drye, and bredeth in the botome of the see, and is of two maners, one is russet of colour and is the moost hote. The other is whyte and lesse hote, and is called vergylyne. It hath vertue resolutyue steped in wyne or water. Or sethe the leues of camomyll, and fenell sede or anes sede and it wyll waste the payne caused of wynde, and conforteth the weyke membres, and easeth pallyon of colyke, or pleurisy engendred of wynde.

¶ De Sigillo sancte marie. Our ladyes seale. Lap. LLLL.rrrvii.

SIgillum sancte marie, or sigillum Salomonis is all one herbe that is called Salomons seale or oure ladyes seale. It groweth in darke shadowy places and in forestes, and hathe leues lyke asmerte, and lytell small whyte floures and bereth reed sedes on a towe two and two one as an other in order and hathe a whyte knotty rote as kneholme or fragō This rote hath vertue to shaufe & swage aches and to conforte.

¶ For the synewes. ℞

¶ Agaynste payne of the synewes and of ꝑ mylce. Make an oyntement of this rote wt beares grease and oyle, and anoynt the place. Or sethe the rote in water and bath the place therwith and laye it vpon it.

¶ For to clense the face. ℞

¶ For tetters and to clense the face. make an oyntment of the iuce with oyle of lentyles & whyte wax and anoynte it therw

¶ De Saritragia, minory. The lesse saritrage. Lap. LLLL.rrrviii

SOrba stella is hote and drye, and is lyke pympernell. Sauf ꝑ pympernell hath lytell balles or pellets and sorba hath none. It is called the lesse saritrage and groweth at the foote of mountaynes in canes & pypes, It is good agaynst darkenesse of the eyes, and for the webbe in thys maner. Make a confection with iuce of thys herbe with whyte hony, and put it in the eyen.

¶ Agaynst venym. ℞

¶ Agaynst venym and bytynge of venymous beastes. Drynke the iuce alone, or with wyne and it wyll do ease.

¶ For woundes. ℞

¶ Powder of this herbe put on wounds profyteth moche to resolue them.

¶ De Sorbis. Lap. LLLL.rrrix

SOrbes is the frute of a tre that is good to eate. They be colde & drye in the thyrde degre. It ought to be gadred in ver & in hetuest or they be rype, Some cleue them and drye them to kepe them a hole yere. Thys frute hath vertue to restrelhe, restrayne and to confort.

¶ For flux of the wombe. ℞

¶ Agaynst flux of the wombe caused of coleryke humours, and agaynst dissyntery, or flux of bloud, make this electuary, take them vnrype and sethe them in water tyl they be soft and that they may be streyned through a colender so that all the sedes be taken away. And ℔ a pounde of fyne scomed hony sethe them tyll they be thycke & thā put therto dragōs bloud, mastyke bole armoniake, dragagant, gōme arabyke, of eche .ii. dragmꝫ of Sumac & achace of eche halfe an vnce, of folii, cloues maces, synamome, & gynger, of eche halfe a dragme, & put therin al sarced poudre & medled it wt ꝑ layd hony & gyue it to the layde pacīt at al tymes & specially at an empty stomake

¶ For coltyknelle ℞

¶ Agaynst coltyknelle caused of colde, re-

repue the smoke therof at the foundement and steme it therwith a greete whyle, and eate of these sorbes rype or drye.

¶ For vompte. L

¶ Agaynst vompte cauled of coleryke humours, make a playster of sorbes scantly rype, and lay it to the stomake.

¶ De Sinomo. Wylde percely Cap. CCCC.xl

Sinomum is wylde percely. It is hote. The sede gadred and dryed may be kepte .v. yeares. It is good to the same that Pencedanum dogge fenell is good for. It is spoken of in the chapter of percely afore.

¶ De Orant. Cap.CCCC.xli.

The maysters sayde that this herbe hath greate & many vertues. The mydwyfes haue comenly this herbe about them whan they ben occupyed by women labornge of chylde, for it cauleth a lyght departynge from the chylde.

¶ De Sizania. Cap.CCCC.xlii.

Sizania is ray or cokyll. It is a sede called gyguilena, and is hote & moyst in the fyrst degre, and groweth habundantly in Cecyll & in partes beyonde the see, and it is sowen as myllet. Of this sede is an oyle made called sizanie, and is made as oyle of olmondes. This oyle is good for to eate, and is good for them that hath payne of the brethe and swellynge of the synewes, and for them ye be consumed and dryed by sekenesse, but it noyeth ye stomake bycause it cauleth vompte. Yf it be eaten temperatly with lyne sede & poppy it encreaseth lechery. Isaac sayth that of sisanie ye huskes is taken away somtyme & somtyme not. The sizanie without huske is more vnctuous and stronger to dygest, And therfore Sizanie noyeth the stomake and specyally to synewes and olde folkes For by the greete vyscolyte & gleymynesse therof it softeneth and cauleth defeccyon and laratyte, and it dystroyeth the vertue dygestyue, and conuerteth cours coleryke humours into fumosytes & bredeth thyrst and wasteth appetyte to eate, & chaungeth the good odour of ye mouth into stenche and specialy yf it be holden or abyde in ye tethe But it is not so greuous yf it be taken wt hony & specially rosted. That in ye huskes greueth lesse in what maner so euer it be taken. The water that the stalkes of sizanie is sodden in clenseth ye heares of the heed and cauleth thē to growe, and wasteth ye scurfe or deed skynne ye cauleth ye heare to fall. Yf it be soden in water & dronken it cauleth floures to flowe in womē. Some auncyent Auctours say that Sizanie is good agaynst venym, for by the vyscolyte therof it stoppeth all ye conduytes or pores of the body, and also ye venym can not come nygh ye herte. Diascorides maketh no differēce betwene sizanie & nucleon, but the one may be put for the other.

¶ De Camariste. Cap.CCCC.xliii.

Camarye is a lytell tree hote & drye in the second degre. The barke is better for medcyne than the leues. It is dyuretyke, and vnstoppeth the lyuer and ye mylte, yf the rote be soden in wyne and the wyne dronken. The poudre with meate is good for the same. ¶ Wyne dronken in a vessel of the wood therof is good for the sayde dyseases.

¶ De Terra sigillata. Sealed erth. Cap. CCCC.xliii.

Terra sigillata is other wyse called sarzyns erthe or sylvered clay, bycause of the worthynesse therof it is sealed on bothe sydes. It is swete smellyng and is whytysshe & bryght. That ye is black or all whyte & that stercheth not is nought Sealed erthe is of greete vertue to stanche A playster made of ye poudre with whyte of an egge layde on the temples and forehed stancheth the flux of bloude at ye nose and agaynst flux of bloud of the wombe.

A playster of the powder therof of roses with vynegre staunchyth vompyte made by coleryke humours, yf it be layde to the stomake.

¶ For the gowte. A

¶ Agaynst swellynge of the fete or goute Make a playster of ꝑ poudre with vynegre, oyle of roses, and gleyre of an egge. This poudre with poudre of langupnary is good for the same.

¶ De Terrahit. Cap.CCCC.xlv.

TErrahit is a herbe called herbe of Inde. It is hote and drye in the se conde degre. The wyne that it is soden in confortyth dygestyon, and taketh awaye the payne of ꝑ stomake & bowelles caused of wynde. Cakes made of this herbe with meale & water confortyth dygestyon and the naturall heate, and causeth to ppsse.

¶ For lette of vryne. A

¶ A playster made of this herbe soden in water easeth the lette of vryne.

¶ For the matryce. B

¶ Small bathe made of the water that it is soden in chaufferth ꝑ matryce & clēseth it A tente or suppolytory made of ꝑ burgens sodē in oyle of muske is good for the same whan it is drye it hath no vertue.

¶ De Tyntymallo. Cap.CCCC.xlvi.

TYntymall is hoote and drye in the thyrde degre. There be two speces spoken of afore, that is esula & of laureole Now wyll we speke of Inabule.

¶ Inabule that growyth beyonde the see is the herbe that Scamony is made of and is called tyntymall of babylon. Inabule of this cōtre yeldeth mylke, and ought to be gadred in prymetyme or at the begynnynge of somer, and ought to be kept in a vessell of glasse. It may only be kept two moneth. It muste be gadred thus, In the same tyme Inabule is brokē at ꝑ tappe & the mylke ꝑ cometh out is warely gadred For yf the mylcke toucheth the handes it wyll fleye them. This mylke is to vyolēt to be vsed alone, but ought to be delayed with some medecyne as golden pylles.

Some auctours vse of this mylke to sharpen theyr medecyns bycause it lareth sore To take awaye ꝑ malyce therof, lethe this mylke with gomme arabyke or ꝓ dragagant in an egge shell tyll it lethe a lytel, & put the quantyte of thre dragmes or foure at the most in medecyne.

¶ De Turbith. Cap.CCCC.xlvii.

TUrbith is the rote of a tree that is drye in ꝑ thyrde degre. That is to be chosen ꝑ is holowe within. The wood is nothynge worthy in medecynes. It is knowē in ꝑ brekynge whether it be good or not, for yf it poudre or be ful of holes it is to olde. It may be kept. ii. yeares. Turbith hath vertue to dyssolue, to moyst. & to wdrawe & specialy fleume. And Aristotle sayth in the bobe of the regymēt of pryces that it purgeth fleume & the mouth of the stomake. It is not comēly gyuē by it selfe for it wolde be to volēt, but some medecynes be sharped therwith, as ꝑ medecyne called benet or Gerologodion.

¶ Agaynst plyake passyon. A

¶ It is also good agaynst plyake passyon and agaynst podagre gout, bycause it purgeth fleume that causeth these dyseases.

¶ A confectyon made of turbyth with a confectyon of oyle of roses for to correct ꝑ malyce, and gōme arabyke put and scom med hony is good for ꝑ sayde sekenesses. Turbith fretyth the dede flesshe of woundes yf it be layde on them.

¶ De Taplia. Cap.CCCC.xlviii.

TAplia or Taple is an herbe hote & dry in the thyrde degre. That that growyth in hote regyons is the best. The rote & the barke is good in vomptyke medecynes. It hath vertue to purge fleume & coleryke humours vpwarde, and therfore it is put in surche medecynes. But he that beteth it muste stoppe his nose well & his eyes, or els it wolde cause his eyes to swelle. And yf it be medled with other medecynes it brekyth apostumes.

¶ De Tela aranea. A spyder webbe.
¶ Cap. CCCC.xlix.

TEla aranea is a cobwebbe, and is colde and dry, and hath vertue to staunche bloude, and to resolue & repayre newe woūdes. It is put about tentes made to clēse woundes, and is good for bre-kynge of the heed, & swageth ꝑ ache, and letteth no rottennesse to gadre yf it be layd to it with oyle and vynegre.

¶ For feuers. A

¶ Yf it be bounde to the tēples it healeth feuer tercyan, & stauncheth bledynge at ꝑ nose yf it be put in oyle. And yf it be layd to the eares it swageth ꝑ payne. The webbes of tree spyders bounden in lether and hanged about the necke is good agaynst feuer quartyne.

¶ De Caplo barbato. Hareberde or hyghtapper. Cap. CCCC.l.

TAplus barbatus is a comon herbe with rough leues & bereth a lōge stalke wherof is made a maner of taper or lynke yf it be talowed. Some cal it mo leyne, some hareberde, some hyg tapper, other call it flosmon, blandone, and agy-mon. It is colde and dry. There is male and female. The female is greater & hath broder leues, and is the better of bothe.

¶ For Emorroydes. A

¶ A bathe made of wyne and thys herbe is good agaynst Emorroydes and to wy-pe the foundement with the leues whan it is stewed or bathed outwarde. A lytell bathe made of water that it is soden in is good agaynste wryngynge and flure of the bely. Powdre of the leues is good a-gaynst cankers.

¶ To dryue fylthes out of a place, put the leues in the water, and for the bytternelle thereof they wyll swymme awaye. That with small leues is good also.

¶ For wormes in the bely. B

¶ For small wormes of the bely, Make pancakes or frytures of meale with leues of small Caplebarbe, and eate them.

¶ De Terbentina. Terpentyne.
Cap CCCC.li.

TErpentyne is hote & dry. It is the gōme of a tre called sappyn or fyrre It hath aperatyue vertue, & walleth wyn des, and clenseth the matrye & conforteth it, as well in drynge it in meates or ca-kes made therof and of meale, as in ma-kynge suppolytory or fumygacyon.

¶ For costyuenesse. A

¶ For costyuenesse, make fume benethe on coles, & let ꝑ patyēt receyue it in a fonell.

¶ For the matrye. B

¶ For the matrye that is fallen, Make a tente or suppolytory and anoynte it. For the same, let the woman receyue the same benethe with a fonell, or at the tyme of it receyue it so aboue.

¶ For apostumes. C

¶ To breke apostumes medle it with bar ly meale and lay theron. It is put in oynt mētes to ioyne woūdes & telowdre them. Oyle that is made & stylled therof is cal-led oyle of terpentyne, and is very good and excellent for palsey goutes and swel-lynge, or shrynkynge, and ache of the sy-newes, yf it be cauled of colde, yf the pla-ce be anoynted therwith.

¶ De Tribulo marino. Reed bryere.
Cap. CCCC.lii.

TRibulus marinus is a thystle a bry-re or a talyll. It groweth in sandy groundes and by the see syde, and spreadeth and rampeth on the grounde. It is fouide in somer. And bereth a pryckynge sede, and therfore it is called thystle of the see. It hath dyuretyke vertue, and therfore it is good agaynst straungury or dyllury and agaynst the stone, and ꝑ decoccyon ought to be dronken, or poudre of the sede dronkē wt wyne is very good. It is put i an oyn temēt called agrypa. & it is good agaynst dropsy, & other swellyngs where so euer they be. And causeth to pysse well yf ꝑ rey-nes & share is anoynted therwt. And yf ꝑ bely is anoynted therwith, it laxeth it.

¶ De Tormentilla. Cap. CCCC.liii.

TOrmentyll is an herbe that is called Fistularia, or taglakayze, and is lyke Sinkefoyle, and groweth on hylles and moyste places.

¶ For fystule. A

¶ For fystule in what place that it be, the iuce of it is good dropped in the hole. And so dooth a tente dypped in ꝑ layd iuce and layde to the fystule.

¶ For the eyes. B

¶ For the webbe in the eye, medle the iuce with whyte wyne, and droppe it therin

¶ For venym. C

¶ For all venym ꝑ poudze therof is good with water of remoyt. And agaynst swellynge of the legge, bathe the legge in the water therof.

¶ For pestylence. D

¶ The poudze therof take with scabyous water is good agaynst the pestylence, yf it be taken at ꝑ begynnyng of the sekenesse

¶ For the flur. E

¶ Agaynst flux of the wombe, The powdze of the rote therof is good with warme water of plantayne.

¶ De Trifolio. Tresle, or thre leued grasse. Cap. CCCC.liiii.

TResle as Dioscorides sayeth is of iiii. sortes, One is called tresle w thre cantes that some call Politilon, and there is a tresle called trefli agri or trifolii saffolidum and in greke Eritilon, the fourthe is tresle lageteron, and the latyns call it hare tresle with a reed floure and a sharpe sede. The route therof vnstoppeth the conduytes of vryne.

¶ For apostumes. A

¶ Yf the floures & sedes be soden in water it is good for thē that haue apostumes in theyr sydes called pleuresy, and for them ꝑ may not pysse, & for the fallyng euyl & for dropsey at ꝑ fyrst of it, and for stopped mēstrue. The leues taken w ormil is good agaynst venym, and so dooth all ꝑ stalke or plante soden in water, & the venymed place washed therwith. And it is good for wodes. Thre leues or .iii. sedes gyueth remedy for feuer tercyan.

¶ De Tartaro. Wyne lyes. Cap. CCCC.lv.

TArtyr lyes of wyne is hote & dryē in the thyrde degre. That of ꝑ pureste wyne is the beste. For all maners of sowres & tetters make an oyntement in this wyse, Put lyes of wyne in vynegre all a nyghte, and in the morynge make an oyntment agaynst the layde thynges. Also sethe the leues of staffisagre in water of the whych with poudze of tartre make a myxtyon, and it wyll destroye ꝑ scrufe of ꝑ head yf it be anoynted therwith two or thre tymes. The poudze of wyne lyes taken with meates or otherwyse causeth the greale of a man or woman, and the Sarazyns vse it to kepe theym lowe and leane. For this cause halfe an vnce or thre dragmes with some electuary of good taste as dyapenidion dragagant dyamargaryton or clarey, But neuertheless the vse thereof causeth excoriacyon or fleynge of ꝑ bowelles, and whan it is vsed mastyke ought to be put therto..

¶ De Thucia. Cap. CCCC.lvi.

THucia is a stone comynge from ꝑ erthe and somtyme cometh frō the ouenes. Thucia is of many colours, some is whyte, some grene, some cytryne, The whyte is to be chosen for the best, and his nature is to be colde. Some say that thucia is of all maner of meteles, of golde, of syluer, and of leade. And they that cometh from ꝑ leade is the best next the fyrst, and it shalbe vsed in medecynes. It is pryncypally good for the eyes. Some sayth that thucia is made of herbes, as of a lytle tre leues, and leues of mozacelli. This thucia made by crafte of herbes and dryeth in an ouen is not of so greate vertue as the other on ꝑ meteles. How thucia is made and wherof, ye shall fynde in Pandecta in his .cccc. and .lxxvi. chapter.

¶ De Terediabinti. Cap. CCCC.lvii.

TTerediabin (as Serapio sayth in his boke aggregato. in ꝑ chapter Theredíabin. i. mel roris) is a dewe dese-
dynge from the heuen & lyketh moche the hony that is greyned, and falleth often on the trees in the lande Corasteni before the ryssynge of ꝑ sonne in the morynge. Tho se trees hath grete leues & thornes, & reed floures, but of the floures growe no frutes. This hony dewe hath vertue to lare & mollyfye ꝑ wombe, & mondifieth the brest And is specyally good for them that hath moche vnkepered hotenesses within. And it is to be chosen that is whyte & newe.

¶ For swellynge. A

¶ It dyed with fenell sedes swageth the swellynge within the body, and also the swellynge comyng of hote feuers, and abateth the thyrst, as Plinius sayth.

¶ For the heate. B

¶ It taken with endyue water abbateth the excellyue hete comynge of feuers, or taken with pastules, raysyns of corans ceaseth also and taketh away the thyrst.

¶ De Frumento. Wheate.
Cap. CCCC.lviii.

TRiticum is wheate. It is hote in ꝑ fyrst degre, and is meane betwene hote & moyst, and ꝑ bread that is made therof is more hote thã moyst, for ꝑ heate mounteth to the seconde degre by heate of the fyre that it is baken with, and bycause that elemẽtes chaunge the degre of thynges, and that is seen by ꝑ accyon that elemẽtes do in many thynges. Example melons ben colde & moyst in ꝑ seconde degre, and neuertheleste theyr seedes become drye in the sonne. Barly & beanes ben drye of nature, but in the sethynge in water they become moyst. Than syth it is so that dry thynges receyue moysture by water and moyst thynges dryethe by ꝑ sonne. It may be sayd ꝑ hote thinges ben colde by snewe and colde thynges hete by fyre. Amonge all graynes and sedes wheate hath ꝑ propyrete to nourysshe best by lykenesse that it hath to the cõplexyon of mankynde, and therwith it hath other proprietes for medecynes, for it is rẽuynge and clensynge. The iuce therof conyct with the meale purgeth the breste and ꝑ longues, and delayed the sharpenesse therof, and pryssane of wheate is better than of barly.

¶ For coughe. A

¶ Agaynst coughe, & flux of bloude of the breste, soden with oyle and layde on harde apostumes, it softeneth them and spredeth the mater. Yf the meale of wheate be medled with vynegre and hony and layde on pymples of the face, it clenseth them.

¶ For the brestes. B

¶ Yf it be medled with rue and soden in water and layde to the harde brestes ꝑ be crudded with mylke, it wyll soften them.

¶ For broken synewes. C

¶ Yf it be medled with iuce of haynebane & layde playster wyse to broken synewes, it wyl kepe them ꝑ no greuous humours come to thẽ. ¶ Grayne of wheate chawed is good for the impostume that cometh of bytynge of a madde dogge. Oyle made of the grayne of wheate is good for tetters, and ryng wormes, but the place muste be fyrst wel rubbed wt acours lynnen clothe Juce or brothe made of the wheate meale or dust that fleeth about the myll is good for thẽ ꝑ spette bloude called emoptoyke passyon. The branne of wheate is hoter & dryer of kynde than the meale. and is of lytell nourysshyng, but it is clensynge. Yf it be steped in water, and rubbed betwene ꝑ handes, and thã streyned, and meate lyke pappe made therof, it wyll clense ꝑ lõges & the breste of cours humours and yf mylke be put in ꝑ layde meate it is more nourysshyng, & sooner anoynteth ꝑ stomake. Yf it be soden in wyne and layde playster wyse to brestes ꝑ be hardened wt mylke it wyll mollyfye thẽ, And ꝑ same is good agaynst bytynge of a serpẽt. New wheat is of lytell nourysshynge, and tourneth

anone to rottenesse & to rawe fleumatyke humours, and bredeth wormes in ꝑ belly But yf it be baken it nourysheth more, & causeth lesse wynde, and yf it be soden in water it is harde to dygest, and swelleth specially yf there be moch meale and lytel branne: But whan it may be well dygested it nourysheth gretely and conforteth and ysswet late of the belly, and it ought to be gyuen to labourers.

¶ De violis. Vyolettes. Ca. CCCC. lix.

Vyolettes be colde in the fyrst degre & moyst in the ende of ꝑ seconde. Yf they be dryed as they ought to be, they may be kept two yeres, but it is best to haue newe euery yere. Whyle they be freshe sugre of vyolettes is made of them, hony of vyolettes, and oyle of vyolettes. And syrope may be made of vyolettes bothe grene & drye, but it is not of so great vertu dry as freshe. Sugre of them is made as sugre of roses. And ꝑ syrope of vyolettes is made in this maner, sethe vyolettes in water and let it lye a nyght in the same water. than powre & streyne out ꝑ water, and in the same put sugre, and make your syrope, but the iuce of vyolettes wt sugre is better Oyle of vyolettes is made thus, sethe vyolettes in oyle & streyne it, and it wyll be oyle of vyolettes: Or sethe ꝑ vyolettes in double vesselles, that is to put ꝑ vessell ꝑ the vessell ꝑ the vyolettes be in into another full of sethynge water, that ꝑ violettes maye sethe by heate of the water: Or the best is to sethe them in oyle, & streyne them, and in the streynynge other freshe vyolettes, and let them lye. xx. dayes, and than strayne ꝑ oyle agayne, and put other newe vyolettes to it, & this wyll be good oyle. Eche of these confeccyons be good agaynst all euyll heates of the body.

¶ For the lyuer. ℟

¶ This oyle of vyolettes take outwarde is good agaynst chaufynge of the lyuer. And yf ꝑ temples & forhed be anoynted therwith it swageth ꝑ heed ache of heat. Vyolettes haue vertue to moyste to smothe, to cole, and to vnbynde. This vyolettes or ꝑ herbes ꝑ they growe on stãped is good agaynst hote apostumes at ꝑ begynnyng Bathe made of ꝑ water ꝑ the leues is soden in, and the fete or the forheed bathed therwith causeth to slepe in feuer ague. And the syrope of vyolettes must be more soden than the syrope of roses or it wolde putrefye or rotte anone.

¶ De valeriana. Valeryane. Cap. CCCC. lx.

Valeryan is called ku. It is hote & drye in ꝑ seconde degre. The rotes be gadred in somer and dryed in the sonne and may be kept thre yeres in goodnesse. The rote is put in medecynes, and that is to be chosẽ that is mallyke and not pressed full of holes, and that poudreth not whan it is broken, and it hath dyuretyke vertue

¶ For the dryne. ℑ

¶ Agaynst strangury and dyssury, take ꝑ wyne that valeryan is sodẽ in with fenel sede or mallyke, and with the same wyne iuce of some dyuretyke herbe were good. Agaynst ꝑ dysease, take iuce or wyne that this herbe is sodẽ in with bran of wheate or barly or other lenytyke thynge.

¶ For the matryce. ℬ

¶ To clense the superfluytes of ꝑ matryce, Make lomentacyon of water that it is soden in, or make a suppolytory of cotton wette in the confeccyon of the powder of valeryan & oyle of muske or comen oyle.

¶ For the lyuer. ℒ

¶ Agaynst the opplacyon of the lyuer and the mylte cauled of colde, Take the water that it is soden in.

¶ De Vitro. Glasse. Cap. CCCC. lxi.

Vitrũ is glasse, it is colde in ꝑ fyrst degre & dry in the. ii. And it is made of glasse & of sande by myght of fyre in ꝑ forneys, and by grete artyfice & sleyght.

¶ For scabbes. ℞

¶ Agaynst scabbes, take rosyn molte and streyned in water, & put therto nutte oyle lyes of wyne, poudre of glasse, and make an oynement, and anoynte the scabbes.

¶ For tetters. ℞

¶ For tetters, medle powdre of glasse wt terbentyne, and make an oyntmẽt, or put plommetre wate in warme water & streyne it and put poudre of glasse therto, and make an oynement.

For the mortewe. ℔

¶ For the mortewe, confyet thys poudre with floures of molberyes & oyle of roses and anoynte the place, but fyrst rubbe it that the bloude come out.

¶ For the eyes. ℞

¶ Agaynst the webbe in the eyes, cõfyet the poudre with iuce of plãtayne, and put it in the eyes.

¶ De Virga pastoris. Wylde talyll. Lap. ℔℔℔℔.lxii.

Virga pastoris is a wede so called It bereth a talyll on ꝑ stalke lyke the talyll of clothyers but it is not hoked, & therfore some call it a talyll. This herbe is colde & dyre in the begynnynge of the thyrde degre. The leues onely be good in medecynes, and may be kepte a yere, but the dry ones be of grete vertu. They haue vertue to coole, to restrayne, and put backe maters that flowe in any place, as in apostumes.

¶ For the flur. ℞

¶ Agaynst flur of ꝑ wombe make a playster of the poudre of this herbe with vynegre and glayre of an egge, and lay it to ꝑ share. The poudre therof take with a rere egge is good for ꝑ same, and to ꝑ excessyue cours of floures in womẽ, yf a lytel bathe be vsed made of the water that it is soden in. The grene bruised is good for the hote apostumes, and also for frantyke folke yt they re heedes be shaue and it layde therto A playster of thys herbe is good for brennyng of the stomake and of the herd. The iuce of this herbe medled wych camphere stauncheth bledyng at the nose. The iuce onely put in the nosethyrlles healeth the ꝑpmples & stauncheth the bledyng. This iuce also stoppeth ꝑ excessyue cours of flowres in women yt suppolytory be layde to the place. And also coleth hote apostumes Thys iuce myngled in glyster is good for flure of bloude at the nose and healeth the seynges of the guttes.

¶ For cankers. ℞

¶ For cankers, brenne the herdes of, and caste the poudre theron. To take away warres or rynge wormes walshe ꝑ handes with water of ꝑ leues. Some saye that it is ꝑ water that lyeth in the holownesse of the leues, and that is true.

¶ De Uitrella. Lap. ℔℔℔℔.lxiii.

Vitrella is a wede that is lyke a wylde vyne or gourde and rampeth and crepeth on hedges, and bereth a reed bery or sede. It is also called tamũ, and Alepas.

¶ For the mylte. ℞

¶ The rote therof stamped wyth porkes greale, and molte at the fyre and streyned and meale of lyne sede and oyle put therto and an oynteme made therof is good for hardenesse of ꝑ mylte & lyuer, and to rype apostumes. Suppolytory or tente made of the route causeth the floures in women to flowe, and causeth a deed chylde come out of the mothers wombe. This rote maketh good coloure to them that be pale or wanne in this maner, braye this rote and take the iuce therof, and anoynte the face where ye wyl haue colour & it wil be reed

¶ For colour in the face. ℞

¶ Yf there be lyche in an apostume for to breke it make a playstes of the iuce of this herbe & lay it to ¶ The poudre of a medecyn called Idarcis is very good to breke it.

De viperina, alias vtica mortua. Deed nettell or archaungell. La. ℔℔℔℔.lxiiii

Viperina is wede called deed nettel or bynx nettell & groweth by

dyches and waters in ylles, and hath good leues & a bitter sauour, it is good agaynst bytynge of a serpente called vipera, & purgeth out all venym, yf it be dryed & drō ken with wyne.

¶ For fystules. I

¶ It is good agaynst fystules yf it be dryed & layd therto twyse or thryse in a daye and it ought to be gadred in Aprill.

¶ De vrtica. Nettle. Cap. CCCC.lxv.

VRtyca ỹ nettell is called a pulse of the grekes, other achātis vrgida ormynon. It is of hote vertue, for it byrneth and prycketh them that touche it. It is good agaynst iaundys yf it be dronken in wyne soden therwith, and clenseth the colour marueylously.

¶ For olde cough. K

¶ Agaynst olde cough sethe ỹ leues in water & put hony therto, & drynke it & it wyll heale the cough, and taketh away ỹ colde of the longues, and swellynge of the bely

¶ For woundes. L

¶ Also the leues stamped with salte, and layde on woundes or sores full of matter healeth thē. And ỹ same is good agaynst bytynge of a dogge, and canker, and bynd eth and fastneth flesshe looseth from the bone, and dryeth the noysull humours.

¶ For the tete and ỹ mylte. M

¶ Agaynst padagre and swellynge of the tete, and payne of the mylte. Make a playster of nettell rotes well stāped with vynegre & laye to them. This wyll swage all swellynge and payne of the tete & handes without swellynges.

¶ For bledynge at the nose. N

¶ To cause the nose bledr. Put the iuce of nettles in it. And to stanche the bledyng anoynt the forheed with the iuce, or lay ỹ herbe brayed to the place that bleedeth.

¶ For the floures. O

¶ To cause the floures to flowe in womē Take the iuce of nettels and dryne, & put it in the matryce. ¶ To encreas the appetyte of lechery drynke nettle seed often wyne. Or conkyet the sayde seed in electuary with hony and peper, and vse it. Also the water that it is soden in with hony is good for thē ỹ haue theyr mylce vntamed and apostume in the longues, oftē vse of swete wyne and hony clenseth ỹ longues

¶ To nesshe the wombe. P

¶ Also vse ỹ potage made of nettels nesshyth the wombe, & is good for many thinges. Anenzoar sayth yt it be often vsed it kepeth fro grauell. Also this herbe soden in oyle & the chyne of the backe anoynted therwith, anone prouoketh sweat, as Galyen sayth. Also the heed anoynted with iuce of nettles kepeth ỹ heare from fallynge.

¶ For the suffocacyon of the matryce. Q

¶ For a dyeale in womē called suffocaciō of the matryce that they fall of and semeth deed, laye a playster of bryled nettles to ỹ nature of her, and she shall fele great ease

¶ For scurfe of the heed. R

¶ Vynegre ỹ the sede of nettles is soden in is good agaynst scurfe of the heed, yf ỹ heed be washed therwith twyse or thryse and than rynsed with water. Thys vynegre is good for the drekyng of the heed & swageth the payne.

¶ De vermiculari. Cap. CCCC.lxvi.

VErmiculayre is a lytel herbe that groweth on walles & eues of houses. It hath small leues in maner of smal wormes set thycke togyder. It hath verey of howseleke, and is put in the oynemente called populeon. Therfore it serueth in feuer agues engendre of colerike humours It is profytable to put to the lyuer, with stāped nettles. And agaynst feuer tercian and exterlyke heate yt it be vsed, it prouyketh mosche.

¶ De Volubili. Woodbynde.

Cap. CCCC.lxvii.

VOlubilis is an herbe so named, & is in.iiii. maners, that is to wyte the more, the lesse, the meane, and the yelowe. The more volubilis is also called

Viniculus arbatus, and hath a whyte flou
re, and is better for medecyne thā ꝑ other
that which hath leues lyke smalache, and
whan it is broken mylke cometh out that
is very venymous, and yf it be vsed it bre
deth bloudy flux in ꝑ wōbe. The rote ther
of ought to be takē in pryntyme & dryed
in ꝑ sonne, and whan nede is take a dra
gme or twayne. This poudre ought not to
be vsed alone, but with other medecynes
that delayeth and swageth the malyce,
Thus taken it purgeth iaundys.

¶ For coleryke humours. ¶

¶ Drynke made of whey of mylke w iu
ce of smalache & endyue purgeth coleryke
humours, & clēseth ꝑ blouꝺr, and agaynst
iaundys caused of colde lethe this rote in
water with anys & mastyke and the gom
me called dragagant and spyknarde.

¶ De Uicetorico. Cap. CCCC.lxviii.

Uicetoricum or Antipharmacū is
al one. It groweth on hyllys and
stony place, and hath thycke blacke leues
and whyte floures, & a blacke sede in ma
ner of a lytche but it is sharper. The leues
& the sedes ought to be put in medecynes.

¶ For bytynge of a serpent. ¶

¶ Agaynst bytynge of a serpen, spyder, or
venymous beaste, Medle ꝑ layꝺ herbe w
salte, and lay it to the place. The poudre
therof with poudre of tormentyll, tunici
and of an vnycorne healeth al venym of
venymous beastes taken with scabyous
water.

¶ De Uua. I grape. Cap. CCCC.lxix.

Uua a grape or a raysyn is in two
maners, that is ꝑ grene or sygre
and ꝑ rype full of swetnesse, and ꝑ ought
to be called the grape. That that is sygre
is colde in the thyꝛꝺ degre and drye in the
seconde. It hath thre dyuers substaunces,
that is to wyte, the huske, the kyrnelles,
and ꝑ humour wyn. The kyrnelles be so
harde & drye that nothyng of them cōuer
teth to ꝑ substaunce of man, and come all
hole out of the dygestyon: But yf they be
broken or made in poudre and eaten they
conforte the stomake, and restreyneth the
body of colyke, and specially yf they be ro
sted. The huske is harde also and tough,
and can not tourne to the nature of the bo
dy, and therfore it nourysheth not: The
humour for the sharpe sourenesse is yll to
dygest, but yet it conforteth the stomake,
and quencheth the heate of the lyuer, and
swageth thyrste, and restreyneth & lesseth
the brennynge of coleryke humours, and
staunceth coleryke dompte caused of de
faulte that cometh of the vertue retentyke
of ꝑ stomake or lyuer: And yf it be put in
the eyes it softeneth and tendreth ꝑ cours
humours of the stones and motes, and is
good agaynst prehynge and pryckynge of
them. Diascorides ordeyned to put gra
pes in the sonne to ware eygre afore the
canyculer dayes, so lōge ꝑ they be wared
thycke as hony, And this iuce so thycked
is good for the humours that fall into the
throte & gōmes, and to ꝑ eares. Yf glyster
be done with it, it is good agaynst bloudy
flux of the wōbe, and agaynst humours ꝑ
fall into ꝑ matrice. ¶ Uua matura, the
rype grape engēdreth good bloude, as the
hygge dooth that is one of the best fruytes
that is, but the hygge nourysheth more.
The rype grape is cōpoled of .iiii. dyuers
substaunces. The kernell is colde & dryꝛe,
and is of hyrcyke vertue as the kernel of
the vnrype grape, but it hath a maner of
sharpenelle that causeth it to ysslue anone
out of the stomake or it be soone dygested
Also the huske is colde and dryꝛe and tough
to dygest. And Galyen sayth ꝑ the huskes
of the grape & of the hygge be lyke in dy
gestyon, And therfore yf ꝑ grape be eaten
with ꝑ huske and kyrnelles it hardeneth
the wombe, and causeth wyndes and swel
lynges, for they brede humours serre frō
nature & bloude. Also Galyen sayth that
hygges and grapes ben the best of all fruy
tes, for they be not of harde dygestyon, and
specyally yf they be lefte to rype perfytely

on the tree, and that is proued bycause the labourers in theyr seasons almost dis the aloneliye for theyr meates, and were fatte cryspe, and clene of their flesshe. And whā hyggys & grapes be oute of season & thyle the among they were leane, and lese theyr fatnesse that they had goten afore. And by cause that the flesshe cawsed of hyggys and grapes is more soggy than saste and stedfaste, some eate grapes in one maner, and some in another. Some eate them as sone as they come from the vyne, and some do hange them in the ayre tyll they haue lost some of their moystnesse. Other whā they be gadred put them in must or sode wyne They ꝑ be eaten as sone as they be taken from the vyne, ꝑ they fynde the stomake empey as wel of humours as of other meate. Yf the stomake be stronge in digestyon they couerte into good blood, and helpeth to vnbynde the wombe, and to purge the body of cupll humours. And ꝑ they fynde ꝑ stomake full of humours or other meates, or feble of dygestyō they abyde longe and cause swellynge & wynde, and torne into noughty humours, and brede greate quantyte of fumes, and flute of the wōbe They that be hanged in the ayre tyll they be purged of superflue humours, amonge grapes ben the best, and be of most subtyl nourysshynge, and neyther cause wyndes nor fumes. They that be kepte in must or sodē wyne be toughe to dygeste, and be leste behouefull to the stomake, and torne to cours humours, and cause inflacid and fumes bycause of stronge humours that they take in the muste sodē vyne.

Ther be grapes that haue no thycke substaunce of meet in them, but onely clere & thynne lycoure. Other haue moche substaunce & meate. They ꝑ haue no thycke substaunce brede more kyndely humours than they that haue. But they nourysshe lesse. And therfore the grapes that haue moost thycke substaūce nourysheth most but they be harder to dygeste. The dyuerslyte of grapes is yet better prayed in other maners, by theyr sauours, theyr bygnesse and theyr colour. The sauour of grapes may be watery, or lyke smel of eldres as grosse swete wetysshnesse, or sauoured lyke hony, or meane as taste of wyne onely. The grape that hath a grosse swete sauour is of grosse, & werysshe nourysshing and hote and causeth thyrste, and is harde to dygest, and causeth wynde & hurlynge in the bely, and stoppeth the lyuer and the mylte. The grape that hath a subtyle watery sauoure is colder, and of lyghter dygestyon, and confortеth the stomake, and clenseth colerike humours, and swageth thyrste. And the moost temperate grapes to the body is they that haue a meane sauour. For as they haue a meane sauour, so they haue meane operacyons.

¶ The dyuerslytes of colours in grapes is foure for some be whyte and clere, and watery wyth small substaunce of thyckenesse thynne huskes, and small kernelles There be that haue blacke colour & thicke substaunce, and bygge kyrnelles. Some be of a dymme browne colour, meane betwene whyte and blacke. The whyte be of lyght nourysshynge, and lyght dygestyon, and thyrsteth all the veynes, and prouoketh vryne. They that be blacke be harde to dygeste but they confortе the stomake, and prouoke none vryne, and ꝑ they be well dygested they nourysshe wel and moche. They that be browne meane betwene whyte and blacke, and be meane also in operacyon betwene them bothe And Aristocle sayth that the whyte & subtyle grape nourysheth leest. But it is soonest dygested by dronkennesse that it causeth, & is not the blacke bycause it is thycker. The dronkennesse of the broune and cytryne be meane, and it is a general rule that of all wynes that dronckennesse cometh lyghtly, in lyke wyse it gooth lyghtly. And ꝑ dronkennesse be longe in cōmynge it is longe in goynge.

¶ De Vite alba. Cap. CCCC. lxx.

Vitis alba is a wede ꝑ spreteth on hedges in heyght & qualyte. Here shall no moze be spoken of it, for there is ynough spoken of it in the chapter of vite rella, that is all one.

¶ De Vulfago. Cap. CCCC. lxxii.

Vulfago is hote & dzy in the thyzde degre. Some cal it hogges meate and mollum terre. It growth in vnlabozed places & in hylles, and is in maner of a tuberolyte oz excrelcence, as it were herbe oz shzubbes, the whiche the bygger they be the better they are. The rote therof hath grete vertue dzye and grene, but the grene is the beste. And it ought to begadzed in the ende of septembze, and clouen in quarters, and hãged on thzedes in shadowe places, oz a lytell in the sonne. It may be kept thze yeres. It hath vertue to loule oz vnbynde.

¶ For Emozroydes. A

¶ For emozroydes swollen and not rennynge out, lay the poudze therof on them with ꝑ poudze of blacke elebozе and dzye roles: Oz elles make a gipstre oz suppolytozy with the sayde poudzes: oz blowe it thereon in thys maner, put the powdze at the ende of a quyll oz rede, and bynde a bladder at the other ende full of wynde and blowe it in so vpon the sozes. A certayne woman of Salerne proued that it is good for the vyce of the foldyment called ficus oz emozroydes.

¶ For the floures. B

¶ To prouoke floures, and to clense the matrice, Tempze trifera magna in oyle of vyolettes oz of olyues, and sethe it on the fyze with vulfago, and wette cotton therin and make a suppolytozy.

¶ For coslyfnesse C

¶ For coslyfnesse oz straytnesse cauled of colde fleume, Put the iuce of the roote in oyle, and sethe it therein, and lay it playsterwyse therto.

¶ For feuer quartayne. D

¶ For feuer quartayne, take this roote, & bete it with the leue of arache, than sethe it in wyne to the halfe, and gyue it to the patyent before the houre of hys accesse, and let hym abstayne of drynke the moost that he may, but after gyue hym a lytell wyne and cause hym to slepe.

¶ For the mylte. E

¶ Agaynst the payne of the mylte, clense the rote therof, and bete it, put it in wyne and oyle. vi. dayes, than streyne it, & sethe it with ware and a lytell vynegre tyll it ware thycke as an oynt̃ment, it is of grete efficace, but the mollyfycatyues ought to be before, and thã anoynte it with this, oz do it with the iuce oz with ꝑ poudze with ware & oyle: This hath ben proued of tymes. The women of Salerne gadze vulfago the laste thurlday of the wane of the moone, & lay it to ꝑ mylte, and they cleue it in thze partes vp̃ an are vpõ ꝑ chefsholde of the patyẽtes dooze, demaundynge hym whatsekest thou? the patyent answereth my mylte, and than they hange it in ꝑ smoke laynge this wyse, As ꝑ partyes of vulfago dzyeth so dzyeth ꝑ mylte of this man, than they anoynt ꝑ mylte vp̃ the oynt̃ment afore sayde, but this sayinge is not true.

¶ For apostume. F

¶ Agaynst apostume of colde mater that can not dzeke for the thyckenesse of ꝑ skyn ne, Stampe vulfago, and sethe it in oyle and lay it hoote theron, and it wyll purge it inwarde oz outwarde.

¶ For fystule. G

¶ Agaynst fystule, make a tente of this rote, and put it into it, and it maketh the entrynge wyder, and yf there be any venym it wyll drawe, oz at leest dyspose the place that it may be broken with instrumentes The poudze therof corrodeth and wasteth ouergrowen flesshe.

¶ For polype. H

¶ Agaynst polype that is in the nose, put thys poudze in a quyll, and blowe it into the nose.

¶ De Verbena vel sacra herba.
Lap. CCCC. lxxiii.

VErbena is an herbe of .ii. maners The one groweth croked, and is named centri. galli, the other ryght vp & is named gallinacica vel verbena, & they bothe haue longe leues, and a longe and a thynne rote, and is very dyse of cõplexyon, and shalbe vsed to sowyng & moysty woundes, and to olde vlceracyo & sores.

¶ Agaynst the chynke cough and the pelowe iaundys. 1

¶ This rote dronken with wyne is good agaynste the iaundys, and helpeth moche agaynst chynke cough. ¶ Verbena stamped & layde on the woundes playster wyse heleth and dryeth the woundes anone.

¶ The iuce dronken with wyne dryueth away all the impoysenynge from the body.

¶ The leues & the rote sode in wyne, and dronken is good agaynst the feuer tercyan

¶ A dragme of thole leues layde in wyne the tyme of foure dayes, and than holden in the mouth, healeth the apostumacyons in the mouthe. B

¶ Agaynst tercyã & quartayn feuers.

Take .iii. leues & .iii. rotes steped in wyne a hole nyght, & dronke therof whan the feuers begynneth to come the feuers shall cease: And for the feuer quartayne, take iiii. leues and .iii. rotes lyke afore sayde.

¶ For the matrye. C

¶ Water dronken where as it is soden in cleuseth the matrye, and dooth come the floures, as Paulus sayd.

¶ For the eyes. D

¶ The iuce of it medled with iuce of fenell, and put in the eyes, cleuseth them and causeth a clere syghte.

¶ For the stone. E

¶ This herbe with the rote stãped & dronken, dryueth out the stone. Probatum est.

De Vngula caballina. Lytell clote.
Lap. CCCC. lxxiiii.

VNgula caballina is an herbe and hath broder leues lyke pennylar but his leues be grene within & whyte without.

¶ For contynge sores. A

¶ The leues layde on contynge sores or vlceracyons healeth them. And also it is good for chyldren that haue contynge eyes or sore heedes.

¶ For brennynge. B

¶ The leues layd on it that is brẽned with fyre or with other thynges, it pulleth the brennyng out & causeth to hele. The iuce therof hath the same vertue lyke the herbe.

¶ Agaynst spottes brẽned of the sonne. C

¶ The iuce medled with iuce of fumeterre, & the place anoynted therwith. It causeth also that skynne that is scabby to be fayre & clene

¶ De Vua uersa. Lap. CCCC. lxxv.

VVa uersa is colde & moyste in the seconde degre, and the herbe & the rote may be vsed in medcyne, and is good for them that hath grete hete without and within the body, but it causeth melancoly And therfore the melancolyke & other persones that ben colde and moysty of cõplexyon muste take hede for to vse the herbe or roote. Women that eate or drynke of this herbe getteth the sekenesse named Mania that is a maner of a frenesy. Therfore women that hath a colde and moysty brayne must principally take hede for it, for it causeth more coldenesse and moystnesse.

¶ De Xiloctatibus. Lap. CCCC. lxxvi.

XIloctates ben small fruytes that groweth nowhere but in Surry, and haue a swetnesse medle with sharpenesse, and theyr substaũce is harde in maner of wood and of euyll dygestyõ, but whan they be grene they be laxatyfe and greue the stomake, but the drye ones do lesse greue. And the cause that the grene be laxatyfe and not the drye, is bycause the moystnesse of them is sharpe, the whiche moystnesse dryeth, and theyr substaũce waxeth erthy in maner of wood, and causeth the body to bynde, and to prouoke vryne: But they haue a great malyce, for they abyde to longe in the stomake, wherfore yf they be customably

rateu, they engendre colyke passyon. And Galyen sayth, I wolde ỹ Philocrates shuld neuer come out Surry, For in the countree that they growe they be laraxyle, and whan they come here they dyrte and greue the body. Probatum est.

¶ De Zinziber. Gynger.
Lap. LLLL.lxxvii.

ZInziber is gynger. It is hote in the.iii. degre & moyste in ỹ fyrst. Some say that it is the rote of a tre, and some saye that it is wood, but the trouthe is ỹt is a rote of a tre growyng in Sclauony. The wyne that it is soden in with hygges and grete raysyns is good agaynst cough cause of colde, & agaynst coldenesse of the brest. Poudre of gynger put in hygges is good for the lame.

¶ For the stomake. ℟
¶ Wyne that gynger is soden in with comyn is good for the stomake payned with colde & wynde, and causeth good dygestyō

¶ For coltysnesse. ℞
¶ Agaynst coltysnesse, lay the powdre of gynger on the foundement with cotton.

¶ For the herte. ℞
¶ The sayde powdres put in meates, is good agaynst weykenesse of the hert, and swounynge. It may be kepte two yeares And it kepeth better with peper thā other wyse. There be two maners of Gynger, One is wylde & another tame, the wylde is broune, and hath a trygh sharpe taste, & is very stryfe & harde, The tame is whyte and is not so sharpe and prickynge, and is not so harde, and whan it is broken the partes medle togyder by small strynges or thredes, and so dooth not the wylde but very lytell or nothynge.

¶ De zedoare. Serwale.
Lap. LLLL.lxxviii.

ZEdoare is the rote of an herde, and is hote in ỹ thyrde degre and drye in the fyrst. The tame is to be chose ỹ is yelowe and fleyneth the handes as saffron, And ought to haue a sharpe taste, and not to be full of holes. It may be kepte.x. yeares.

¶ For the coughe. ℟
¶ The wyne that Serwale is soden in is good agaynste the coughe cause of colde and agaynst payne of the stomake cause of wynde or colde.

¶ For the matrice. ℞
¶ A tente or suppolytory made of the powder of Serwale, with a confectyon called trifera magna chaufeth the matrice, and clenseth it.

¶ For appetyte ℔
¶ Sawce made of serwale with rosmary rosted breade & vynegre causeth appetyte, and putteth the smell of garlyke out of the mouthe, and ỹ smacke of wyne. It is also good agaynste venym and bytynge of venymous beestes.

¶ For the herte. ℞
¶ The powdre put in meates conforteth the herte, And therfore it is good for them that haue weyke hertes, and be dyspoled to swounyng, and also it is good agaynst wormes in the wombe.

¶ De zizania. Ray, drawke, darnell.
Lap. LLLL.lxxix.

ZIzania is an euyll wede that groweth in ỹ wheate, and corrupteth whan the weder is drye. It hath a stronge vertue and sharpe sauoure, and is somwhat venymous, and troubleth the heed and ỹ brayne, and somtyme bredeth dronkennesse.

¶ For conceptyon. ℟
¶ Yt it be medled wt meale of barly, myrre, encens, and saffron, and make a smoke of it and lette women receyue it beneth at the pryuyte it ableth them to conceyue.

¶ For tetters. ℞
¶ Yt it be medled with rawe saffron and vynegre, it is good agaynst tetters and ryng wormes.

¶ For kernelles. ℒ
¶ Yt it be soden in wyne wt douge of an

alle & lyne lede, it helpeth to spriede harde apostumes and kernelles in the necke yf it be layde playster wyse therto.

¶ For rotten woundes. B

¶ The rote and the huskes soden togyder is good to clense woundes full of tylche.

¶ De zipulis. Frytures. La. ¶¶¶¶ lxxx

Zipules be frytures made of meale & oyle. It is a cours meate for two causes, one for the moystenesse of the oyle and the other for heuynesse of the meale: And therfore they be greuous to the lyuer, mylte and reynes, bycause they brede thycke fleumes that stoppeth ỹ veynes of the lyuer; And who that wyll eate them without malyce & inconuenyences afore sayde must eate thē with hony, But yet they that haue any dysease in the lyuer or ỹ mylte let them eate none, for they be noyfull, as is afore sayde.

¶ For tothe ache. A

¶ Stampe mustarde sede with hony and vyneygre holden in the mouthe. And also it is good for all payne and dyseases of the stomake and longues.

¶ For memory: B

¶ The iuce dronken fastynge causeth a good memory.

¶ De Succaro. Sugre.
Cap. ¶¶¶¶. lxxxi.

Succarus is Sugre. It is hote and moyste temperatly. And Isaac sayth that it is hote in the begynnynge of the fyrste degre and moyst in the myddes. And sayth ỹ it wasteth coleryke humours bycause it vnbyndeth ỹ wombe: And the larynge that it maketh is without rottennesse, or brennynge, bycause it moysteth the wombe, How be it, yf it be gyuen to them ỹ be of coleryke cōplexyon, it chaungeth in them to hoote coleryke humours, for the swetenesse thereof: For as lowe thynges delayeth the sharpenesse of coleryke humours, so swete thynges that haue cōtrary sauour and eygre nourysheth & encreaseth colere, These be the sayenges of Isaac of sugre. The sayd auctour sayth that sugre is hote and moyste temperatly in the fyrst degre It hath vertue to coole, to moyste, to nourysshe, and to soften. Yf two pounde of sugre be put in syropes or drynkes there must be a pounde of water, and yf more be put it forceth not, but that it must sethe the longer to waste the water. The sugre is made of cannes in maner of bull rysshes, whyche is full of swete pyth, and it is called the hony cāne It groweth in Spayne and Cypylle. And sugre is made at mydsomer in this maner The people of that countre take these cannes of bull rysshes, whyche be lyke reedes but that redes is holowe within, and these cannes be styffe and full of swete pyth, They cut them in small pyeces, and stampe them and sethe thē with a lobynge fyre in a cawdron tyll it wareth thycke, and is clene scommed, and of the sayde scomme the noughty counterfayte sugre is made, for it is lyghter than the good, and is full of holes and pyttes within. And therfore who so wyll chose a sugre lofe, cleue it in the mydde, and yf ye fynde it full of hooles and pyttes within, and that the taste be not very swete, and that it crasshe not betwene the tethe, it is not ryght sugre, but is counterfayt. Of the grounde of the cawdron, and that is thycke whan the water is soden, the whyche whan it is almoste colde is put in rounde vesselles and set in the sonne, with the heate of the sonne and of ỹ sethynge it wareth whyte and harde, and that is the beste.

Sugre may be kepte .v. yeares in a place not to dyre nor to moyst. Sugre is put in many medecynes and cōfectures, and specyally in them that be made for sharpe dyseases, and chyefly that whiche is whytest is the coldest. There is reed sugre and it is very hote, and is called sugre mellum, and it is so reede, for fawte of perfyte and good sethynge, and is made by water that is cast theron, and is put in pottes whā it

is of the fyre. This seed sugre ought not to be put in medecynes for feuers agues. But yf it be sodē wt vynegre tyll it be perished and put in suppository of feuer ague Sugre is good for them that he drye by ye waye. ¶ It is good for them that be leued with sekenesse, and that be shorte brethed by dryche of the brest, and it ought not to be put in theyr dryukes nor meates, for it wyll cause hym to gadre flesshe and kepe them moyste.

¶ Here after folowe th a rehersall of dyuers chapters, whiche before hath not ben specifyed concernyng dyuers causes of medecynes nedefull to the behofe of man.

¶ Abrotanum latine & greece. Helum Arabice. Cap. CCCC.lxxxii.

ABrotanum is of two kyndes as Serapio sayth, the male & female, and is bothe one in fourme & vertue, but ye female hath yelowe floures lyke the saffron. And is hote in ye fyrst degre and drye in the .ii. as Auicenna sayth. Plinius sayeth, It hath good smellynge floures, and many stalkes, & lytell leues

¶ For a balde heed. A

¶ Poudre brenned of the herbe medled wt oyle of Rafanus, and therwith anoynted the heed causeth the heares to growe.

¶ For paralysye. B

¶ Wyne dronken with the poudre preserueth a body for the dyseale named paralysye, or the gowte.

¶ Agaynst colde in the heed. C

¶ Platearius sayth, The heed anoynted wt oyle where it is soden in, taketh away the colde, and warmeth it.

¶ Agaynst the stomake. D

¶ Wyne medled with sugre where it is soden in warmeth the stomake and purgeth the fleume.

¶ For the matrice. E

¶ Wyne dronken where it is soden in clenseth the matrice in women.

¶ Agaynst the stone. F

¶ The herbe soden with apium & sugre, and so vsed, breketh the stone in ye bladder and reynes, And is good for all dyseases comynge of colde.

For to pysse. G

¶ The belly anoynted vnderneth the naupll with oyle of it openeth the conduytes and causeth well to pysse.

¶ Agaynst venym. H

¶ The herbe dronkē with wyne is good for impoysonynge. The fume of it expelleth all serpentes oute of the howses, and what so euer there abydeth dyeth.

¶ For menstrues. I

¶ Wyne medled wt thys powdre & with myrra, dronken causeth ye floures in womē and openeth the conduytes of the matrice

¶ Agaynst colyke passyon. K

¶ It vsed, wasteth the moyst humours in the bowelles called colyke passyon.

¶ Agaynst the eys. L

¶ White bread and the herbe sodē in water and therwith bathed the eyes withdrawēth the heate and swellynge of them.

¶ For the longue. M

¶ The herbe medled with spodyce, plope and sodē in wyne or water, make it swete with sugre, and so dronken, is very good for all dyseases of the lōgues and breste, whan the sekenesse commeth of colde, the brest shal be anoynted wout with a salue named Unguentum dyalthea, and than shalbe taken pylles of agaricus, and after is good to vse a confeccion of dyapenidiō or dyatrion Salomonis.

¶ For feuer. N

¶ The herbe stamped with oyle, and layd on fete and handes is good for them.

¶ Arbor glandis latine. Hullus arabice In oken tree. Cap. CCCC.lxxxiii.

ARbor glandis, an oken tree. Serapio (libro aggregatoris capitulo Hullus .i. arbor glandis) sayth, all thas

cometh of the tree is stoppynge of his nature, and principally the inner rynde betwene the tree and vtermost rynde. How the shelles of okers be vsed, of his nature stoppeth and cooleth.

¶ For flux of menstrue. A

¶ The okers eaten stoppeth the longue & excessyue flux in women, & chefly water dronken there the myddell rynde is soden in, or ther with bathed, and the fume of it helpeth mothe.

¶ For fresshe woundes. B

¶ The leues stamped & layde on a fresshe wounde reioyneth them so that it nedeth not to be sowen, And also putteth out the heate of hote apostumes or blaynes.

¶ For rennynge sores. C

¶ Water where wood of the tre is soden in and dronken with wyne, is good for rennynge sores, and chefly for them that spetteth bloude.

¶ For menstrue. D

¶ Fumyged the ordyre of women with water where ꝑ leues is soden in, helpeth and stoppeth the longe excessyue flure of women.

¶ For palasyse E

¶ Wyne dronken with powdre of okers cesseth the gdure palasyse, and dryueth it out through the vryne.

¶ For impostumes. F

¶ The leues layde on impostume taketh away the hotenesse and healeth them.

¶ For impoysonynge. G

¶ The rote sodē with cowes mylke and dronken is good for impoysonynge medecynes.

¶ Gallitricum agreste.

¶ Gallitricū agreste is an herbe to be vsed to ꝑ eyes, and hath ꝑ vertue lyke ꝑ very gallitricū. but it seruyth not to ꝑ seuers And the maysters sayth the same vertue as dooth verbena.

¶ Bos. In ore. Cap. CCCC.lxxxiiii.

BOs is an ore & a beast wel knowē to euery man. The brothe of ores flesshe conforteth and strengthe more a body thā flesshe of any other beastes hauyng iiii. fetes. And therfore it is very profytable for seke persones. ¶ Plinius. There is nothyng on ꝑ ore but it is very profytable for the vse of mankynde.

¶ For payne of the ioyntes. A

¶ The dounge of an ore medled with vynegre layde on ꝑ greuous place swageth the swellynge and ceaseth ꝑ payne easely.

¶ For apostumes. B

¶ That afore sayde also sucketh & pulleth oute the mater lyke a drawynge playster whan it is layde theron, and healeth them without hurtyng, and taketh out ꝑ heate of the membre that shalbe fyry and moche greueth.

¶ For heate. C

¶ For hete swellyng, the water dystylled of an ore donge is very good, and chefly for the eyes anoynted therwith, The horne & skynne is also profytable in vsynge of a man.

¶ Cantarides latine & greke. Teratie vel trane Arabice. Cap. CCCC.lxxxv.

CAntarides ben wormes somwhat longe, grene of colour, and ben hote and dry in the thyrde degre. And they be foūde in the feldes amōge the frumentes and other grapnes, as wheate, rye, whā it groweth & floureth, and is profytable to many thynges, and be kylled wt fumygacyon comynge of vynegre.

¶ For byles in the body. A

¶ This stamped and layde on ꝑ greuous place maketh them playne, & causeth them to fall of.

¶ For vryne. B

¶ Cantarides dronken with wyne causeth well to pysse. Cantarides shall be chosen that is founde in the wheate.

¶ For impostumes. C

¶ Cantarides be vsed for to make an apostume, and to opene it, and to cause holes therin that it nedeth not to be cutte open nor to brenned open with cauteryes, or

ther instrumentes of pron.

¶ For swellynge. D

¶ Halfe a dragme of cantarides poudred medled with bockes blode, and maskyke and beaten all togyther so fyne that there maye no powder be perceyued, and laye it playster wyse to the sore.

¶ Capra. A gote. Cap. CCCC.lxxxvi.

CApra is a beaste lyghte of mynde, skyrpyngynge and ronnynge quycly sharpe of syght & smellynge, and dylygēt for to geate hys meate, & seketh hys meate after with syght smellynge and sauour they gette the age of.xii. yeres & no more and be lecherous at his vttermost age.

¶ For the stone. A

¶ The vryne dronkē dryueth out ꝑ stone

¶ For the pyppynge of ꝑ eare. B

¶ Vryne warme putteth in the eares wasteth the pyppynge of them, but the vryne of bockes is better.

¶ For the stone. L

¶ The bockes blode dryed and poudred medled with other medecynes is chyefly good for the stone. The flesshe of a ponge bocke is very good meate and lyghtly to dygest.

¶ De Cancere. A creuys.
Cap. CCCC.lxxxvii.

CAncer is good for seke persones, and prynceypally for them that be sore greued with heate.

¶ To clense the skynne. A

¶ Powder of the eyes of creuys myxted with vyneygre and put therin salt water tyll it be lyke mylke, & it is lyke vnguētū albū, that is whyte salue, and is founde at the apotecaryse, which dryeth and healeth all sores anone.

¶ For the longues. B

¶ The brothe is good for payne in ꝑ longues named peripleumonia or cōsumpnge of mā called ptisis, bycause whā a persone hath a swellynge about the longues than he becometh to drynesse & cōsumpng of the naturall moysture tyll he dyeth.

¶ Columba. A doue. Ca. CCCC.lxxxviii

COlūba is a bryde dwellynge amōge mankynde, but the turtyll doue dwelleth leuer in ꝑ feldes and dyre trees onely. The flesshe of turtyll doues is yll meate for a man, bycause they haue often the fallynge sekenesse named Epylencia, wherby a persone myght gette any dysease caulyng grete harme to hym selfe. But ꝑ other doues be not all holsome nouther And a seke persone shall not eate of them. The blode vnder hys ryghte wynge is good in medecynes.

¶ For the eyes. A

¶ The same blode dropped warme in the eyes wasteth the webbe therin.

¶ For impostumes. B

¶ The blode put in open blaynes or impostumes, heleth them.

¶ Caseus. Chese. Cap. CCCC.lxxxix.

CChese is a meate not wexll dygesty-ble, and doth grete harme to thē that hath a harde lyuer and mylte. Chese moch eaten doth encrease the stone in ꝑ bladder Therfore sayth ꝑ excellent mayster Constantyn, The chese is not good meate for relygyous persones dwellynge in monasteryes: But the chese whythe is tresshe and mylky is better to eate.

¶ For purgacyon. A

¶ The whey of chese is good for seke persones, it conforteth & fareth wout harme and causeth temperately purgacyon. The whey shalbe made of ꝑ best shepe chese ꝑ may be. Chese moch salted causeth many sekenesses & yll accydētes in a man, Fyrst it engendreth the stone in the bladder, and letteth to pysse, and causeth ꝑ stomake slymy & without appetyte, and soupleth the heed with yll humours & accydētes Therfore euery persone shall take hede for to moch vsynge of chese, for, to restreyne sekenesse, and to preserue hym selfe in healthe.

¶ De Siligine. Rye.

SIligo Rye nourysheth more than the barly, and the breade baken of

rye nourylheth lesse than wheate breade. The breade of rye is better for them that is in good helth than for seke folke. For it causeth strength in a hollsam body, & dyseaseth in a seke body. The wheate breade is onely good for seke bodyes. Breade of rye is not good for thē ỹ hath a colde stomake for they may not dygeste it. Take hede of eatyng al maner of bread ỹ is not baken wel for it causeth many diseases in ỹ body

¶ Edus Cap. CCCC. xc.

EDus is a beest, and his flesshe is of good nourylshynge, bredyng good bloude, and is good to dygeste. Isidorus sayth, Thys beest is well tempered in the foure qualytees, as in heate, colde, moystnesse and dryuesse.

¶ For bytynge of a mad dogge.

¶ The skynne layde warme on ỹ bytyng of a mad dogge healeth thē. ¶ The smoke compynge whā the heres be brent dryueth away all venymous bestes & serpentes.

¶ Lepus an hare. Cap. CCCC. xci.

LEpus is a beest. And of all bestes is none flesshe whyche causeth so heuy bloude and melancolye as dooth the flesshe of the hare.

¶ For tremblynge of the body.

¶ The brayne rosted & eaten is good for the same palsyon, and happeth often after a lekenesse. ¶ For impoysonynge.

¶ The gall dronken wᵗ vynegre is good for impoysonynge and venym.

¶ For the stone.

¶ The poudre brenned of a quycke heare & dronkē wyth wyne is very good for ỹ stone. ¶ For to wrowe ỹ teth in ponge chyldrē. The brayne of it anoynted on ỹ chyke of a ponge chylde causeth the tethes to come out without payne. Of this beest sayth Pandecta moch in his. lvt. chapetre.

¶ Pira. Peres. Cap. CCCC. xcii

PIra peres ben fruytes of two kyndes. The tame & the wylde, ỹ tame or comen peres causeth moystnes, & whā they be eaten rosted or sodē they conforte the stomake. The wylde peres stoppe and noye ỹ stomake, the great tame peres ben better vsed in meates than the lytel, but the lytell peres nourysshe more whā they be eaten rawe than the greate.

Platearius sayth Peres moche eaten causeth payne in ỹ bowelles and noyeth thē. Auicenna. It is good to drynke stronge wyne, & vselome spyce as peper, cynamō after eatynge of peres, for peres causeth payne in the bowelles, whiche is named colyke passyon,

¶ For the wombe.

¶ Dioscorides sayth Peres dressed I meat and so eaten conforteth and weykeneth ỹ wombe. ¶ Auicenna. The wylde peres ben colder of nature than the tame. And ỹ iuce of bothe vsed before dyner stoppeth ỹ bely, and vsed after dyner laxeth the bely. Uerius. Ante cibum stipant, post cibum corpora larant.

¶ For vompte.

¶ Peres stamped and sodē in water, and layd without on the stomake, restrayneth the vompte compynge of the reed colera.

¶ Agaynst payne in the bely.

¶ Ipocras sayeth, after the eatynge of peres shall be dronken good stronge wyne agaynst the payne in the bely.

¶ Poma. Apples. Cap. CCCC. xciii.

POma apples ben of diuers kyndes Rabby Moles. The apples specyally, the tame cōforteth the herte with his swete odour. And they be good for them ỹ hath the pally pepsys, that is to vnderstāde that a man consumed and dryeth oute, and is pryncypally good for melancolyke persones. ¶ Apples eaten rawe doth more dyseases thā any other fruytes, for they cause yll humours throughe all the membres. Ther ben swete apples and they be warme and dry of nature. Some ben watery, sowre, and eygre of taste, and colde of complexyon. ¶ The iuce of thole dryers apples may not be kept, but alone ỹ iuce of quynces, and it confyet with hony and

lugre and with other good lyres, it en-
oureth the longer.

¶ Pirola. Cap CCCC. xriiii.

Pirola is an herbe hote & dry in the
thyrde degre, and shalbe vsed on ꝑ
body without. ¶ I very good & prouffyta
ble salue, whiche mayster Bartholomeus
vsed to all maner of olde sores, This her
be taken with his rote and stamped, than
put therto the iuce of Dyapensya, the iuce
of alchimilla, & oyle olyue soden togyder
and therof make a salue. This salue shall
be deuyded in .iii. partes, and euery parte
shalbe gyuen his colour: Put in the fyrst
spenysshe grene, aristologia rotǒda or lon
ga, and that become grene, & it clenseth ꝑ
wosnde, & taketh out the yll flesshe frō the
grounde on the wounde, and is named a
pulynge salue: Put to ꝑ other salue ceru
se, the eyes of creuysshes poudred, & they
shall become whyte, and this softeneth &
heleth all vlceracyǒs, and is called a mol
lyfycatyue & a softynge salue: Put to the
thyrde salue bolus armen⁹, gāguis draco
nis, & they becometh reed, and this salue
preserueth ꝑ wosnds fro yll hote, and ꝑ to
ꝑ wosnde may not come yll accydētes whā
ꝑ wosnde is anoynted rosnde about ther vd
And this salue is called a defensyue salue

¶ Rybes. Cap. CCCC. xcv.

Rybes bene reed beryes growynge
in a lytell small tre of hyghte of .ii.
gerdes. Those beryes ben colde & dry in
the .iii. degre. This beryes quencheth ve-
ry well ꝑ thyrste cause of hete of the gall
and stoppeth the flux of the wombe.

¶ For appetyte. I

¶ The beryes cause appetyte to eate and
drynde. The iuce of it is good vsed for sha
kynge of ꝑ herte, & restrayneth ꝑ vomyte.

¶ For heate. B

¶ To eate the beryes & to drynke ꝑ iuce
therof is very good to them that hath ouer
moche hete, for it cooleth moch. In electu
ary made of this is very good to them that
is greued with heate.

¶ For the lytell pockes. C

¶ The iuce of it with water of endyue is
good for the chyldrē pockes and messeles,
varioli, and morbilli.

¶ For thyrst. D

¶ The beryes soden in water of sugre is
good for thyrst, and agaynst ꝑ pestylence

¶ For dronkennesse. E

¶ This aforesayd drynke preserueth fro
dronkennesse, and also agaynst the flux cal
led fluxus emorroydalis.

¶ Ulnea, vel muscus arborum. Mosse.
Cap. CCCC. xcvi.

Ulnea is of dyuers maners, some
groweth on trees of good odour,
as garnates and other lyke, and it is by
hym selue of good odoure, and it is to be
chosen for the beste. It is hote in the fyrst
degre & dry in the .ii. & cōforteth ꝑ stoma
ke. Some mosse groweth on ꝑ okē trees
and other trees, some groweth on stones.

¶ For slepe. I

¶ Wyne dronken where as it is soden in
causeth well to slepe. It stoppeth all ma-
ners of flux of bloude.

¶ For the matrye. B

¶ I bathe wher it is sodē in taketh away
all paynes of the matrye, whan a womā
bathe therin from vnder vpwarde, & stop
peth in women the whyte flux whan they
bathe them benethe ther with.

¶ For payne in ꝑ matrye. C

¶ Drynke or water that mosse & arthemi
sia is sodē in clenseth ꝑ matrye of al pay
ne & dysseales, and the fume of it takē be-
neth to ꝑ orpyce is very good for ꝑ lame.

¶ De Cardone benedicto. Of wythystle.
Cap. CCCC. xcvii.

Cardo benedict⁹ is an herbe lyke ca-
meliōte. It is called ꝑ holy thystle
wherof is spokē afore but ꝑ leues be why
ter & thēder, pryckynge, and in ꝑ toppe is
two stalkes vd two lytel sharpe heads, &
the sede groweth in thē, the whiche sede is
rounde, and the floure is on the toppe of
the sayde heades, and is somwhat reed.

¶ For spettynge of bloude. ℟

¶ For them that spette blouꝺe at ꝑ mouth out of the belꝯ and stomake, and agaynst the payne therof, Bete the rote to small poudre, and drynke it with wyne.

¶ For the dropsye. ℬ

¶ Agaynst lette of dropsye as strangury & dyssury, drynke the wyne or water that it is soden in, and it wyll do greate ease, Also ꝑ leues chopped, & sodē in wyne, and layde to the share, is good for the same.

¶ For ble wnesse of strokes. ℒ

¶ Agaynst ble wnesse ꝑ cometh of betyng or other wyse, this herbe sodē & layde to it taketh it away. ¶ For toche ache, kepe the wyne that the rote is soden in a grete whyle in your mouthe.

¶ Vulpis. ℟ for. Cap. ℒℒℒℒ. xcviii.

VUlpis is a subtyll beaste, for whē he is hounted, than he kepeth his tayle betwene hys legges, that he shulde not lete hym in his rennynge, and whan he seeth ꝑ the dogges ben nere him, than he pysseth in his tayle, and shaketh in the eyes of the dogges, whiche stynche & smarte they maye not suffre, and than they let hym alone and renne no more after.

¶ For the crampe. ℟

¶ Membres that hath the crampe anoynted with fox grese helpeth them.

¶ For the stone. ℬ

¶ The blouꝺe of the fox dryed & poudred and so dronken is good for the stone in the reynes and bladder.

¶ For the gowte. ℒ

¶ The fox eaten or dystylled is very good for them that hath ꝑ acteryke and gowte in the membres.

Citrum. ℟ tre so named. Ca. ℒℒℒℒ. xcix

CItrum is colde & drye in the .ii. degre, the ledes ben bytter of sauour and is also called citrū. And is of .iii. maners, the fyrst is ꝑ pyrreyphall ledes with in, and is eygre of taste lyke vyneygre. The seconde is the myddest betwene the lede & the shelle or barke, and is moyste of nature. The thyrde is the shelle, and is warme and drye of nature, and is to be vsed in medeynes.

¶ For good brethe. ℟

¶ Walsshe the mouthe with ꝑ water where the shelles hath ben soden in, and than shalt thou haue a good brethe. ℬ

¶ For mottes magottes or wormes.

¶ The shelles layde amonge clothes of lynnen or wollen, it preserueth for the same.

¶ For stynkynge. ℒ

¶ The shelles layde on a place or in a chābre preserueth them for stynkynge and yll ayre, as Auicenna sayth.

¶ For the stomake. ℬ

¶ The wyne dronken with the powdre helpeth the stomake and lyuer.

¶ For fleynge of the skynne. ℒ

¶ For fleynge of the skynne comynge of labouryng, goynge, rubbyng, or scrabbes anoynted the greuous place with vnguētum citrinum healeth them properly, and serueth and to all hote apostume, in lyke wyse dooth the whyte salue.

¶ De Uua palla. Raysyns of corans

Cap. ℒℒℒℒℒ.

UVa palla is hote & moyste of complexyon. The people of Salerne ordre them in thys maner, they take the grapes and let them drye in ꝑ sonne, and than they put them in an ouen, and than they gadre the best, and walsshe them with swete wyne, and strawe theron powdre of cynamō and other spyces, and let them drye agayne.

¶ For the cough. ℟

¶ Wyne drōken where it is soden in wasteth ꝑ olde cough comynge of colde. And it so vsed, is good also for apostumes inwardly in the breste and longue.

¶ For flux of the wombe. ℬ

¶ It vsed in meate taketh away the belygynge of the stomake, and stoppeth ꝑ flux in the bely. In what maner they be vsed it bredeth good blouꝺe, and vsed in meates restrayneth the vompte.

¶ For the stomake. L

¶ They that ben very swete cesseth the payne in ꝑ stomake, therfore it vsed profyteth more to the stomake than ꝑ hygges. It dooth also good effecte to the lyuer.

¶ For olde & freshe wondes a very good experyment. D

¶ Mayster Wylhelmus wryteth in his surgery to make a salue for olde & freshe woundes. Take Yaron or millefolium, tartaphilago, dyapensia, and sethe them togyder in water tyll it is softe, and the water most wasted, thā straine it through a lynnen clothe, and put therin fenugrek meale, and make it thycke lyke past, than medle it with talowe of a bok and clene grese of a gylted boze, of eche lyke moche and oyle of olyue halfe so moch, sethe this togyder a lytell by the fyre, than put ther to some wate, and make a salue. This salue is good for freshe and olde vnclene woundes.

¶ Uiber. Ā byrten tre. Cap. LLLLL.i.

Uiber is a byrten tree, his braunches ben hote and dyre in the thyrde degre. ¶ For connynge sores and vlceracyons, wasshe them with the water where the leues is soden in, it wyll clense and helpe them. ¶ The ryndr brenneth and fumeth there with a sore on a legge, dryeth and healeth them.

¶ For yll flesshe. Ā

¶ The ryndr powdreth, and strawed on an vnclene woundr clenseth them, and casteth away the yll flesshe.

¶ For yll ayre. B

¶ The ryndr brenned in a house that the fume come through all the house, the fume wasteth and consumeth all yll ayre, as it often happeth in tyme of the pestylence.

¶ Ydropiper. Cap. LLLLL.ii.

Ydropiper lyketh Mentastro, but it hath tendre and brodr leues. This leues and rote taken in the mouthe hath odour and taste lyke the peper and ꝑ leefs of it lyketh the vntrye wyne berres and the herbe is better than the roote.

¶ For the eyes. Ā

¶ The herbe and rote sodden in water and layde on the eye, taketh away the yll humours from them, whyche is called lyppocomia. The herbe is almost lyke peper in his nacure. The herbe and sedes freshe and grene bene better in medecynes than drye.

¶ For pymples & spyttes. B

¶ Wyth iuce anoynted the pymples and spyttes on the body in the morynge and euenynge wasteth them in thre dayes.

¶ For the eyen. L

¶ The herbe stamped in a morter & layd on the eye is very profytable for to clense the fylthynesse of the eyes.

¶ For the worme in ꝑ synger. D

¶ The herbe with the skynne of an herde egge whiche is betwene the vttermost shell and the egge wyll kylle surely the the worme in them.

¶ Ynguicialis. Cap. LLLLL.iii.

Ynguicialis is an herbe that groweth in stony cotches and harde earthe, and hath starres whyche shyne so bryght, that many persones thynke that it were of the deuylles workes. Galyen sayeth, Some call it herbe of todes, or herbe of ratres, for it is a grete medecyne for the todes & wylde ratres, and is called in latyn Bubonium. And some todes and wylde ratres bene dwellynge on the stonye cotches and other places where this herbe groweth, bycause whan a tode is hurte of a spyner than she swelleth so thycke, that she doth thynke to barste and dye, than she fetcheth of this herbe and healeth agayne: And whan a wylde ratte is hurte so sore that she may not gette the herbe by her selfe, than another ratte fetcheth it, and bryngeth to the seke ratte, and she taketh in her mouthe and and is hole therof. And more other venymous beastes bene preserued and hole by thys herbe, yf it be true.

¶ Yacea, Herba clauellata, Corquea, Marefolion. Cap. CCCCC. iiii.

Yacea is an herbe hauynge ſtalkes lyke the lauendre, and moche ſharpe leues, berynge floures of three maners, yelowe, blewe, and whyte. It is profytable to many thynges, and the herbe be vſed in medecynes, and the rote ſeldame.

¶ For yll humours.

¶ Wyne droken where it is ſoden in waſſheth ỹ yll humours in a body, and taketh awaye the ſcabbes and all maners of vlceracyons.

¶ For Herisipila.

¶ Whan the chylderen haue the ſcabbes herisipilam, or other ſcabbes, take a lytel of this herbe, and cut it, & put in her meate or pappe: Or gyue them to dryncke the water ſtylled of the herbe, the chylde wyl be hole without faute. ¶ Agaynſt yll humours whyche abydeth lõge betwene the ſkynne & the fleſſhe, The herbe with floures of Camomyll and alchymylla of eche lyke moche.

¶ Scamonea. Cap. CCCCC. v.

Scamonea latine & arabice, Dyagredion greece. Serapio ſaith it is a tree with many braunches growynge of one rote, and on the braunches is hangynge a ſlymy water lyke gomme. The leues of it is three ſquare, and bereth whyte rounde floures holowe lyke pypes hauynge a ſtrouge odour. This tree hath a whyte rote bygge as a thombe, and hath a ſtronge odour. The rote is full of mylke, and the mylke is gadered thus, The rynde of the rote is cut or wounded with ſharpe knyfes or other inſtrumentes, and rounde aboute is made a holl in the erthe and there be ſet dyuers veſſelles, wherin the mylke dyſtylleth or droppeth, and thã it is taken and kept, and this lyquour is dryed, and it is named Scamonea. The beſt ſcamonea is clere and ſolte, ſlybbery lyke the mater ỹ is pured of an oresſkyn ne. It is lyke aſpounge, and is gadred in Inde and Aſye in an yle of Inde named Muſie, there groweth it in grete quãtyte. Scamony is often countrefayted with mylke of the herbe of catapucie, It vſed kylled a man or woman. ¶ Some taketh the mylke of the herbe of catapucie medled with barly meale, and make it lyke Scamonea, but that is not good, and ſhall not be vſed in medecynes. Some mayſters ſayth that ſcamonea commynge out of Semiz or Paleſtyna is not good, for that is made and myxted of barly meale & mylke of tyntymall. Galienus and mayſter Paulus ſayth, Scamonea is hote and drye almooſt in the thyrde degre. Scamonea ſhall be prepared fyrſt or it be vſed in medecynes, becauſe ſcamonea of hys nature is peryllous to vſe and dooth grete hurte to the ſtomake and lyuer, and taketh frõ a man his appetyte to eate, cauſynge greate harme in the body: And therfore Scamonea muſte be rectyfyed in the maner folowynge. The mayſters ſayth ſcamonea reteyneth hys yll qualytees the tyme of .rrr. yeares or more, but whan it is rectyfyed it leſeth the euylneſſe cauſynge not ſo grete harme: Therfore it ſhalbe rectyfyed or it be vſed in medecynes, and not with hys propre qualytyes, for it cauſeth and bryngeth many dyſeaſes, as colde ſweate, ſwymelynge, laxatyues, or other ſlures in ỹ body, & at the laſt to dye

¶ For rectyfye the ſcamonea.

¶ Take a quynce apple and cut of the vpper parynge, and than make therin a hole and put therin ſcamonea, than lay the cutynge parte or couerynge agayne on ỹ apple, & cloſe them in doughe, and put it ſo in an ouen which is tẽperatly hote, and let it than abyde therin halfe a daye, and the ſcamonea ſhalbe prepared in ỹ apple, and hys ylneſſe taken awaye, and it ſhall do after that no harme.

¶ For to knowe Scamonea.

The beſt ſcamonea is to be knowẽ by the

proprytes folowynge. The fyrst that clere is of coloure. The seconde whan it is medled with spettel and become lyke myl ke, thā it is good, yf it be not so it is called and counterfayted. The thyrde whan it lyghtly breketh & powdreth. The fourthe whan it is lyght of weyght. The. v. whā it smelleth well. The scamonea hauyng not these proprytes is not good. And it maye be kepte. xx. yeares vnconsumed in his vertue and operacyons. ¶ Mayster Paulus sayth, Scamonea is stronge and sharpe of operacyon consumynge the colour, and hath vertue attractyle. Scamonea is contrarye to the herte takynge all his strengthe, and causeth comenly the feuers to them that is hote & dryf of nature. The maysters forbede them that wyll vse scamonea, for grete hote, and greate colde.

¶ For purgacyon.

¶ Scamonea vsed with the iuce of quynce apples & iuce of plātago purgeth softly purgynge therewith the yll humours. Scamonea shall neuer be vsed alone, but mastyke therewith, and than taketh the body no harme.

¶ For payne in the heed.

¶ The heed anoynted wt scamonea medled with vynegre & oyle of roses taketh away the payne in the heed.

¶ For yll scabbes.

¶ The yll scabbes anoynted with scamonea medled with vynegre cureth, healeth, and dryeth it mercuaylously.

¶ Hereafter folowyth the knowledge of the dyuersytees & colours of all maners of vrynes throughe the which the Phisycyans mynistre or cause to be mynystred al maner of medecynes to the vtyll and prouffytable helth of man.

Auicenna recordeth in the fyrst parte of his .iiii. boke, where as he wryteth that it is not possyble for to ease nor helpe no maner of persone without naturall knowledge of the dysease or infyrmyte of man, whyche as many noble doctours dooche vs informe that it is perfectely knowen by the syght of vryne and by the foure complexyons of man as here after folowyth.

¶ Whan þ vryne is reed and thycke, that sygnyfyeth vnto vs that the seke body or parcyent is hote and full of bloude, and of his complexyons is named sanguyne.

¶ Whan the vryne is reed & thynne than is the seke body hote and dryf, and of his complexyon named colerycke, and comenly his dyseases cometh out of the galle, and this persone is soone vered vnto angre, & he getteth comenly the yelowe Jaundys.

¶ Whan the vryne is whyte & thycke that betokeneth vnto vs that that body shalbe colde and moyste of nature, and is named fleumatyke, and his dysease cometh of dyuers watery humours, and this man is comenly and often gladly alone.

¶ Whan þ vryne is whyte & thynne that betokeneth vnto vs that that body shalbe colde & dryf of nature, and is named melancolyke, and he is alwaye heuy, & hath in hym heuy bloude of the nature of erthe and is comenly pale of colour.

NOta ¶ The vryne is deuyded in. iiii. partes. The fyrst parte is þ cercle vpon the vppermodst rynge of the vryne, whiche signyfyed grete payne in the heed ¶ The seconde parte of the vryne is the nexte parte vnder this cercle, and that sygnyfyeth the dysease in the breste and longues. ¶ The thyrde parte of the vryne is in þ myddes, and betokeneth dysease in the stomake, lyuer, and myltc. The fourthe parte is the bothom of the vryne, betokenynge to vs the dysease in the kydnelle, in þ gutes

bladder, and matrice or mother. When ye fynde any of these foure vrines myxed wt any other maters accordynge to the same ye shall knowe the dysease of the persone, through the whiche ye shall iudge the vrines whyche vryne ought to be sene in the mornynge whan it is frestlie or warme. And these vrines shall be put in an vrynall & well stopped because it shulde not deuyde or war thycke, for thā it ought agayne to be warmed to haue his naturall syght accordynge to ỹ fornamed colours.

The vrines be deuyded in. xx. partes or more. The fyrst coloure is whyte and clere and subtyll as water. Another is whyte and thycke as thycke mylke. Another lyke mylke newe moiste. Another lyke coloure of gynger or a Camels hyde this colour is named caropos, and these foure coloures betokeneth an euyll stomake without dygestyon.

¶ The vryne that is pale of the colour of flesshe halfe soden, and the vryne that is pale lyke flesh that is hole soden betokeneth a good begynnyng of dygestyon not full brought.

¶ The vryne that is yelowe lyke an vnripe apple betokeneth the begynnynge of dygestyon full brought.

¶ The vryne that is hole yelowe lyke a ripe apple betokeneth a perfect dygestyon & also syguyfyeth the reed vryne lyke vnpure golde, and also lyke pure golde a perfecte and good dygestyon.

¶ The vryne that is of colour lyke watery bloude or safron or lyke a flame of fyre These foure vrines betokeneth excelle of dygestyon in the stomake in a hole body, and in a seke body it betokeneth feuers or actes and heate of the lyuer.

¶ The vryne ỹ is lyke thycke reed wyne or reed ertne inclyned to heuynesse betokeneth a bourned moysture.

¶ The vryne of the coloure of leed or asshes betokeneth a deedlye moysture or lenesse. The vryne that is grene or of the coloure of coleworte betokeneth a deedly sekenesse and moysture. ¶ The vryne ỹ is blacke lyke a morpan betokeneth also a deedly moysture. ¶ The vryne ỹ is hole black as cole betokeneth a tredli bourned moysture. The greate lerned master Auicenna wryteth in the seconde parte of his fyrste boke that the blacke vryne cometh somtyme of colde whan the naturall hete of a mā is spent, or somtyme of a bornyng hete whiche spendeth the naturall hete.

¶ The blacke vryne betokeneth also that the mylte is stopped wherof cometh often tymes the yelowe Jaundys, and ỹ reason wherof is this, ỹ blacke matery moysture may not come to the mylte, and therfore it drawyth to ỹ kydnesse or bladder and is not deedly, but whā it is blacke, made of small quantyte hauinge a stynkyng fume betokeneth grete hete in the longues and is also deedly. ¶ The blacke vryne betokeneth also a bourned moysture in tēpore crisis, whā the nature of a man showeth the substaunce of his dysease, and it is not tredly. ¶ The blacke vryn of an vnclene women betokeneth that her moysture named menstruū is currant, and that is not deedly. The blacke vryne betokeneth mooste parte feuers quartayne, & it is also not deedly and specyally whā he maketh moche at ones. ¶ The blacke vryne betokeneth often tymes dysease in the kydnes and in the bladder, and is also not deedly. ¶ The vryne of the colour of lede that becometh after warde blacke, betokeneth vnderstādyng of ỹ fore named tredly blacke vryne. ¶ The blacke vryne myxted with lede colour, and almooste pure blacke, betokeneth ỹ losse of natural hete & the strēgth of man. ¶ The vryne holy of lede colour aboue and benethe, & is moch worse than the vryne ỹ is pale or onely yelow aboue or that is beneth blacke, or of the coloure of lede. ¶ The blacke or ledy colour, which hath ben grene before, is deedly as master Isaac wryteth and testifyeth.

¶ Whan the cercle of ꝑ vryn is pale, that betokeneth grete dyseases in the braynes and betokeneth ꝑ tocomynge fallynge sekenesse named Epylẽcia. ¶ The vryne ꝑ is of lede colour betokeneth for the mosse parte ꝑ watery sekenesse named ꝑ dropsy ¶ The vryne of bubbled lede colour betokeneth the colde pysse named dysturia.

¶ The vryne that is blacke whiche hath ben before whyte, and whan ꝑ seke body seleth payne in his lefte syde, betokeneth stoppynge in the myltz. ¶ The reed vryne that after becometh to lede colour, and whan there hange small graynes aboute the cercle, sygnyfyeth dyseases in the longues named peripleumonia, and also an impostume named pleuresis.

¶ The whyte or lede coloured vryne haupng whyte shelles therin swymmynge, sygnyfyeth ꝑ cours of fluxꝰ menstrualem of womẽ. ¶ The vryne of ledy colour comyng of any persone haupng a dyre consumpcyõ which sekenesse is named pthisis also deedly. ¶ The vryne of ledy colour compynge of any persone haupnge the frenesy in the head is also deedly.

¶ The vryne of a yongechylde beynge of grene colour, sygnyfyeth ꝑ crãpe comyng of colde, as Auicenna testifyeth in the. ii. parte of his fyrst boke. ¶ The vryne that is grene caused of a stronge feuer or acces is also deedly, by reason of ꝑ deedly heate within the body. ¶ The vryne that is grene of one that hath payne in the stomake, and whan pese a substaunce lyke pese laynge in the bothom of this vryne, sygnyfyeth that the persone is impoysoned.

¶ The grene vryne after greate labour & trauell, sygnyfyeth dysease of the crampe. ¶ The vryne ꝑ is clere & thynne betokeneth that ꝑ myltz is stopped with ꝑ body. ¶ Whyte vryne with a lede coloured cercle sygnyfyeth payne in the head, or elles the fallynge sekenesse. ¶ The whyte vryne medled with water on the botome betokeneth hurtynge in the kydnesse.

And whan ꝑ vryne is sharpe & bytyng in the pyssynge, it betokeneth dysease in ꝑ bladder, or ꝑ the bladder hath taken colde ¶ The whyte or pale vryn whet as whyte sande renneth in, sygnyfyeth the stone in ꝑ bladder. And whan the sande is reed, it sygnyfyeth the stone in ꝑ kydnesse, and principaly whã ꝑ vryne is thycke & fatte, but whan ꝑ vryne is onely fatte aboue, it betokeneth ꝑ hete of the kydnesse, whiche hete cõsumeth the fatnesse of the kydnesse ¶ Whyte or pale vryne whyche is very stynkyng, & lyteil therof made, is deedly. ¶ Whyte or pale vryne wheron moch scũme or soune hangeth about ꝑ cercle, betokeneth a mosse hede & many wyndes in ꝑ bely. And whan there hãgeth many lytell pybles or belles about the cercle it betokeneth a slymy brest. ¶ Whyte troubled vryne lyke ꝑ vryn of an alle longe tyme cõtynuynge, sygnifyed grete payne in ꝑ heed. ¶ Vryne wherof lytell is made and that lyke mylke, betokeneth the gowte. ¶ Pale vryne with a sad substaunce & a substaunce laynge on the bothom named ypostasis ꝑ gooth not sharpe ouer the vryne, betokeneth the same body to be dyseased with many mosty sekenesses and specially in ꝑ lymmes vnder ꝑ nauyll as the kydnesse & the bladder. In what vryne ꝑ the substaunce of it laynge on ꝑ grounde is whyte goynge sharpely ouer it betokeneth healthe.

¶ Whyte vryne which is subtyl & thynne lyke water betokeneth comõly (as Egidius wryteth in his boke of the vryne) the watery sekenesse named dropsye, and payne in the myltz, and in the kyndnesse, or the gowte in the membres, or the fallyng sekenesse, or that the lyuer hath taken colde or the matrice hath taken colde, or ꝑ dayly feuers, or quartane. ¶ The pale vryne whiche is thynne & clere, betokeneth the same as dooth ꝑ whyte vryne aforesayde. ¶ Whyte vryne lyke mylke & lyteil more betokeneth the goute in the membres, or the palsy of ꝑ palsey named Apoplexia

And this vryne betokeneth often ꝑ goute in the bowelles and specially whan he feleth payne aboute the naupll. ¶ The vryne lytel made at one tyme betokeneth purgacyon, or the consumpyng sekenesse caled ptisis, or stoppynge of the lyuer & mylt, or elles an vndygestyue moysture (as Egidius wryteth) And whan this is moch of the vryne made betokeneth incontrary of the aforesayde, lyke stoppynge of purgacyon or openyng of the lyuer and mylte.

¶ Pale vryne whiche is also yelowe and thycke. And whan this synketh doune on the grounde on an houre lyke a fatnesse, betoketh stoppyng in the mylt & kydnesse ¶ The yelowe vryne wherin dyscuyeth a substaunce lyke here, betokeneth dysease in the kyndnesse. ¶ The vryne whiche is reed and subtyll with ybles or belles hangynge on the vppermoost cercle, betokeneth an impostume on the brest named Pleuresis, or the sekenesse in the longue named peripleumonia. And in those dyseases happeneth some accydēties, as ꝑ feuer, shorte of brethe & cowghyng, and therby ye may knowe the forenamed dyseases.

¶ The vryne whiche is reed and thynne as before and after ꝑ feuer betokeneth the heate in the lyuer and kydnesse, and specyally whan a man feleth heate without on the lyuer and kydnesse.

¶ Reed vryne and thycke, betokeneth an apostume on the lyuer and longues, and the feuers. ¶ Reed vryne and thycke, betokeneth often ꝑ watery sekenesse named dropsy compynge of colde, and stoppynge of the lyuer.

¶ Here folowyth the sygnyfycacyons of the vryne, wherin dyuers maters be medled as in the cercle

¶ The cercle of the vryne, whiche is the thycke substaunce, and watry of colour, sygnyfyeth payne in the hyndre parte of the head. ¶ The cercle of the vryne whiche is thycke of substaunce & pure of colour, sygnyfyeth payne in the fyrste parte of the forehed. ¶ The cercle which is yelowe or reed and thynne, sygnyfyeth payne in the eyghte syde of the heade.

¶ The cercle whiche is thycke in the substaunce and of ledy colour, sygnyfyeth the palsey named apoplexia or the fallyng sekenesse named epylencia. ¶ A subtyll cercle and grene of colour, sygnyfyeth ꝑ frenesy in the heed as Auycenna sayth in the fyrst of his boke. ¶ A blacke cercle which before was pale is deedly. ¶ The vryne with moche scume and lytell ybles, betokeneth heate, wyndes, and fumes mountynge frō the stomake in ꝑ brayne which causeth the murre. ¶ The vryne wherin dyscuyeth a substaūce lyke clowdes, sygnyfyeth the dyseases of the lyuer. ¶ The vryne where in the bothom matter is & stynketh, sygnyfyeth payne in the kyndnesse and bladder. ¶ Whan in the vryne is blonde, it cōmeth from ꝑ lyuer, or kydnesse, or bladder, or from the matrice.

¶ Of the matter named lanies that layth on the bothom of the vryne, and of ꝑ reed and whyte lande that layde on the grounde or bothom, is ynough afore sayde.

¶ Whan in the vryne appereth a substaūce or mater lyke branne, or shelles without haupynge the feuers, betokeneth a lorp and scabby bladder, or dyseases in ꝑ bladder, And whan this vryne appereth thus with the accesse, sygnyfyeth ꝑ consumpyon sekenesse named ptisis.

¶ Whan in the vryne remeth a substaūce lyke here, and the persone hath not the accesse, it betokeneth payne in ꝑ kydnesse And whan the persone is greued with the accesse, and the vryne is medled with here and dyle, sygnyfyeth also the consumpynge sekenesse named ptisis.

¶ The vryne of a woman with lande in the bothome betokeneth that the floure of her is stopped named menstruum.

¶ Whan the lande of ꝑ vryne of a woman is medled wt blackenesse and thyckenesse

not abydynge on the grounde or botome, sygnyfyeth that the floure of menstruum commeth in tyme presente. ¶ Whan suche a sande is on the grounde in a mānes water betokeneth dyseale in the myst. ¶ Lytell shelles appeerynge on the grounde of the vryne. And whan about the vryne pyddies or belles hangeth signyfyeth ꝑ gout in the fete named podagra. ¶ Whan in ꝑ vryne of a woman swymmeth a clowde medled with shelles dyspaynge vp ꝑ wame betokeneth that the womā beereth a chyld ¶ Whan on the grounde or botome of the vryne lyeth a whyte clowde, whyche is sharpe aboue, and on the grounde thycke of hys substaūce, sygnifyeth a parbyt helth of a man. ¶ Whan on the grounde of the vryne lyeth a whyte or blacke vryne whiche is not sharpe aboue sygnyfyeth dysease in the lymmes benethe the nauyll, as in the kydnes or bladder.

¶ All thys formed iudycyalles of vrynes, is onely ꝑ vnderstandynge, and opinyons of ꝑ worthy and expert medcynes and maysters, as Auicenna, Isaac. Egidius with restryhe vñ many other dyuers noble accours which haue gretly prayed for the prosperite, helth, well fare of man where to they haue done gret dylygens.

¶ The expolicyon of the Wordes obscure and not Well knowen.

Alopyce is the fallynge of here whyche maketh blade places or pylled clene with oute here on the heed. Also Alopyce is a maner of leprp through the which the here of the browes and of the beerde doth fall.

¶ Alma or almatyke is whan any person draweth his breth with payne or is shorte vpon the breste or as we saye in englysshe shorte brethed, and it is named alma that causeth the dyseale.

¶ Arteryke is a gowte that renneth or hath course ouer all the places or membres of the body, but whan it is not in one place alone or seuerall than it is otherwyse named, as chyragre or cyragre, whyche is the gowte in the fete, sciatica or sciatyke is the gowte in hanches.

¶ Appoplerie is a maner of a palsye, and that cometh in dyuers parsones so sodenly and so feruently that they lese therby theis wytte theyr vnderstandynge, theyr memorye or remembraunce and speche, and can not remeuer, and whan he is called vpō he can not answere, neuertheles there is dyfference betwene appoplexie and lytargye, for though in lytargye ther be no hye speche, yet there is answere.

¶ Antrax is an impostume full of fyre, lyke vnto ꝑ fyre of sayut Anthony. Tricres be swellynges of the foundemente, & not of the vaynes therof, but onely aboute the foundement, and of that place be thre dyuers dyseases, as fycus, hiatrices, & emorroydes, but there is dyfference, for emorroydes or pyles be in ꝑ vaynes about the border of the foundemēt, and somtyme it dothe swell and nothyng yssueth out of it somtyme it bleedeth to moch, and somtyme it is full of dolorous payne. Atrices be ensures or swellynges very softe about the foundemente. But fycus or fy is a greate

thynge about the foundement whych is withinkul of grosse graynes lyke vn to ꝑ graynes of lyggues, and therfore it is called lenticus.

¶ Apperytyue is an openynge of veynes or other conduytes of the body, and also of the lytell holes of the skynne through the which the swete doth yssue we, and all stoppynges of veynes, cõduytes or small swete holes be named opylacyõs. Opilacyon and stoppynge is all one thynge.

¶ Abstercyon is whan a medcyne which hath vertue to extracte or take humours out of certayne membres clensynge them of theyr superfluytes, in suche medcyne it is sayd substersyue, ꝛ abstercyõ, which is the same dopnge.

¶ Apostolycon is a playster or salue so named, and is to be had at the apotecaryes, and is specially ordeyned for woundes in the heede.

¶ Benedicta is a medcyne, and is to be had at the apotecaryes in euery place, and is also named benet or benedict.

¶ Bolet is a maner of deede woode, and groweth agaynst ꝑ trees, ꝛ is very lyght

¶ Cordiaca is whan any persone hath dysease at the herte whiche hath contynued of longe tyme, and that the herte dooth trymble and quake, than it is sayd he hath the cordyake passyon.

¶ Condilomata they be dolours of ꝑ tondement, as clefys or crefys without yelpynge or dordynge any bloude, but whã they rẽdre bloude they be named ragadie

¶ Consumed, it is sayd that a medcyne consumed humours or other thynges, as wintis whã it resoluech all or nere hande all except it doyde by sensyble apparence. And is all one consumynge, or resolupng or departynge or putryng forth out of the body in maner of thynne vapours which be in the insensyble body..

¶ Conglutynatyue, a medcyne conglutynatyue is, whan it ioyneth the rybbes or ioyntes togyder.

¶ Colyre is a medcyne ꝑ is clere of substaunce, and is good for the eyes and that is named colyre, and therfore yf we fynde in the bookes of any physycyans that we shulde make colyre, yf his medcynes be harde it muste be pulucryed ꝛ myxted wyth wyne or in water of herbes, or els as the boke doth deuyse, ꝛ that is named colyre, and this medcyne of hymselfe is clere, ꝛ may be made by hymselfe, and yf it be lefte let it be made with clere substances, and it shall be also colyre.

¶ Cãcere is whan one hath a place where the cancre is in, or other dysease that requyreth arsures to be made which is tyrre here cancere is in two maners, the one by yron or other metall made rede hote in ꝑ fyre, the other maner by medcynes that beso hote that whan they be layde to any membre they brẽne it lyke fyre. The cancere that is made of fyre metall is named cancere actuall. The other that is made by medcyne is named cancere potẽcyall

¶ Corrolyke is whan a medcynes byteth in dede flesshe or other thynges, than it is named corrosyue, and therfore these medcynes that be to stronge corrosyues be named canceres potencyall, as realgar or orpyment.

¶ Crate that is a measure conteynyng of lycour the quantyte in weyght of an vnce and an halfe.

¶ Cyllencerye is the bloudy flur.

¶ Dyamargaryton that is a confeccyon in the apoticarie is so named.

¶ Dyalthea is a salue, and it is well be knowen, ꝛ comõly at the apotecaryes is ynough in ꝑ recepte of dyalthea in ꝑ boke of the anthydotarie it is greatly notyfyed.

¶ Dissolue and dissolutyue is whan any medcyne mynysheth grosse and slyme humours, and maketh them subtyll thynne and clere, some sirupes which do dissolue and whych be dissolutyue, as the fyre causeth the yce to become water, also whan grosse humours be dissolued or meued to

ware clere, vyscolue, lyquethe, and tempt is all one thynge.

¶ Dyaforethe, is whan medeyne lyeth humours and vapours insensyble, whithe be myngled in suche maner meued and made in so subeyll vapour that it vordeth without noyaice, it is sayd that this is Dyaforaythe, also whan one swet eth often whiche maketh hym layne and lene euen as hys body shulde consume or he dede, that is named pforethe.

¶ Dyafragma is the flesshe within the body aboue the lyghes & the hart of the one parte, the lyuer the stomake, þ mylte and the bowelles of the other parte, and this flesshe is bent ouerwarte the body from the one syde of the ribbes to the other. The impostume that formeth hym in dyafragma is named pleuresis.

¶ Dragma is the .viii. parte of an vnce.

¶ Degre, is the quantyte in þ which the pacyent or seke body is hote, colde, dre, or moyste. And there be .iiii. degres in medecynes, the fourth degre is whan the medecyne is so hote that it may no more except dethe, yet it wolde slee any persone that bled therof in grete quantyte. The thyrde degre is whan it hath lesse hete, & yet it is so grete that he þ vseth ofte it shall lyghtly be seke. The .ii. degre is whan it hath yet lesse hete and is yet so grete that it may be manyfestely knowen throughe the knowledge of the grete hete that it hath in. The fyrst degre is whan there is but lytel hete aboue the complexyon of the persone and so lytell hete that for ones occupynge it is not perceyued that it warmeth the body, but by longe contynuaunce it wyll be perceyued, and whan the medeyne dothe nother meue nor chaunge the body, than it is temperate, and thus is to be vnderstande the degres before named.

¶ Dyssurye is a dyseale whã one can not pysse without payne, and of suche be two maners. the one is whã þ seke body doth pysse drope after drope, or that he can not kepe hys water, or that the bladder hath lost hys rectyfyde vertue, or bycause that þ dryne is so hevely aggrauat that no man may endure nor suffre it within þ bladdre but pyssweth contynually bycause the bladder or necke therof is perced or perysshed, and as sone as there cometh any drope of dryne it smaccth & brenneth in suche maner þ it must nedys pysse, and this dyseale is named strangury or strangulyon. The other dyseale is whan any one pysse with grete payne or by gret olle humours þ stoppe the condytes, or for þ stone or gret grauell, or for feblenesse of the bladders necke that can not put forthe the dryne, this dyseale is named dyssurye.

¶ Dyuretyke is whan a medeyne of his proper nature is good to pysse, or openeth the inwarde vaynes, þ is named dyuretyke, and this dyuretyke openeth or vnstoppeth the condytes of þ dryne, & voydeth the grosse humours, and he that shulde receyue it to moche it wolde be for hym to quycke, and therfore it were not good in strangury bycause of the grete hete of the dryne, thus in dyuynge of thynges is nede full to be well loked on and regarded.

¶ Dyaletyke passyon is whã one pysseth often and of grete quantyte, and as soone as one hath dronke he pysseth incontynẽt after, and that cometh of the heate of the reynes.

Elephans is of two maners, the one is a spece of meselery or lepry, wherof all the membres of the body leseth theyr fygures with grete rytes & clefftes, and is the most horryble dyseale þ is. Ye shall vnderstãde that of these be .iiii. maners. The fyrst is Alopyce wherof before is reherced, cauled of the corrupcyon of hote brennyng blode. The seconde is named Leonine, and that is whan the myselde hath a face very horryble to beholde, and is yers and ere well as a lyon bycause of hys colerike boote & brennyng humours. The thyrde is named Pelis, he that hath thys dyseale pysseth

and leseth his skynne and is slayne lyke a serpent ꝑ cõneth or glydeth by cõstraynte through an ouerstroyte passage. The. iiii. is named Elephans, the which is cauled of melancolyke humours and is ꝑ worst & lyke a canker ouer all ꝑ body. Elephãs is also of another maner whiche is whan one hath an arme or a legge thre or foure tymes greater than it ought for to be, and yet the fete and handes ben not swollen.

¶ Eppience is a wõderfull horyble seke nesse wherof the pacyẽtes fall with grete vyolence vnto the grõnde, and than they some at the mouth and sparryll with they⁊ helps, and some call it the fallynge euyll, or the fowle euyll.

¶ Erysypyle is an impostume the moost hootest that can be except it were a brennynge cole.

¶ Emoptoyca that is the dysease that one hath that spytteth comonly bloude.

¶ Epithime is a clothe that is folded manyfolde thycke and is wete in waters & iuce of herbes, the whiche is comõly layd vnto the lyuer: and somtyme it is made of a lytell pylowe of cotton.

¶ Homenter, is bathynge of a mẽbre in fethynges of herbes, but in the herynge there is let in fall of ꝑ same hote lycour vpon another hoter thynge therto most necessarye and all by droppes, whiche is than named Embrocatyon.

¶ Furfures be small whyte welles sostened to the skynne of the heed and to ꝑ here of the heed, and is named dede skynne.

¶ Gemorres or pollupõ is a dyseale where through the sede of man yssueth from hym agaynst his wyll & without haupng any pleasure, & febleny sheth ꝑ body ryght sore.

Herpes esthyomenus is a maner of a canker ꝑ eateth rounde about it, and is other wyse named Noli me tangere, specyally yf it be in the face, bycause that it taketh harme through handelynge.

Herapigra is a medecyn cõpoled at ꝑ apotecaryes the which consorteth ꝑ hayres.

¶ Ieralogodiũ is also a medecyne at the apotecaryes, and is very laxatyue.

¶ Incyplye is a medecyne whiche by subtylyte perseth and dyuyseth in dyuers maners grosse humours, and suche persynge medecynes be good to open the conduytes of grosse humours that be stopped.

¶ Ipolarca is ypolarte, it is a maner of swellynge or dropsy. There be. iii. maner of speces of dropsy, The fyrste is where as all the body is swollen & softe, and whan ye thrust vpõ it wt yous fynger than there abydeth a pytte, and is also named leucoflegmancia. The secõde is named Impanum, bycause that the belly is swollẽ hard bent and full of wynde, by reason wherof it is lyght. The thyrde is where as ꝑ belly also is swollẽ very grete & it wayeth ryght sore, and whan ꝑ seke body remeueth frõ one syde to another than it gyueth a sounde lyke a baryll that is half full of lycour and is named Alchites.

¶ Litargie or lytarge is a maner of the scomme of metalles.

Litargie is a dyseale also wherof is shewed in Apoplerie.

¶ Leucoflegmãcie is spokẽ of in ipolarca Malum terre in the rote of cyclamen.

¶ Melancoly is a maner of foly as whan one wyll be alone musynge & fãtasynge euer on the worst & can not on the best in makynge of one sorowe or sorowes twayne which purpose no man can put hym fro through the which many one regarde hym for a fole and all by the reason of his melancolyous uelle and folysshe fantasyes.

¶ Mania is a madnesse as whan it behoueth that the pacyent be bounde or els he wolde bete euery body and breke all thynges asonder.

¶ Mirygagyke is whan a medecyne aswageth dolours and paynes.

¶ Morfew is a dyseale wherof the body leseth in many places his naturall colour and hath straunge colours, and there be. ii. maners of Morfewes, the one is whyte

and the other is blacke.

¶ Netrely is a grete payne in the reynes.

¶ Narcotycke is whan a medecyne is so colde of nature that through her gret colde nesse it maketh one to swelle, and taketh or enlepeth dyuers membres of a mānes body, and also the taste & sauour or a grete parte therof, and he ꝑ is thus is narcotyed

¶ Opplarpow is a stoppyng as before is layd in Apperetyue.

¶ Obtalyme is a hote impostume that cometh in the eyes, whyche is reed within.

¶ Orizacre it is a drynke to be had at the apotecaryes, ye shall fynde more thereof in the chapter Acetum.

¶ Pores be the small swete holes, where through the swete dooth yssue.

¶ Paralisis is in maner the same dysease as before is spoken of in ꝑ chapter of Apoplexy.

¶ Podagre is spokē of before in arteryke

¶ Polype is a flesshe as yf it were clefte in the nose & it stoppeth the nose, it is comenly soule flesshe and stynkynge, and maketh the nose for to stynke.

¶ Penetratyue is whan a medecyne is of suche vertue and strēgth that it perceth lyghtly vnto the perfoundnesse of the body. Vynegre is very penetratyle, wherfore it is often tymes myxted and put in many medecynes bycause it shulde the soner entre into the body of the persone, as before is sayed in Ptysys. It is all one thynge, whan ye fynde in medecynes penetratyle or percant.

¶ Pessaria is whan a woman is seke of the moder, than is put into the matrice a medecyne of clere substaunce, the name of the instrument and of the medecyne bothe be named pessayre or pessaria.

¶ Picula is clere pytche, as before is spoken of in the chapter of Pytche.

¶ Pilitis arretico, is an electuary to be had in the apotecaryes.

¶ Pleuresis is spokē of in apostemacyon engendred in the skynne or flesshe that is vpon the rybbes, as is afore sayde in Diaphragma.

¶ Ponticite or pontyke is a soure sauour poticite and stypticite or pontyke or stypcyke is all one, sauyng that pontyke hath a sharpe sauoure in sournesse, yet stypcyke hathe more sourenesse. All thynges what maner of sauour it hath that retayneth or closeth membres, enlargeth or ratyfyeth, is named stypcyke.

¶ Reso wdre, or consolydre is all one, for it is a retaynynge of woundes as before is sayde in Conglutynacyon.

¶ Resolucr is a sperpynge of humors or dyscolyre, & putteth them out of the body insensyble of subtyll vapour.

¶ Repynned is a rebateyng of ꝑ force or sharpnesse of a medecyne that is to violēt

¶ Relaxynge is a mollyfyenge or softenynge of a membre so longe tyll it leseth his closynge or temperate hardnesse that it oughte to haue, and therfore whan the skynne that encloseth ꝑ bowelles whych is mollyfyed or vnbynde so moche that it descendeth into the haunches that is a parte of the belly, than it is sayde that it is relaxed.

¶ Squynancye is an impostume in the throte.

¶ Syrop is a maner of a drynke and is a remedy for sekenesses, and it is clere, but it is not an ordynate drynke, for peysane is no syrope, for in syrope is alway sugre or hony.

¶ Syncope is a swounyng, and syncopyant is the same, which cometh through the dysease and laxnesse of the herte.

¶ Serpigo is a tetter which creepeth and breketh alwaye. A tetter that dooche not crepe is named Impetigo.

¶ Sapone or sapo serueth for the same, loke the sayde chapter.

¶ Splenetike is one ꝑ hath an euyl myle

¶ Syrynge is an instrument or spowte with the whyche medecynes be put into the conduyte of the perde.

¶ Here after folo weth a table very veyll and profytable for them that desyre to fynde quyckely a remedye agaynste all maner of dyseases, & they be marked by the letters of the. A. B. C. in euery chaptre.

¶ A Gaynst ache of the heed.

Cap. i.
Cap. xxii.
Cap. xxxv.
Cap. lxx.
Cap. cxxii.
Cap. cxv.
Cap. cii.
Cap. ciii.
Cap. lxiii.
Cap. cix.
Cap. cc v.
Cap. cclxxviii.
Cap. cccvi.
Cap. ccclxxii.
Cap. ccclxxxi.
Cap. cccxix.
Cap. ccccl xxxii.
Cap. ccccv.

For fystule in the heed.

Cap. xcviii.

For a broken heed.

Cap. clxiii.
Cap. cccl.

Agaynst payne of the forheed.

Cap. cccxlvii.

Agaynste humours descendynge fro the heed.

Cap. cclxxii.

Agaynst scurffe of the heed.

Cap. clviii.
Cap. ccli.
Cap. cccclxv.

To slee lyes on the heed.

Cap. iiii.
Cap. iiii.
Cap. cccxxvi.

For scalles on the heed.

Cap. cxxii.
Cap. cccxliii.

Agaynst skall of the heed.

Cap. iiii.
Cap. ccc v.

Suppolytory, is a longe chynge and conde whyche is put in the foundemente for to let a glyster.

¶ Suffocacyon of the matryce or moder, is whan a woman throughe euyll dyspolycyon of the matryce leseth her colour, ad uyce and remembraunce, and it is greate payne. This dyseale is named suffocatiõ as dyuers doctours sayth because the matryce lyfteth hym selfe vp so fore ꝑ it woth perce the herte and dyafragma. But it is better to beleue that it cometh of some venymous substaũce in the matryce whych causeth it to mounte alwaye towarde the herte, and from thens it falleth a longe be the rybbes or downe ryght by the cõduyt.

¶ Scinoche is a feruent hote ague caused of hote and rotten bloude.

¶ Thenalmon, is whan one goth alwaye to the draught and can do nothynge.

¶ Turie is a thynge ꝑ doth arte agaynst a forneys wherin metall hath bene founded or molten, & there is ynough at ꝑ apotycaryes and is good for sore eyes, but it must be restreyned. ix. tymes in certayne water. Ptilis is a percynge of ꝑ lyghtes for whan they be pered or greued than ꝑ patyent spyteth bloude day by daye, and that is named ptilis.

¶ Tintymalos, or tyntymans is an herbe that hath a corrolyke mylke.

¶ Trolys be fygures all rounde and lytell flate.

¶ Vanite of the eere is a thynge as yf it were a sowne contynuynge in the eer.

¶ Vet that is pyme tyme.

Ytiaca is dolour and anguyssbe in ꝑ bely aboue the nombrples, and whan it is vnder the nombrples, than is the colyke.

¶ Ypocacre is spoken of in leucoflegumãcie.

Agaynst a balde heed.
Cap.cccclxxxii. A

For frenesys in the heed.
Cap.viii. D
Cap.ccc. L

For Lycargye or forgetfulnesse.
Cap.vi. E
Cap.xxiii. A
Cap.xxiiii. D
Cap.xxxii. L
Cap.xciii. L
Cap.cliii. D.E.b
Cap.clviii. C
Cap.cccxcv. L

For memory.
Cap.cccclxxx. B

To preserue the mynde.
Cap.lxviii. F

Agaynst brennynge in the heed and stomake.
Cap.cccclxii. A

For lunatyke people.
Cap.xi. A

Agaynst shakyng of ỹ heed
Cap.cclix. K

To cause heare growe.
Cap.cxxiiii. L
Cap.clxviii. E

To dye heare blacke.
Cap.cxciiii. L

To dye the heare or other thynges reed.
Cap.xxxiiii. A

To recouer the mynde.
Cap.cli. G

Agaynst Alopicia or fallynge of the heares.
Cap.xcv. B
Cap.cliii. A
Cap.cccxxxvi. G

Agaynst rewme or pose.
Cap.ix. L
Cap.xcii. A
Cap.xciiii. A
Cap.ci. L
Cap.ccxiiii. B
Cap.ccxxvii. A
Cap.ccxli. B
Cap.clxxv. L
Cap.cclxxxviii. A

Cap.cccix. B
Cap.cccvii. A
Cap.cccxxxii. E
Cap.cccclxxvii. B
Cap.ccccviii. B
Cap.ccccvii A
Cap.ccccix. A

For tetters.
Cap.xvii. A
Cap.xxii. B
Cap.xxxiiii. L
Cap.cxxiii. A
Cap.cxxxix. B
Cap.ccc. B
Cap.cccliiii. B
Cap.cccxcviii. A
Cap.ccccii. B
Cap.ccccxxvii. B
Cap.ccccli. B
Cap.ccccxcix. B

Agaynst humours in the brayne.
Cap.iii. L
Cap.lxx. E
Cop.xc. B

For the brayne.
Cap.ii. B
Cap.viii. D.L
Cap.clxxxv. B
Cap.clxxxvii.

For the necke.
Cap.cxix. F
Cap.cccxlix. F

For the browes.
Cap.cxxii. k

Agaynst the eyes.
Cap.i. B
Cap.i. G
Cap.xvii. A
Cap.xxxviii. D
Cap.lxi. A
Cap.clxvi. L
Cap.clxvi. L
Cap.clxxix. L
Cap.cclxxi. b
Cap.cccliv. B
Cap.cccxxxix. A
Cap.ccccxxxviii. A
Cap.ccccc. A.L

Agaynst the heate in ỹ eyes
Cap.cccclxxxvi. L

For the blonde in the eyes.
Cap.c. E

Agaynst dymnesse of the eyes
Cap.lxi. F
Cap.cxv. F
Cap.ccxxvii.
Cap.cclxvi. L
Cap.cccxxxiii. L
Cap.cccclxxiii. D

Agaynst setters in the eyes
Cap.ccccxii. A

Agaynst spottes in the eyes
Cap.iii. C
Cap.xii. in Anthimony. L
Cap.lxxvi.

Agaynst connynge eyes in chyldren.
Cap.cccclxxiiii.

For the webbe in the eyes.
Cap.xix.
Cap.xxiiii. A
Cap.xci. A
Cap.cxi. A
Cap.clxxii. A
Cap.ccxvi. A
Cap.ccxxiii. A
Cap.ccxxxviii. A
Cap.ccxxxix. A
Cap.cccxci. A
Cap.cccxcvii. A
Cap.cccc. A
Cap.cccclii. A
Cap.cccci. A
Cap.ccccxxxviii. A
Cap.cccc.xcix. A

Agaynst the perle in ỹ eyes
Cap.ccccxv. B

Agaynste rednelle in the eyes.
Cap.xxii.
Ca.ciii. in the seconde. A
Cap.clxvi. A
Cap.cclix. A
Cap.cccliii. A
Cap.cccclxxxi. A

Agaynst all rednelles.
Cap.ccxxii. A
Cap.ccxxxii. A
Cap.cccclxxi. A
Cap.ccccxv. A

For Impostume in ỹ eyen.
Cap.cxxxiii. A

For to clere the syghe.
Cap.xci. D
Agaynst the eares.
Cap.xxi. B
Cap.lxi. E
Cap.ccxv. A
Cap.ccclxviii. B
Agaynst deffelle.
Cap.xxv. B
Cap.ccxliiii. A
Cap.ccclxxvii. C
Agaynst matter in the eares.
Cap.ccccxii. D
For wormes in the eares.
Cap.i. B
Cap.xxii. C
Cap.lxxxiii. D
Cap.xci. C
Cap.clviii. B
Cap.cxci. D
Cap.ccxxxvi. B
Cap.ccixxxiii. E
Cap.ccciii. E
Cap.ccxliii. A
Agaynst payne of ꝑ chekēs
Cap.ci. B
For the nose thyrlles.
Cap.ccc.xxiii. B
For the flesshe in the nose called Polype.
Cap.xii.in Anthimony. B
Cap.lxxii. B
Cap.cxliiii. B
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Agaynste cheppynge of the lyppes.
Ca.ccccxxv. B
For the mouthe.
Cap.clvi. E
Cap.ccccxxv C
Agaynst sores in ꝑ mouthe
Cap.xlii. D
Cap.ccczliiii. D
For the blysters in the mouth.
Cap.ccxiii. B
Agaynst fleche of ꝑ mouth.
Cap.xcii. E
Cap.lxvi. D
Cap.ccixxiii. A
Cap.ccixxxv. D
Agaynst vnsauery mouthe
Cap.cxlviii.
For the tothes.
Cap.ccxcii. D
To pull out a tothe eꝛ lely.
Cap.ccxcii. B
For tothe ache.
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Cap.l.in balsamus. D
Cap.lx. D
Cap.lxxi. D
Cap.lxxxiii. D
Cap.cvii. D
Cap.cxv. D
Cap.clxxxviii. D
Cap.ccxiii. D
Cap.ccxiii. D
Cap.ccxxiiii. D
Cap.ccxxviii. D
Cap.ccixxi. D
Cap.ccxliiii. D
Cap.ccclxii. D
Cap.ccccclx. D
Cap.cccc.lxxx. D
To whyte the tethe.
Cap.ccccxi. A
To growe tethes in yonge chyldꝛen.
Cap.ccccxci.
For gommes.
Cap.vii. B
Cap.xcvii. B
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Agaynst the tongue.
Cap.clxxxix. A
Cap.ccixxx. C
Agaynst dꝛynelle in the tongue in feuer ague.
Cap.ccccxxxvi.
For palley oꝛ ꝑcussyon of the tongue.
Cap.ccciii. A
Cap.ccciixxvii. A
To whyte the face.
Cap.ccczxi. C
To clense oꝛ to make clene the face.
Cap.vi. A
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Cap.lxvi. A
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For scurfe and kyrnelles in the face.
Cap.cxxii. C
Agaynst pymples in the the face.
Cap.clvi. D
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For yll colours in the face.
Cap.i. A
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For hurte oꝛ blacknelle in face.
Cap.xxi. D
For blewnelle of strokes.
Cap.ccccxcvii. C
For spottes in the face of women after chyldynge named pannus.
Cap.lxxxii. C
Cap.ccxii. C
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For frekens.
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Cap.ccccixxxvii. A
For fleynge of the skynne.
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For payne in the necke.
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For swellinge in the throte
Cap.ccccliiii. D
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For the dygge oꝛ wꝛy lappe in the thꝛote.

Cap.ccxxiiii. C
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Agaynst anela or.briyne about the throte.

Cap.ccclxxxvii. F
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Agaynst squynsy or squynanesy.

Cap.ccviii. A
Cap.ccxci. A

Agaynst.palsey.

Cap.lxi A
Cap.lxxi. B
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Cap.cli. A
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Cap.cccxxviii.
Cap.ccclxxxii. B
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For percussyon of the membres.

Cap.ccclxxxvii. B

Agaynst cheppynge.

Cap.xcvii. C
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Agaynste stenche of the arme holes.

Cap.xcti. F

Agaynste stenche in the body.

Cap.clxxiiii.

For horsnesse.

Cap.cccxvii.

A good purgacyon.

Cap.clvi. A

Agaynst payne in the brest.

Cap.xxx. B
Cap.ci. B
Cap.cixxii. C
Cap.clxxxix. F
Cap.ccxxix. A
Cap.ccclxxxviii. B
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For broken paynes in the breste.

Cap.cxxxiiii. A
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For shorte brethe named alma.

Cap.v. A
Cap.xxv A
Cap.xxvi B
Cap.xxxiiii. A
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Cap.cii C
Cap.cxi. B
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Cap.cxlv D
Cap.ci. C
Cap.cixi J
Cap.cixx. C
Cap.cixxv. A
Cap.cixxxv. B
Cap.cixxxvi. A
Cap.cxxxviii. A
Cap.ccxvi. F
Cap.ccxxxvi. A
Cap.cclxxxiii. A
Cap.ccxcvii. B
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A very good experyment for olde and newe sore.
Cap.ccccc. D
To drawe out yron.
Cap.clxxiiii. G
Cap.cclix. G
Agaynst lechery.
Cap.clx. A
Cap.clxxi. L
Cap.lxxxii. F
Cap.ccccliv. A
To encreale lechery.
Cap.cclv. B
Cap.ccclxxvi. A
Agaynst gonorrea.
Cap.vi. A
Cap.lxxxii. A
Cap.xciii. C
For the genytours.
Cap.lxxviii
For swollen ballockes.
Cap.ccclxii. A
For payne in the perde.
Cap.lxi. L
Cap.ccxxxvii. L
Cap.ccxiii. in ꝑ seconde A
For rednelle and rottynge of the pryue membres.
Cap.i. A
For herispylla.
Cap.cccccliii. B
For payne in the rybbes.
Cap.lxi. O
For brusynge & brustenelle
Cap.xxxviii. B
Cap.lxii. A
Cap.lxxii. B
Cap.lxxv. A
Cap.ccclxxv. B
Cap.ccccxxi. L
For brustennelle in olde or ponge folke whether it be olde or newe.
Cap.cclxv. A
For all maner of gowt.
Cap.cxx. B
Cap.cli. A
Cap.clvi. B
Cap.clviii. A
Cap.clix. A
Cap.cevii. B
Cap.cxxii. A

For all aches cauled of fleume.

Cap.xxvii. A

Agaynst many dyseases, as Arterike, Palsey, eyelence ryuake pallyon strangury & dyssury

Cap.ccccxxviii. A

Agaynst goutte artetyke.

Cap.i. M
Cap.v. M
Cap.xxxvii. M
Cap.cixi. C
Cap.lxix. C
Cap.cccclxxxii. B
Cap.cccclxxxiiii. E
Cap.cccxcviii. C

Agaynste gowte podagre.

Cap.v. ff
Cap.lx. A
Cap.lxi. p
Cap.cii. D
Cap.xxxvi. B
Cap.ccviii. B
Cap.cccixxvi. B
Cap.cccccliiii. A
Cap.cccclxvo. D

For payne in the kete.

Cap.xxx. D
Cap.cxciii. B
Cap.ccccxi. E

For swellynge of the kete.

Cap.cii. D
Cap.cvii. B
Cap.ccccxxviii. E
Cap.ccccliii. M
Cap.ccccliiii ff

For gowte sciatyke.

Cap.cc. A
In folio. C

For the crampe.

Cap.ccccxcviii. A

For feuer ague.

Cap.cxix. E
Cap.cxxii. ff
Cap.cxlviii. D
Cap.cclxxxvi A
Cap.ccccxlix. C
Cap.ccclxiiii. A
Cap.ccclxxiiii B
Cap.ccclxxxvii. D
Cap.ccccxi. A
Cap.ccccxii. A
Cap.ccccxxxii. B
Cap.ccccxlix. A
Cap.ccccxcvii. A
Cap.cccclxxxviii. D

Agaynst feuer quotydyan.

Cap.viii. B
Cap.xv. A
Cap.l. in balsamo. E
Cap.xli. G
Cap.lxxxiii. A
Cap.cxii. B
Cap.cxxxvii. A
Cap.clvii. A
Cap.clix. A
Cap.clxii. A

Agaynst feuer tercyan.

Cap.lxi. C
Cap.ccccliiii. K
Cap.ccccixviii B

Agaynst feuer quartayne.

Cap.v. B
Cap.lxi. B
Cap.lxviii. ff
Cap.lxxxi. B
Cap.clxvii. C
Cap.ccxxxix. b
Cap.cxxxx. b
Cap.cxxciii. A
Cap.ccclvi. A
Cap.ccccixxii. A
Cap.ccccixxviii. B

For ethyke ague

Cap.cxii. e
Cap.ccixx. b

To dygeste mater of feuer.

Cap.cclxxxi. A

For the feruent ague.

Cap cxii. D
Cap.ccccliii. D

To delay ache.

Cap.cccxvi. C

To quenche thyrste in a feuer.

Cap.cccxvii. A

Agaynst thyrst.

Cap.cxlii. C
Cap.ccccxxvi. B
Cap.ccccxv. D

[illegible] appetyte. to prouoke

Cap.xxxii. C
Cap.lxi. b
Cap.lxxxvi. C
Cap.cccxvii. B
Cap.ccccixxviii. C

Cap.ccccxv. A
Cap.cclxxvi. B

Agaynst the fallynge sekenesse named epilencia.

Cap.v. ff
Cap.xxvi. in the ende.
Cap.xxviii. B
Cap.xciii. A
Cap.clxvi. C
Cap.clxx. C
Cap.clxxxvi. C
Cap.ccxvi. D
Cap.ccclxii. B

To cause slepe.

Cap.cxviii. A
Cap.ccxxxviii. A
Cap.cclxxix. in malua. D
Cap.cccxvi. A
Cap.cccxvi. B
Cap.cclxxviii. A
Cap.cccccxvi. A

To cause slepe in feuer. ague.

Cap.cccclvi.

Agaynst venym.

Cap.cxvi. B
Cap.clxv. A
Cap.cclxvii. A
Cap.cclxxi. A
Cap.ccxx. A
Cap.cccxlii. A
Cap.cccxcii. A
Cap.ccccxxvi. A
Cap.ccccxxxviii. A
Cap.cccci. A
Cap.cccclxviii. A
Cap.ccccixxxii. A
Cap.ccccxci. B

For byterynge of venymous beestes.

Cap.xviii. A
Cap.xxvi. A
Cap.xiii. A
Cap.lxi. A
Cap.cxvii. A
Cap.cxxxvi. A
Cap.clvi. A
Cap.clxv. A
Cap.ccx. A
Cap.cclix. A

For to put out venym.

Cap.cclv. C
Cap.ccccixxxiii. ff

Agaynste bytynge of a ser-
pente.
Cap.xxviii. E
Cap.lxx. E
Cap.ccccliiii. E
Cap.ccclxxvii. A
Agaynst styngyng of a scor-
pion.
Cap.cccclxii. F
Cap.cxcixvii. J
Agaynst bytynge of a mad
dogge.
Cap.lxi. E
Cap.lxx. E
Cap.lxxvi. A
Cap.cvii. A
Cap.cxxxii. A
Cap.cccx. B
Cap.cccxviii. A
Cap.cccclv. A
Cap.cccxxi. B
Cap.cccclxv. B
In Cap.Edus.
Agaynst ꝑ pehe of ꝑ legges
Cap.gallinarii. B
Agaynst skaldedlegges.
Ca.cccxv. A
Agaynste blackenesse of a
stroke.
Cap.ci. F
Agaynst bytyng of a spyder
Cap.lxx. D
Agaynst styngynge of hony
bees.
Cap.cccxi. J
Agaynst ꝑ barke & tallocke
Cap.cccxv. B
Agaynst tremblynge of the
body.
Cap.cccxxi. A
Agaynst werynesse.
Cap.lxi. E
For dronkenesse.
Cap.xvii. D
Cap.lvi. C
Cap.lxxiii. B
Cap.cccxv. E
To take heare frō the face.
Cap.cxi. B
Agaynst yll ayze.
Cap.cccxxii. L
Cap.cccxi. B
Agaynst hyrnelles or hyn-
ges ruyll.
Cap.lxxii. C
Cap.cii. C
Cap.lxxix. C
Cap.cxcvi. C
Cap.clxxix. C
Cap.ccxv. C
Cap.ccxxvi. C
Cap.ccccixxix. C
To make a man leane.
Cap.lii. A
If a seke person shall dye or
not.
Cap.xxii. A
Cap.ccclvi. L
To purge flewme.
Cap.i. A
Cap.i. D
Cap.lxxxvii.in cathapucia. A
Cap.cxii. A
Cap.clxiii. A
Cap.cxxxvi. J
For seuewes. C
Cap.xxx. C
Cap.xxxi. C
Cap.xi. C
Cap.lxix. C
Cap.clxxxi. C
Cap.cclxxi. C
Cap.cccxvi. C
Cap.ccclxxvii. C
Cap.cccc. C
Cap.cccccxxv. C
Cap.ccccli.in the seconde C
To make a chylde merye.
Cap.xxx. E
For broken seuewes. L
Cap.ccccliiii. L
For the foundemente.
Cap.xlv. A
Cap.cli.in the seconde. A
Cap.clxxix. A
Cap.cclxxx. A
For Ioutes. A
Cap.cccxvi. A
Cap.ccccxlvii. A
Cap.cccxc. A
Cap.ccclxxxvii. A
To make a pessan.
Cap.ccxxi. L
Agaynst ache outwarde of
the lymmes.
Cap.ccclxi. L
For to make conserue of ro-
ses.
Cap.ccclxxi. A
To make syrope of roses.
Cap.ccclxxi. L
To make ayle of roses.
Cap.ccclxxii. D
To dryue hyllches oute of a
place.
Cap.cccl. A
To slyede humours.
Cap.cccl. A
Agaynst eygg wormes.
Cap.cccxxvi. B
For dyseases of chyldren.
Cap.clxxxii. B
Agaynst yll choughes
Cap.xxix. D
For them that be seckfull.
Cap.lxi. A
To make the folke merye.
Cap.lxxvi. G
Cap.lxx. J
For mocches & magottys
or wormes.
Cap.cccxxix. B
For to recouer strength.
Cap.cccvii. L

¶ Thus endeth the grete herball with hys tables.

The former table (diuided into 34 collums) made alphabeticall.

Ache of ye head, Collum 1. 2.
of the Timmes. & Gulles 14. 33
caused of fleyme 27
to delay ache 30
Aire to cleere 32.
Antrax = Impostume 24
Apostume. see Impostume
Appetite to prouoke. 30.
Armeholes stench 8.

Back = payne. 32.
Balde = head. 2
Bellie to loose. 15.
Byles and swellings 25
Biting of venemous beasts 31
of a Serpent 32.
of a mad = dogg 32.
of a Spider 32.
Birth to accelerate 29
Blacknesse of a Stroke 32
Bladder and Reynes 15. 18.
Blaynes 27.

Bleeding blouds to stanch. 22. 23.
Body stench. 8
Bloudy = flux. 22.
Botches. 22.
Brayne. 3.
Breast and breath. 19. 26.
Breath or mouth = stench. 5. 6.
Bulke or Body = payne 17
Burning = 27.
Burstennesse or rupture. 28.

Cancer or canker. 23.
Cheekes = payne. 5.
Chepping. 8.
Child to make merry 33
Child dead to be deliuered of 21.
Childrens diseases. 34.
Collick passion. 14.
Coastiuenes against it 23. 15.
Codds swolne
Conception to further, 21.
Concreue of roses to make. 34.
Coughe. 9. 10
Crampe. 29.

Digestion to comfort. 13.
Dissentaria or payne in ye flux. 17.
Dye, to knowe a sick person shall dye or not 33.
Dropsye. 14
Drynesse called Sysis. 9.
Drunckennesse against it. 32.

Eares. griefes 9.
Epilepsia, or falling evill 31.
Erysipelas or Saynt Anthonies fire 28
Eyes griefes. 3. 4. 5.

Face. 67.
Falling. sickenesse. 31.
Fearfullnesse against it, 34.
Feverague, 29
Fever quotidian tertian quartan 30
Fever Burning. 30.
Fish, to drive from your plaice to another 34
Fistula. 25. in the hedde. 1.
Flegme to purge 33.
Fluxes. 16. 17.
Frekens. in the face 7.
Frenzie in the heade. 2.
Fundament. 33.

Gonorea or running of ye raynes. 28.
Gout hott or colde. 28. 29.
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Haire to grow. 2. to take away 32.
Head griefes. 1. 2.
Health to preserve. 16.
Heart er. 10. 11.
Heale, or burning in ye head or stomach 27.

Hemerhoids
Herisipilas
Horsenesse
Hott causes
Humours in the head
In the Brayne
Erosiue
Scholaricke
Humours to dispearse

Jaundice 24
Ignis sacer 27
Impostumes 24 25
Iron to drawe oute 28
Itch to cure 26 32
Iointes sprayne

Kanker
Kingestaull 33

Leame to shake 33
Lecherie to encrease 28
Leprosie sensuall humours 26
Lethargie
Lice to kille
Lippes Chappes 5
Liuer 10 13 14
Lunacie 2
Lunges

Matrix — 19.
Melancholy — 34.
Memorie to strengthen 2.
Menstrua or monthly courses — 20.
Merrie to make — 34.
Milke to procure in a womans breast — 21.
Milt — 14.
Mynd to preserue or restore 2.
Mothes magotts or wormes — 34.
Mouth-sores or blisters 35.
Morphew — 27.

Neck — 3. 7.
Nose and Nostrils — 5.

Oyle of roses to make — 34.

Paine in the head or for head
On the back
On the bowels
On the breast
Palsie — 2.
On the head
Pestilence or plague 25.
Pimples or tetter 26.
Plurisie — 24.
Pox, small pox — 27.
Priuie-members redness or rottenes 28.
Ptizan to make — 33.
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Pyles or hemerhoids 29.

Rheume or rose — 2.
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Roses { conserue, syrrup, oyle } to make 34.
Rupture or burstennesse 28.

Salue for all olu sores 27.
Scabbes and Itch 26.
Scald-head 11.
Scalding 27 32.
Sciatica-goute 29.
Scurfe 11.
Secundine to bring oute 21.
Skinne-of 7.
Sleepe to cause 31.
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Sores olo and new 27 28.
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Squinzie 8.
Stench in the body or Armeholes 8.
Stinging { of a Scorpion / of Bees } 32.
Stomack 12 13.
Stone in ye bladder 18 19.
Stones or Genitors 28.
Strangurie 18.
Strength to recouer 34.
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Swellinges and boyles 25.
Synnewes { broken / wounded } 33.
Syrrup of roses to make 34.
Teeth and tooth ach 6.
Thirst to quench 30.
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Venime to expell 31.
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Warles to helpe — 27.
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Wheales in the face
Whitflaw by 2 names 14.
Womens maketh 19. 20. 21.
Wormes 34
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